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But yet it would not be strictly accurate to say that the delegates represented the masses and the intellectual classes equally. The Congress may be likened to the ceiling, and the masses the superstructure. Both the ceiling and the superstructure have been separately constructed, it now requires to put them in their proper places. It need hardly be said that this can be now easily effected. The few hundred delegates must be and will be supported by a few lacs of the masses. In short, the National Congress, and, say, the Jhingerghatta meeting must be brought together to strengthen each other. When that is done, the National Congress will get a bit of that which it at present sadly wants, namely, material force, and the masses will get what they want before they are brought together in earnest, namely, leaders to guide and control them. The great question before the country is, what measures to adopt to ensure the permanence of the institution. In other countries, such institutions are inaugurated under Royal authority, but here we cannot expect much help from the ruling element. The ruling authorities, on the contrary, view such institutions with feelings of alarm. They will try always to throw cold water on the movement, if not directly, but indirectly. The Indians themselves are disunited from want of a centre. The institution is founded upon European models, and, as such, the Indians have no experience how to wield and direct it. It does not carry with it a power of patronage, so as to tempt people to take part in it from any motives of self-interest. The question now before the country is, how to bring all these disunited, and sometimes incompatible, elements together, to give it a shape, and then infuse life into it.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 6.

THE Congress of this year was far more successful than its predecessor. The air of the metropolis is full of politics, and no wonder that the Congress would find here a congenial soil. The enthusiasm that prevailed was simply unprecedented. Nearly two hundred delegates assembled from all parts of this vast empire, and they represented every class and community that live in it. There was one gentleman who came from Dehra-ismail-khan and who showed in his person that the pulse of national life was beating in the frontier of India; there were others who hailed from the distant provinces of Sind, Madras, Punjab and Assam and who proved to demonstration that the future of Aryavarta could once more be made as glorious as its past was undoubtedly bright and prosperous. It was not an easy thing for these men to join together. They have shown no ordinary courage, energy and self-denial in coming all the way to further a common object. It is idle to say that the Congress was not national, because of the defection of a few Mahomedans. No one would pretend that the Calcutta Mahomedans are more distinguished for intelligence, public spirit and ability than the rest of their brethren in different parts of the country. So, when the latter were represented at the late Congress and expressed full and hearty sympathy with its objects, it did not much matter that the brethren at our very doors abstained from taking part in it.

KANADA SUVARTI (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, January 7.

ALTOGETHER the delegates from the several provinces and the different communities, on whose behalf they assembled, may well congratulate themselves on the success which has attended the proceedings of the second National Congress. It is also encouraging to know that the Viceroy has granted a private interview to some twenty of the delegates and a separate one to the President. The Viceroy is also said to have invited the delegates to a garden-party. It is easy to exaggerate the value of these Viceregal attentions towards the united representatives of the Native communities, but they are a token that the Viceroy has kept himself unswayed by the calumnies thrown by detractors on Native agitation, and is really anxious to know the views and aspirations of the people, whose welfare is committed to his charge, from the lips of the best and the most enlightened among them. We have no doubt that Lord Dufferin's action in the matter will be duly appreciated by the public, and will cultivate a friendly feeling between the Government and the ruled, which will not fail to show itself more than ever in the future deliberations of the Congress.

BEHAR HERALD & INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, January 8. .

IT is now abundantly clear that if the people of India move steadily forward on the lines of political progress inaugurated and laid down by the Congress, further and fuller development of the great Indian nation, now in the course of formation under its benignant auspices, is a question of time only. But it may well be asked what mainly contributed to this vast and epochal movement in the history of the Indian people. We say unhesitatingly that it is English education. That this wonderful change has been worked among us by letting Western light into the Cimmeria of India, in the early days of British rule, is now convincingly proved. We owe the introduction of Western light into India to the lofty genius of Lord Macanlay, who carried his educational views with regard to India in the teeth of fierce opposition from short-sighted Anglo-Indians. But half a century has been sufficient to shew to demonstration how sound and salutary his views on education in India were. Our obligation to the British Government on this head was frankly and pointedly alluded to by several speakers in the Congress itself. Nor was there any lack of expressions of gratitude and thankfulness to the British rule for all the good it has done unto us. To all impartial and thoughtful observers, the National Congress will doubtless appear as the first awakening start into conscious life of a mighty nation, with a great future. . . .

The East (English Weekly), Dacca, January 8.

THE event of Monday last far surpasses in magnitude and importance anything of any kind ever attempted in the metropolis. For the first time in British Indian history, or, perhaps, the whole history of India, the classes and the masses brought themselves together with an alacrity, a zeal, and an enthusiasm which were as wonderful as they were spontaneous. There was no mistaking the passion of that union. It was not merely a case of friends or lovers falling out and making up with tears and embraces. It was a question of the marvellous unification of parties which were supposed to be like the two peaks described by Coleridge—divided by an unbridgeable chasm, a dreary sea of surging jealousies flowing between them. And yet last Monday witnessed the glorious unification of the classes and the masses, and of not only these: the unification of every and all divisions,—of caste, race and creed,—of poverty and property,—of rajah and rayyet,—Hindu and Parsi and Mahomedan. The meeting of the National Congress was, indeed, an event of which the British Government may well be proud. At least they should. For one century of British rule had achieved the marvel, almost a miracle! Freedom, equality, fraternity, and all within the strict limits of law, all without the assistance of dynamite—this wonderful scene was enacted on the 27th December. For one day, at least, the dream of the poet was the reality of prosaic people. . . .

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

THE chief topic of the Congress appears to have been the reformation of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis, and the major portion of the Congress's time was occupied in discussing it intelligently. Delegates from all the principal towns of the country spoke feelingly and rationally on the imperative necessity of establishing elective Councils. A proposition was moved by Mr. Surendranath Banerji in a capital speech, full of sense and eloquence. It was thought a slur on the British Government if, after a century of British rule during which education has made immense strides, it cannot give rudimentary representative government to India. The absurdity of the critics who impute to Natives the desire to overturn established institutions was most incisively exposed. The allegation, that the Government is asked to abdicate its functions, was energetically repudiated. The real agitation is not for abdication, but for the association of the representatives of the people with the Government in the administration. The tenth Resolution of the Congress refers at length to details of a scheme of representative Councils, the principles of which should be recognised by the Government, no matter how these details might afterwards be modified. The demand of the Congress appears

to be very moderate and reasonable, because according to the next, i. e., the eleventh Resolution, it goes no further than merely entreating the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of a Commission to exhaustively enquire into the best method of introducing a *tentative* form of representative institutions. The two words in italics sufficiently explain the intention of the Congress that it craves for no sudden, radical or dangerous innovations in the administration, but such as a beneficent and wise Government, desirous to retain the loyalty of even the most advanced champions of reform, might safely inaugurate.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

THERE was a much larger number of delegates present than at the previous convention at Bombay: and though number is not half so essential as quality, still it is something to know that our second Political Congress drew to it such a large concourse of men from almost every part of India. It is, no doubt, to be regretted that the proceedings had to be conducted with closed doors. But on the whole we are inclined to concede that in the infancy of the movement, with the programme not yet settled and the speakers untested for their extremely delicate task, it was perhaps as well that the Committee chose the lesser of two evils. Publicity was most desirable, but in case of the deliberations of the Congress being open to the public, there was the risk of any unguarded expression of opinion being misconstrued. This was too much of a risk for the shrewd old gentlemen in charge, though we are very glad to be assured that the apprehension was not at all justified. However, it is easy to be wise after the event. The proceedings appear to have been marked throughout by tact and temper: those who take pleasure in denouncing Bengalis generally as a class of insensate agitators have a good deal to learn from this circumstance.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 10.

ON the Volunteer question we have little to hope, as Lord Dufferin plainly intimated to the deputation from the Indian Association. We need not of course be deterred by any such declarations from asserting our rights, but in order that our assertion may be effective, we must study and answer the weighty reasons which influence the Government to refuse our request. As regards the jury system, we know it is very valuable as an instrument of political education, but its administrative success in our present state is doubtful. Judging from the short experience we have had of the stations to which the system is extended in our presidency, we fear the administration of justice may somewhat suffer by its larger extension. It would be more prudent to wait for further extension until our people get more familiarized with the system as it obtains at present. The resolution about representative Councils, too, seems somewhat to overshoot the mark. The powers of the Councils prayed for are reasonable enough. There is no revolution attempted, as has been represented, in the disposition of the powers of the executive Government. The Councils will be only consultative, and they will have no power beyond assisting and advising the Government, and seeking information about Government measures in a constitutional manner, as the Native Press has all along been urging they should be. The cloud raised by the *Englishman* about the Councils doing the real work of government, and the executive Government doing only police duty and mounting guard on the treasury and the frontiers, is thoroughly gratuitous. It is as regards the numbers of the elected and nominated, the official and non-official members of the Councils that, we think, the demand is not quite moderate.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, January 12.

THE splendid National Conference that met at the Calcutta Town Hall a fortnight ago is the greatest event of the closing days of 1886. The efforts of the educated section of the Indian community to inaugurate an annual meeting, representative of all parts of India, has been crowned with eminent success. The desire to gather the cream

of Indian society, men of varied and life-long experience in Indian politics, on a common platform, and make them deliberate on the requirements of their country, and the measures by which the condition of the subject-population may be bettered, and the prestige and dignity of England raised, has been realised. That India has attained a stage in her onward growth when men of different professions, ages and castes would willingly sacrifice their personal convenience for the attainment of common good and make long tours of political pilgrimage to the distant centres of the Empire needs no further proof. Moderation of thought and expression, a praiseworthy spirit of mutual deference to the views of others, a profound sense of the responsibilities of a citizen, in the nobler acceptance of the term, a profounder attachment to the British Raj, are some of the chief distinguishing features of the late Congress. The good sense that pervades the entire proceedings and the excellent way in which the whole thing was managed redound greatly to the credit of the principal promoters of the Congress, and shew that we have amongst us men of light and leading capable to advise and lead the community into higher walks of life. That feeling of exclusiveness, which was the chief opposing factor in the way of national unanimity, has disappeared and though this is but a beginning, it is a successful beginning under very auspicious circumstances that bids fair to make rapid strides in years to come. The direct and indirect advantages that would accrue collectively and individually from the institution of annual Congresses are manifold and real. The ennobling influences of a personal acquaintance with the talented brethren of different parts of the Presidency, the pleasures of travel, learning at first hand the peculiarities of each province of this vast Empire, are in themselves valuable and useful. The gathering has, in spite of the interested misrepresentation of the Anglo-Indian Press, and especially of Allahabad and Lahore, a distinct and acknowledged political significance which can hardly be overrated.

The TRIBUNE (English Weekly), Lahore, January 15.

[I]t has been remarked by some of our contemporaries that the Congress have acted injudiciously in having gone into details. It has been urged that the Congress should have simply represented to the Government the universal desire of the people for obtaining representative institutions, and that it was the business of the Government to devise some method to carry out that desire. Although some of our very able contemporaries are on the other side, still we are inclined to take just the opposite view of the whole thing. It will not simply do to tell the Government that the people want representative institutions. The people have asked for extending the system of volunteering to natives of India, but the Government has refused their prayer point-blank on the ground that it is practically impossible to organise Native Volunteer corps, although it acknowledges that the motive is patriotic and the ambition laudable. The only way of answering the Government is to draw up a practicable scheme and clearly showing it that the advantages of such a scheme will outweigh the disadvantages it may give rise to, if carried out. Similarly it will not do simply to tell the Government that we want representative institutions; we must approach the Government with a practicable scheme in order to show that there is not the least difficulty, political or administrative, in introducing representative institutions into the government of India. Whether the proposals of the Congress are practicable or not is altogether a different question, but they acted rightly in having gone into details.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, January 15.

A GLANCE at the Resolutions adopted by the Congress would convince any one that the objects they mean to promote are not sectarian nor provincial, but thoroughly national. They do not mean to deal with the requirements of the residents of any particular district or province, nor of any particular sect or class of population, but they refer to questions which affect the interests and well-being of the entire population of Hindustan. All races and all creeds inhabiting the vast region from the Himalayas to Cape Camerin, from the Bhramaputra to the Indus, are alike interested in them, and their

true well-being and prosperity materially depend upon the manner in which the questions are solved. So far then, as the avowed objects of the Congress are concerned, and looking at the questions discussed by it at Calcutta last year and at Bombay in the year previous, no one would grudge to give to it the character of "national," and however it might be repugnant to his feelings he must, perforce, acknowledge it. That the cause is national cannot be gainsaid, and so far the Congress dealing with it must be called also "national."

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 16.

THE credit of what little has been achieved is hardly ours. The Government gave, or rather thrust its education on us; made it inspiring and for the first time taught us the rights of man; allowed us the right of free speech, petition and complaint; furnished us with a common language and some serious common grievances along with some great benefits; and lastly made travelling and intercommunication easy. Is it such an extraordinary achievement then, that with the aid of these means a few self-elected representatives of the nations of India have begun to meet in Congress and ask for a fruition of the lessons they have been taught and learnt? We should have been past hope if such instructions had fallen flat on us; but to realise that hope we must do work of our own for which we could take sole and honest credit—work which lies in moral and social spheres as much as in the political, in order to unmake causes of harm and mischief. To combine in abusing a common enemy or in hunting for a common game is easy, but after the object is attained to avoid ruinous jealousy and scramble because of an enlightened view of true common interests is a difficult task. This must be met by the creation of social sympathy between the different classes and sections of the people, and elimination so far as possible of causes which stand in its way; and Congress must exercise its influence in this direction. If there is any time and place fit for evoking such feelings, it is when and where the delegates meet once a year for a few days under a sense of imperial responsibility. If they cannot bear to talk of the social and economical questions without the bitterness of local disputes, they certainly won't stand the touch of trial in political matters when the time and the provocations come.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, January 19.

THE National Congress, which assembled at Calcutta in December last, was undoubtedly a success. The meeting of the delegates from one corner of India to the other at once showed that the last spark of patriotism had not yet left the sons of India, that they are alive to their duties and responsibilities, and that they are capable of working hand in hand together for a common cause, notwithstanding their race and religious differences. This, in itself, is a great work accomplished. We repeat what we have said before that it is unreasonable to expect substantial advantages to the nation so soon from these national gatherings, but they will, in the long run, be the source of great good to the people. Their voice is at present feeble, but as they gain strength and improve in vitality, their voice will necessarily be audible. But it is of the utmost importance always to remember that what the Congress has done is only a small fraction of the great work to be done. The delegates who have just returned from Calcutta ought to hold meetings in great centres of their respective Provinces, explain to the people the objects and reasons of these national gatherings and give them the details of the proceedings of the late Congress. The masses of the people are as yet quite unacquainted with the general working of the Congress, and it should now be the duty of the leaders of the societies to educate and enlighten them on this subject.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), December 29.

THIS country has rarely witnessed such an influential and representative Congress. The National Congress at Bombay last year was considered a novelty in itself. The

Calcutta Congress has lost that aspect of novelty, but it has acquired a new feature by its grandness. Not only were the different political Associations throughout India represented in the Congress, but the chief communities of India were also represented therein. It is a fact worth recording that three European well-wishers of the Native community, to wit, Messrs. Hume, Cotton and Robert Knight, attended the Congress. The Native community will thank these good gentlemen for their sympathy with the Native cause, as expected. Mr. Dadabhai was voted to the chair of the Congress. This incident is calculated to add largely to the eclat of the Congress. Mr. Dadabhai, by his abilities, experience and the confidence which he has secured from the rulers and the ruled, is well fitted to take up the great honour and responsibility of the chairman of such a Congress. The honour thus accorded to Mr. Dadabhai not only reflects credit on him and the community he represents, but the Bombay Presidency is to be congratulated upon it. . . .

JAM-I-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, January 1.

THAT the public should get more privileges in the work of administration, that the elected representatives of the people should assist Government in the work of administration, is what we are prepared to advocate, but we could not tolerate the idea that Government influence should be withdrawn from the Legislative Councils. It will be a long time yet before we can come up to the level of England. The mighty British Parliament has come to its present state after centuries of experience and changes, and if we craved for a Legislative Council for India on the model of Parliament, we should be exceeding legitimate bounds of ambition. . . .

RAST-GOETAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 2.

THE duties of the chairman of this Congress were performed by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai with due sobriety and intelligence. The honour accorded to Mr. Dadabhai in the capital of Bengal, nay of all India, is an honour to the Bombayites and to the Parsi community. The fact that the chair of this Congress has been accorded to this patriotic Parsi by the representatives of all India in Congress assembled recalls to memory our former auspicious statement, that if any member for India is qualified to sit in Parliament, he is Mr. Dadabhai. . . .

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 2.

ALL the resolutions passed by the Congress are of great importance, but greater importance is attached to this fact that H. E. the Viceroy showed a disposition to accord some twenty of the delegates and to the chairman a private interview to exchange ideas with them. This fact alone is sufficient to show the opponents of this Congress how much weight H. J. the Viceroy attaches to the work of such a Congress. . . . We only hope, after this sympathy expressed by the Viceroy towards the work of the Congress, that his Lordship on hearing the views of the Native community will address himself to the task of domestic reform. The sittings of the Second National Congress have been concluded, and they have proved in every respect a complete success. . . .

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 2.

THE main defect of British administration in India is that the rulers do not keep themselves conversant with the views and feelings of the ruled, and they have not taken as yet proper steps to bring about this result. Once this defect is removed, the serious complaints of the Natives concerning British administration of India will be removed.

As long as our Legislative Councils do not consist of members elected by the people to bring their wants and grievances to the notice of the Government, there is every probability of the Government jeopardising the interests and feelings of the Native community, and usually such things come to pass. It is for this reason that the Second National Congress has especially emphasised the resolution for the reform of the Legislative Councils as one of pressing importance for Native politicians to discuss. . . .

The HITECHU (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, January 6.

THE fact that not only every well-wishing European, Mahomedan, Parsi and Hindu are unanimous about the utility of such Congresses, but even the entire public and far seeing statesmen are agreed as to its usefulness, goes to prove the importance of such an institution. After this consensus of opinion, we should be indifferent to the interested statements of inimical Anglo-Indian publicists and certain idiotic Natives, since the general public and the authorities do not recognise them. . . .

THE GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

THE partial justice that is administered in some cases in India is not dictated by positive malice, but there is a tendency towards such a course, which it is the object of such Congresses to minimise. That the authorities have countenanced the Congress by moral support alone goes to prove the great success of the Congress. This event is worth recording. If there is any institution which has been the means of supplying trustworthy information as to the best means for the elevation of the people these last two years, it is undoubtedly the institution of such Congresses, and the public hopes that Government will, having regard to the due work and constitution of such Congresses, strengthen such gatherings, so that mutual benefits may accrue. . . .

ANTHAPRAKASIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, January 8.

OVER 500 delegates have met at Calcutta, and the resolutions comprise all the most important topics that have a national interest. The President of the Congress is one of the greatest Indian statesmen alive, and his presence must serve to show the Government that the Congress is no school-boy affair. Since its beginning, the Congress has become to be looked upon as the greatest national meeting, and one already deservy in the dim future something of which the National Congress is but the beginning.

SWADHVA MITRAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, January 8.

WE regret very much that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Herbert Gladstone could not be present at the Congress. The Europeans that were present were the truest well-wishers of India. The Congress this year surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The resolutions were thoroughly thrashed out, and they all represent the collective national wish in this particular. The reception granted by the Viceroy to the delegates showed unmistakably that the ruler of India did not regard it in the same captious spirit as some of our Anglo-Indian critics have done. The most fastidious critic could not take exception to the proceedings, and the meeting was fully animated with the sense of loyalty.

NAJMUL AKIBAR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Itawah, January 8.

THE National Congress took place at Calcutta. It is curious how that assemblage could represent all India. The Mahomedans who did not take part in it are being

blamed. In fact it was not a National Congress. The Bengalis have been continually giving cause of offence to the Mahomedans—certainly no sensible Mahomedan, who reads the Bengali newspapers would ever like to join his “yes” to the “yes” of the Bengalis. Those Mahomedans, who joined the Congress, were induced to do so by the agents of the Bengalis and those who never read Bengali newspapers.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 3.

EVEN the most wicked men will have to admit that the business of the Congress was well managed. We feared that the enthusiasm of the Congress would easily subside. But from the manner in which business was gone through, that fear has been removed. But we are sorry for one thing. In such a grand ceremony some sort of divine worship ought to have been offered before the business commenced.

The SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 5.

NOT even one of the subjects discussed by the Congress is trifling, and of course it is for Lord Dufferin's Government to decide whether the time has come for acting according to the proposals made in this Congress. But who can say that the proposals made in this Congress are unreasonable? Our political opponents may, at the utmost, say that time has not as yet arrived for carrying out these proposals. But no English statesman will have the courage to say that such a day will never come.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 8.

BEFORE the sitting of the Congress, some worthless resolutions were drafted and submitted to that body for disposal, and then carried. The Congress did not either discuss them or make any suggestions on them. Now, who are those who drafted the resolutions in their closets and passed them at the Congress as the views of the whole population of India? Is not the Congress a plaything in their hands? In such circumstances is it wrong to say that the Congress sat for the realization of their selfish ends? Several members felt astonished at the attitude of the Congress, and they had reasons to do so.

DACCA PROKASHI (Bengali Weekly), Dacca, January 9.

THE gathering of wealthy, educated and respectable people from different parts of India is a scene unprecedented. This is a happy and hopeful sign also. So long the Government could do anything it liked. Now, it will be by no means possible for the Government to disregard the opinion of the educated representatives of India. The proposals made in the Congress are all reasonable and are for the welfare of the natives of India at the present moment.

SHOME PROKASHI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 10.

THE importance and necessity of the Calcutta Congress are greater than of the Congress held at Vienna. In the Vienna Congress the free people of free countries joined for the good of Europe. In the Calcutta Congress different people living under the ruling of the same sovereign, and differing in language, customs and habits, joined for the welfare of India. The Anglo-Indian community may say that there is want of good feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans; for they can attain their object by creating ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans.

SURAVI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 13.

IT cannot be now said that this Congress is complete in itself and that it has no shortcomings. The shortcomings it now has will be gradually removed. This time three days were prescribed for the sittings of the Congress. We think this is a very short time. The time should be extended. Those who were returned as delegates were no doubt very able men. But some of the delegates, we observed, were not the very best men of the places from which they were sent. We hope efforts will be made to send the very best men from each place.

The SUBODHASINDHU (Marathi Weekly), Khundwa, December 22.

BEING a deliberative body, the Congress could only mark the line and indicate the course and expediency of certain reforms, which other public Associations should follow and persistently aim to realise.

The SHUBHASUCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, December 24.

THE National Congress is a seed which in time will develop into a magnificent tree of national life and relieve the country of its various evils. It has to weather storms of disparaging criticism and calumnious detraction before it is capable of yielding fruits.

The SURYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, December 27 and January 3.

THE National Congress is the development of the aspirations of India, inspired by the generous system of education pursued by our Government. They would be undoubtedly glad to witness the realisation of the hopes once entertained when sowing the seeds of knowledge all over the country. There are some malignant spirits, however, who condemn the movement, and call it exotic and illegitimate. But the stern fact cannot be blinked at, that we are pursuing as legitimate and constitutional means to improve our political status as England once did to attain her present political eminence. The merit and intelligence of India was conspicuous in the Congress lately held at Calcutta. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose genuine sympathy and patriotic interest in every movement calculated to promote the welfare of India is quite transparent, was nominated to the chair, and no better selection could have been made. After repudiating the allegations urged against the movement he, in an able and eloquent address, established the legitimacy and expediency of the Congress being an intermediate representative body between the Government and the entire population of India.

The BODHASUDHAKAR (Marathi Weekly), Satara, December 29.

IT is the bounden duty of Government to respect the verdict of popular sentiment, expressed in a constitutional manner. The Congress being a representative body of the entire population of India, special attention must be directed towards its resolutions, and attempts to misrepresent its character and motives strongly condemned.

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, January 7.

WE express satisfaction at the successful termination of the affairs of the Congress at Calcutta. Who would not be glad to note this wonderful event, evolved in spite of caste prejudice predominant in India, and refrain from entertaining great hopes about our future? The courteous treatment given by the Viceroy to the members of the Congress speaks much in his favour.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 25.

THE projectors of the Congress claim that they have as great a measure of confidence in the Government as the Central Mahomedan Association, or indeed any other public body in the land. Is it for one moment to be supposed that such men as the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Peyari Mohan Mukerjee, who are members of the Reception Committee, have no confidence in the Government, or that they do not, in their turn, enjoy in an equal measure the confidence of their rulers? Nor is it the intention of the Congress, even in the remotest degree, to force the hands of the Government. But no Government in the world, much less a foreign Government situated as ours is, unaided by representative institutions, can be familiar with the views, the wants and the aspirations of the people, unless the people choose to inform the Government in these respects. Such information is not only an advantage to the people, but is distinctly beneficial to the Government. We rejoice to note that the Government is taking the most active steps for the advancement of the Mahomedan community in the public service. But upon whose initiative has the Government acted in this matter? Whose was the voice that cried aloud not only here, but also in England and in the columns of English periodicals, for justice to the Mahomedan community? If we remember aright, the Central Mahomedan Association again and again addressed the Government on the subject. If we remember aright, the worthy Secretary of the Association wrote an admirable article in the columns of the *Nineteenth Century* upon the question of Mahomedan advancement. Again and again did Mr. Ameer Ali and his friends pray for justice to the Mahomedans: again and again did they press the Government, offering facts and furnishing suggestions, and now at last justice has been done to their community. We claim to do nothing more than follow the example of the leaders of the Mahomedan community, and instead of praying or offering information in single bodies or wasting our energies in isolated efforts, united India meets to pray and to supplicate at the footsteps of the Throne. . . .

BEHAR HERALD and INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, December 25.

MR. AMIR ALI seems to be very much mistaken in thinking that the meeting of the Congress will have the effect of "forcing the hands" of Government. If the Governments of India and England are paying that amount of attention as Mr. Amir Ali assures us to the objects for which the conference of representatives will be held, the deliberation of the Congress will only go to assist the deliberations of the State on those subjects. It would be a help, instead of being a hinderance, to the Government in the furtherance of its views. Take, for instance, the object for which the Public Service Commission has been appointed. At the rate at which witnesses are being examined, it will at least take two years before the labours of the Commission can come to a satisfactory issue. Had not these labours been considerably abridged if the Government had accepted the voice of India in Congress assembled as representing the Indian view of the question? As for following a policy of confidence in the Government, we think that any want of it is shown by suggestions to improve the administration when reform is desirable. As for the Government having already taken the initiative in these matters, we have to point but to Mr. Amir Ali that nothing has been done as yet about the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis for which most important object the Congress is to meet.

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, December 25.

THERE is no doubt that gatherings of different classes of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects are conducive of divers advantages, but we do not see what advan-

tage our fellow-countrymen expect from bringing before such assemblies, for discussion, matters which are already under the consideration of Government and in which it is their intention to introduce reforms. This attitude of theirs would simply show that they are in a hurry to be in advance of the Government, and that they can wait to see things done in their proper time. Above all, it would establish their want of confidence in Government. We have often urged that agitation and noise would never suit us; we are glad our co-religionists are of our mind. We attach no significance to the erratic courses of a handful of them who might have been led away by their neighbours. We would be glad to co-operate with our Hindu brethren in all their movements in the direction of general progress of all classes, but we beg to be excused from joining hands with those fellow-countrymen of ours who take political muddles for their hobby! The Muhammadans may join the Congress, if they are sure they will not be influenced by the extremist's views.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 26.

THE two representatives of Mussulman opinion² in Calcutta decline to join with the Hindus in any political demonstration for the attainment of political objects, and they think that Government is doing everything for the people, the necessity of pressure being wholly unnecessary on the part of any community. So far as the Mussulmans are concerned, we admit that the Government is doing much for them. For a great many years it has been the serious aim of the rulers to conciliate them, and the concessions made in their interest are of a really substantial nature.³ We have noticed with pleasure this change of policy towards a neglected portion of the population, and no doubt its effect upon the Mahomedans has been very beneficial. We also admit that in the face of the many solid tokens of conciliation and favour shown by the Government, the attitude of that community cannot but be one of gratitude. Nay more, it will not do for the Mahomedans to take part in public agitation, for the simple reason that clamour may lead to the loss of what they have gained from the good graces of the rulers. So far the attitude of Mr. Amir Ali and Nawab Abdul Lutef is quite intelligible, and we do not blame them for it. If Government had made equal concessions to the Hindus, we do not think the latter would ever have thought it worth while making political demonstrations of any sort. The condition of the Mahomedan community is truly deplorable, and if they have reasons to be afraid of agitation, because thereby the friendly attitude of the rulers towards them might undergo a change, we think their feelings to be quite natural. . . .

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, December 26.

KNOWING as we do how Calcutta society is plied by the Anglo-Indians there, it is not to be wondered at that a prominent section of the Mahomedan community there should decline an invitation to attend the coming Congress. "Divide et imperio" is the order of the day, and the Mahomedans of Calcutta ought not to forget that their best interests lie with those sections of the community amongst whom they have to live, and not with those in whose hands they are now playing. But howsoever discouraging this conduct of the Calcutta Mahomedans may appear in this matter, there is no reason to fear that the Congress, owing simply to the absence of a few followers of Islam from the city of Palaces, will lose either in its universality of character or its importance. The presence of Mahomedans from other parts directly sets down the Calcutta move as one interested and selfish, which Mahomedans in other parts of the country will bitterly resent and strongly disapprove of. That some prominent and well educated members of that community should lead this defection is a circumstance to be regretted, but for all that they can have no reason to congratulate themselves for the ill-considered and short-sighted step they have taken. "United we stand, divided we fall" ought to be the rule of our actions, but Mr. Amir Ali and his constituents, confident in the belief of the tailors of the Tooley Street, seem to have forgotten that they are not the whole Mahomedan world of India.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, December 26.

WHAT may be the causes of this non-possumus? The Mahomedans of Bengal, most advanced of the community in education, began to see some ten years ago that they could not keep pace with the Hindus in securing the loaves and fishes of Government employment. Pocketing their pride, therefore, which had hitherto stood in the way of their progress, they asked Government if some special encouragement might not be given them. Government wisely met them half way, offering them any amount of advice and sympathy and some little temporary assistance. We repeat this was wise of the Government, in all interests. For, it would be a mockery to speak of national progress in India till the two great races stood abreast in leading the van. And to this end, a little tentative concession to the backward race might be permitted with grace, if for nothing else, to preserve the harmony of our future progress. But some of our Hindu friends seem to have thought otherwise. They have, often without meaning it, grudged the smallest of small encouragement held out to the sister community. On principle they were perhaps right—whose fault was it that the Mahomedans did not keep abreast of the time? But we believe there were circumstances under which the latest reduced masters of India could not help themselves. Be that as it might, the opposition of a portion of the Hindu Press has narrowed the scope of Mahomedan sympathy, never very broad, and their present resolve to keep aloof from united national effort is a culmination of the process. The alienation is so far complete, though it is to be devoutly hoped it is temporary. The Mahomedans see that they have not much to gain immediately from the success of the national programme. They are not in a hurry for political concessions. This is the upshot of it all. And without presuming to judge between the parties, we cannot but say that the position is extremely humiliating. The party of progress must strain every nerve to extricate itself from the false position into which it was allowed to be drifted.

The MAHATTA (English Weekly), Poona, December 26.

THE Hindus bear no ill-will or jealousy to the Mahomedans. On the contrary, they will be glad to see them educated to their standard and to receive their co-operation in their attempts to overthrow the monopoly now enjoyed by the Anglo-Indians. The Parsis, the Eurasians and other races have come to see that they cannot gain this end by siding with and supporting the Anglo-Indians or by pleasing them. We all stand on a common platform, and our rights can be secured to us only by making a common cause against the foreign monopoly. We should, therefore, warn the Calcutta Mahomedans against being flattered into a belief that they have acted wisely in holding aloof from the agitation that is being carried on, not to force but to strengthen the hands of Government, that have found themselves powerless against an influential and an interested class; and request them to correct the error before it is too late. If they have to rise, it is by making a common cause with the Hindus, and not by being in opposition to them.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 27.

MR. ALI writes that Government is giving to particular subjects the "share of attention" to which they are "entitled." He obviously writes this in blissful ignorance of the fact that opinions differ as to the amount of 'share of attention' to which particular subjects are 'entitled.' For instance, we hold that the Government has spared a very small share of attention to the subject of Retrenchment, when it has excluded from the inquiries of the Finance Committee such topics as Military Expenditure, and Expenditure on Public Works. Retrenchment of salaries of Government Servants may sometimes do harm instead of good. Then, again, as regards appointments in the public service, Government as well as the Commission that has been appointed will be aided, rather than embarrassed, by the declarations of the Congress. Government may feel itself embarrassed if it cherishes foregone conclusions, and if the Resolutions of the Congress are at variance with them; but the Government professes to have no foregone conclusions. The Congress, so far

as we are aware, intends to help, advise and instruct the Government, and not to torture the Government. Lastly, we are sorry to observe that the Committee are so mindful of the interests of "their community." Their community, that is, the Mahomedan community, has no political interests distinct from those of the Hindu community. Mahomedans are natives of India and British subjects as much as Hindus are natives of India and British subjects. They differ only in religion. Religion has never been the subject of agitation amongst Hindu Associations, and we are absolutely certain that Religion will not be discussed by the National Congress, in which, or in the sweets of which, the Committee refuses to 'participate.' Therefore, the action of the Committee does not appear to us rational; but we believe the Congress will do its work with good cheer, and not feel the absence of those gentlemen who have thought fit to issue such an inane manifesto.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, December 27.

IT is hardly possible for us to suppose that the Calcutta Association *bona fide* believes that our Government does not wish the people of this country to join together and express in moderate clear terms the grievances of the people, as such grievances must inevitably exist in the best possible Government. Is not this argument a slur on the political sagacity of our Government? We have always thought, and we are sure our Calcutta Mahomedan countrymen will think when not in their claustroroyant state, that genuine statesmen will always welcome the grievances and moderate demands of subject races and they will never lose the least opportunity of stating that their views are approved and confirmed by the representatives of the people themselves. Government is not omniscient any more than the gentlemen who have been provokingly misled in this matter, and therefore if it wishes to pay each subject in the Congress list 'the attention it deserves,' it will be always happy and feel a great deal helped if it learns the legitimate demands of the people of the country.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 27.

IF it had been imagined for a moment that Mr. Ameer Ali's letter would "bust up" the National Congress, no greater mistake was ever made by its author. For the National Congress will be assisted by delegates from that very community in whose name Mr. Ameer Ali attempted to snub the Congress. The abstention of the Bengal Mahomedan Association will hurt nobody but itself. It will not even deceive the Government. Mr. Ameer Ali probably does not know that some of the highest officials in this country and England sympathise heartily with the objects of the Congress and fully approve its methods of work. Lord Dufferin himself has made no secret of his sympathy. It was in ignorance of this encouraging fact that the Bengal Mahomedan Association undertook to commit political suicide. The suicide is not due, however, only to this ignorance, or even to the plethora of sheer inanition.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, December 27.

THE policy of separation or inaction adopted by our Mahomedan brethren of Calcutta is suicidal. "Knock and it shall be opened unto you" is a maxim of practical prudence which we must never forget. What little progress in political rights we have made is by continually asking for the rights, and showing ourselves eager and fit for them. It is only by such constant knocking that we shall get anything in the future. If we are really desirous of reform, mere trust in the good-will of the Government will not bring us one inch nearer to our goal. We must incessantly work for the reform, and our work must be joint and united. Apart from the general rule of unity being strength, the peculiar political condition of our country demands that we must act in unison. If any one of our communities refuses to act with the others, it will be a plea for the Government to refuse concessions to all. The seceding community will not be the better for it. It will only injure itself and its sisters. The Government cannot afford to treat with

individual communities. It regards all its subjects with equality. If any rights are to be conferred, all the communities must show an aptitude and a readiness to receive them, and unless all join there is a certain prospect of a refusal. We are glad the Mahomedan community of provinces other than Bengal have not followed the policy of their brethren in Calcutta. In Bombay, at all events, there is a greater amount of cordiality between the different communities in political matters at least, and there is no attempt to set up separate interests, though here too the recent efforts of certain Mahomedan gentlemen to obtain special privileges and facilities in the matter of education and employment in the public service have the same baneful tendency. We trust our brethren will take timely warning.

KANADA SUVAITE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly). Bombay, December 31.

IT is not only that the Mahomedans of Bombay have made themselves conspicuous by their hearty co-operation with the other communities in all national undertakings, but their co-religionists of Berar and the North West Provinces have actually sent delegates to Calcutta, and those of Hyderabad have sent a telegram expressive of their sympathy with the objects of the National Congress. At a time when sensible men of all parties deplore the differences between the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans which have recently led to riots during religious festivals, it is pleasant to see that the leaders of the Mahomedan community in the greater portion of India have avoided evil counsels of disunion and jealousy, and have set the example of good-will and co-operation towards their fellow subjects. One of the reasons why the action taken by the two Mahomedan Societies of Bengal was considered ill-advised, was that their example might, in time, reach the lower classes in their community, to whom it is a dangerous lesson to teach that their best interests lie in working against, and not with, the Hindus. But to the Mahomedans out of Bengal is due the credit of having kept themselves above the influence of prejudice, and thrown the weight of their influence in the scale of good sense and harmony.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER¹ (English Weekly). Calcutta, January 1.

TO insist upon open competition as the only mode of selection for State employments means the absolute exclusion of the Mahomedans from the public service. To ask for representative institutions, without sufficient guarantees for the representation of the minority means the swamping of the minority by the majority. From almost every part of Bengal, where Local Self-government has been introduced, comes the cry that the minority is tyrannised over by the majority: from every part of Bengal comes the cry that the organisation of the majority is more solid and stronger than that of the minority. Even in places where the Mahomedans outnumber the Hindus, the representation is entirely in the hands of the latter. What guarantees have the so-called Mahomedan delegates extorted from this irresponsible Congress for the protection of Mahomedan interests? If their political foresight had been keener, they would have seen that though the influence of the majority is predominant even at present in the Councils of the State, which shows at times too great a subserviency to their intelligence, wealth and power of combination, yet there is more hope of a fair equilibrium being maintained from the political wisdom of a neutral Government than from the generous instincts of a majority looking primarily, but naturally, to the interests of its own bulk. The minority have a right to see their interests safeguarded. And we say advisedly that until our people have come abreast with the Hindus in education and political intelligence, political concessions to the majority, without sufficient guarantees for the protection of the interests of the minority, would be destructive to the latter.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly). Calcutta January 6.

THE conduct of our few Mahomedan brother citizens of Calcutta in connection with the National Congress has indeed joined many. But as many a leading Mahomedan

gentleman from different parts of India attended the Congress and took the most active and earnest part in it, the matter is of little importance. Yet there are people who cannot but regret the conduct of our few Mahomedan friends in Calcutta, though among these even there were some whose hearts are really better than their conduct on this occasion. . . . If our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen have reason to complain of having a smaller share in the loaves and fishes of the public service, they should assert their right in a right manly way. They should claim a larger share of the appointments by virtue of their education as Mahomedans, and by virtue of possessing right thinking powers and sound sentiments. They should never allow themselves to be called inferior, because they might happen to lack in the imitative superficial acquirements, such as the learning of a foreign language and a foreign civilization implies.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

JAM-I-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, December 21.

THE Mahomedans have to thank themselves for their backward state, as they did not avail themselves of the education which the benign British Government had placed equally within their reach. It does not surprise us to see the indifference shown by the Calcutta Mahomedans towards the objects of the Congress. Our Mahomedan brethren of Calcutta should bear this in mind that there do not exist elsewhere more loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress than the Mahomedan representatives of the Bombay Presidency at the Congress, and that these loyal subjects of the Queen could not engage themselves in a disloyal work. . . .

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, December 23.

WE regret the separation of the Calcutta Mahomedan Association from the Indian National Congress, but we attach no very great importance to that incident after consideration of the reasons which necessitated such a course. The grounds on which they base their refusal for representation on the Congress merely state a difference of opinion, and it is not unusual for individuals or Associations to disagree on certain subjects, however important they may be. The tendency at the present day of Mahomedan opinion not only of Bengal, but also of other parts differing from current Native opinion on important topics, is so apparent and marked as to lead us to infer that there is some underhand influence at work on Mahomedan opinion. The unanimity and union of general Native public opinion is based on such substantial reasons and is, besides, so widely and strongly circulated in India that the differing Mahomedan opinion, which has a very loose foundation in arguments, cannot subsist alongside of the general consensus of Native public opinion on important topics. . . .

YEZDAN PARAST, (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, December 26.

THE first National Congress was held about this time at Bombay last year, and which was so successful from the fact that no important Native Association was unrepresented on it. From this it was believed that no Indian Association either from lack of foresight or for any other reason would keep aloof from a Congress representing the millions of India. When, therefore, the Calcutta Mahomedan Association proclaimed its intention of separation from the Congress, the announcement was a sudden shock to the people. But that does not give any importance to this step, and the National Congress will proceed to its legitimate work by the representation of the Mahomedan element of other parts, if not of Calcutta, as if nothing untoward had happened. . . .

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, December 26.

UNLESS the Mahomedan Association give the ground on which they base the statement that the Government of India cannot do any wrong, the public will attach no importance to their statement. The real fact is that there are a certain number of the governing classes who look with disfavour at these political gatherings, and who have set their influence at work on the Mahomedans in order that the work of progress among the Natives may receive a check. . . .

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, December 26.

THE Indian correspondent of the London *Times*, in noticing the proceedings of the First National Congress last year, gave out that the Congress did not represent Native opinion *en masse*, but that it consisted of editors, schoolmasters and legal practitioners. This false view was then and there invalidated. But in view of the separation of the Bengali Mahomedans from the Congress this year, it is feared that the mischievous views of last year will again gain strength and substance. Therefore, the Congress is bound to show to the English public the extent of this disaffection in its true shape. . . .

RAST GOPTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, December 26.

WE approve of the Mahomedans organising their separate political Associations, and the Parsis also should have one of their own for which the time is opportune, but that does not imply that Parsis, Mahomedans, and Hindus should not band together for the discussion of imperial questions of general importance. The reason given by the Calcutta Mahomedan Association for refusing to take part in the deliberations of the National Congress are, by no means, weighty, and the Association has been seriously mistaken in making out the objects of the Congress. . . .

THE *Kossid-e-Mumbai* (Gujarati Tri-weekly, Bombay, January 3), says that it is a matter of sincere regret to see such exhibition of folly from the small circle of educated Mahomedans. The paper hopes that those Mahomedans, who make their community ridiculous by their action, will return to their senses, and the number of them be decreasing day by day from the community. . . .

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, January 8.

ATTEMPTS were made to disturb the harmony of the Congress and to minimise its importance in the eyes of Government. The nefarious attempts were in the main unsuccessful, although Mr. Amir Ali and his friends of the Mahomedan Association succumbed to them. But the hearty co-operation of the Mahomedans of South India, Bombay, Hyderabad and the Punjab detracted from the significance of the attempts. The Mahomedans who were present denounced the attempt to divide the people, and the dissentients might, by this time, have felt the unwise policy of their keeping aloof.

WIKAYAE ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Gazipur, December 2.

IN the National Congress at Calcutta there was a very small number of Mahomedans. The generality of Mohamedans do not understand the object and the working of the Congress. They, therefore, have kept themselves aloof from it. The Mohamedans who

attended it may have done so for some object or other, but they cannot be said to be representing their community. Our Hindu countrymen, by their acts and conduct, have been getting day by day alienated from us.

NAMUL AKHBAR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Itawa, January 4.

THE delegates, who went from the N. W. Provinces to the National Congress at Calcutta, were many of them so innocent, that they did not know even a word of English; and those with whom they had gone to exchange ideas knew not Urdu. What could such delegates have done at Calcutta, except looking into the faces of the Bengalis and the Parsis, whose languages and the mode of living are quite different from the Hindus and the Mahomedans of those provinces? . . .

The SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, December 22.

AT Poona Lord Dufferin himself encouraged the Natives to make their wants and aspirations known, and the National Congress has come forward to carry out his wishes. On the other hand the Mahomedans, represented by Mr. Amir Ali, say that joining the Congress would mean hostility to Government. We are unable to understand the meaning of this wonderful argument. Lord Dufferin gave us hope that he would do something for the good of the people, and is it proper for us not to act according to his wishes?

The BHARATASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, December 25.

WE have great respect for Syed Amir Ali. We are sorry to see him taking a prominent part in the matter. Why he did this we do not know. From a learned and experienced person like him we did not expect a letter like that.

SANGRAH PRABHAKAR (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, December 28.

THE Anglo-Indian newspapers are trying to tempt the Mahomedans in order that they may not join the Congress. But their efforts in this direction have not been fully successful; only a few Mahomedans did not attend the Congress. But Mahomedan delegates from distant places and several Mahomedans of Calcutta attended the meeting.

NABABHAKAR AND SADHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 10.

SOME anti-Indians and Anglo-Indians are trying to create hostilities between Hindus and Mahomedans. At their instance some fickle-minded Mahomedans have become self-forgotten and are trying to create race feeling. But they will not be successful. For the present they may do some harm.

The SUBHASUCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, December 31.

THE Mahomedans of Calcutta sympathised with the objects of the Congress, but withheld active co-operation, which upon cool consideration would not be found to be justifiable. The fear of losing the advantages which might flow from the special regard the Government have lately evinced in their backward condition, or the misleading influence of some of the Anglo-Indians, seems to have driven them to maintain such an unfair attitude. . . .

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 18.

AN open competition in India for the Civil Service would impart an educational impulse throughout the country, as it has imparted an educational impulse throughout the United Kingdom. The adjustment would soon come: the special advantages of a special class would soon disappear; and all that is true and noble and worthy in native Indian society would fill the ranks of the governing class. It is in the power of the Commission to bring about this consummation, and we trust they will do so. Speaking of the advantage which a particular class may obtain from open competition in India, is it not true that in England a particular class has this advantage, *viz.*, the educated class?—and yet nobody complains. It would betray a lamentable ignorance of the signs of the times not to observe that in the great progressive movement which is going on all around us, family considerations alone will count for nothing; and that intellect and character must rule as they have always ruled, and that it is false policy to endeavour to bolster up the fortunes of decayed families by artificial means, which are sure to be shattered to pieces before the rising forces of the age. We desire the Commission to take a broad view of the situation, and we are, above all, anxious that the work which they will now have done will have some element of finality about it; but that element will be wanting if the Commission does not look forward to the future and reckon the forces which their scheme will have to combat, in the course of coming years and with the progress of the country.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, December 18.

AS regards the people, their grievance is that the changes the conditions of the competitive service introduced, after the service had been thrown open to them in recognition of their claims to employment in the public service, operate injuriously to their interests, and leave those claims substantially unsatisfied. The Statutory Service is not held by them to be any compensation at all for this default. The conditions of the competitive service were not the conditions of the service when it was first thrown open. They would have the original conditions restored, and so long as there is any distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, they would consent to no compromise. They set their hearts upon the former on account of that distinction, and would not be satisfied with any other system that may throw open to them any of the appointments which are at present not available to them, but which are reserved exclusively for its members. Abolish the distinction, and let there be fair play to all, and all contentions would come to an end.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, December 19.

IN order fully to understand the scope and object of the Commission, one should carefully read these questions. As we feared and suspected, the Government will try, if it can, to have a certain number of appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service reserved for Europeans, but this is exactly what is and should be most strongly objected to by our countrymen. What the Natives want is a fair field and no favour, and that they may be allowed to compete on equal terms with Englishmen on their own ground. If the present competitive system in England necessarily draws a larger number of Indians than Englishmen, there can be no help for it. Neither the Government nor Englishmen themselves should complain of it. Native witnesses should be strictly careful to oppose such a thing with their whole might and main. The proposed reservation should be the chief point of our opposition. In order that the Native community may strive hard to protect their rights and interests during the sittings of the present Commission—and this is a Commission than which no Commission can be conceived of greater importance for the people of this country—we would propose that copies of these questions may be printed at the

united expense of all the Native public bodies in India, and circulated far and wide among our educated classes, so that they may be read, pondered over, digested, and discussed with great care and deliberation, and that the views of our community ascertained from all parts of the Empire, before the Commission closes its labors in March next. The Commission will deal most largely with Native interests, and it is the duty of the whole Native population of India to be watchful of the proceedings of the Commission, and to see that the amplest evidence in favour of Native interests is given before it. It is most unfortunate that though the Commission is intended to effect a revolution in the position and prospects of the native Indians in the Civil Service of the country, there should be so few Native gentlemen as members of the Commission, and that they should be outnumbered by their European colleagues. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased not to add a Parsi member to the Commission, though, as we said in previous issues, that there were several Parsi gentlemen among the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. And yet we cannot understand what Mr. Hudson, who represents the planting interest in Bihar, can have to do with a Commission which has not much to do with that interest.

PRAMODA SINDHU (*Anglo-Marathi Weekly*) Amraoti, December 20.

IN Berar we have no public bodies, therefore, we suggest, some means should be found to bring the state of Berar, in respect to public service, to the notice of the Commission. Berar enjoys the privilege of securing some places of higher emoluments for Natives a long time since : but as a rule these places are conferred upon outsiders, to the prejudice of the interests of well educated and deserving men of the province itself. In filling up responsible posts in the Government service, some recognised educational test of the candidates is essentially necessary, and that principle, with a very few exceptions, has been invariably overlooked by our Government. As Lord Dufferin has promised to apply the principles and arrangements that might recommended by the Commission to our province, we should not lack in our duty of keeping the Commission well informed, on this subject, with respect to our province.

INDIAN NATION (*English Weekly*), Calcutta, December 20.

ASSUMING the Statutory system to be retained, we may suggest the following principles upon which amendments may be made in the existing rules. First of all, there should be a rigid compliance with the terms of the Statute, and none but natives of India of proved merit and ability should be appointed. Distinction in the legal profession or in the public service is proof of merit and ability. The Governor-General in Council should frame rules stating the period for which, and the conditions under which, a native of India should have been in the legal profession or in the subordinate service before he could be appointed. In the next place, if academic distinction, or any distinction other than what is obtained by the practice of the legal profession or the discharge of judicial or executive duties in the public service, is regarded as a proof of merit and ability, the young men selected, on the ground of such distinction, should be given the option of proceeding to England and serving out the period of probation there. Those that do proceed to England and qualify themselves there should be given the same pay as Covenanted Civilians ; those that do not care to proceed to England should be given two-thirds of the pay of Covenanted Civilians. Statutory Civilians are certainly regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel.

NYAYA SUDHA (*English Weekly*), Harda, December 22 and 29.

WE feel no hesitation in saying that a system of open competition, pure and simple, for the Statutory Service, as for any other service, is preferred either to nomination or limited competition by the Native community. But in order to guard against the interests of the people of each Province, open competition should, so far as the Statutory

and other minor services are concerned, be restricted to the natives of the Province as a prohibitive measure. The words "natives of the Province" may include all persons domiciled in the Province. There should, in our opinion, be no restriction with regard to age, but all candidates for the competitive examination for the Statutory Civil Service should be graduates of any of the Indian Universities. We would consider this a sufficient standard for their intellectual capacity. The social and moral test and physical fitness that are required of the candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service examination held in England would amply suffice for the purposes of the Statutory Civil Service. When these qualifications are made compulsory, there need be no period of probation. We would, at the same time, very strongly advocate that before investing them with judicial powers, the eligible persons be made to pass a prescribed test in the law of the land including the Hindu and Mahomedan laws. We would also suggest that the persons declared otherwise eligible should undergo a special training about treasury and other departmental duties under some experienced officer for three months. It would, indeed, be a great boon on the people of this country, if an Indian Civil Service College for the Indian Civil Service (Covenanted and Statutory) be established by Government in some central place, such as Allahabad or Jabalpur, where candidates from all Indian Presidencies and Provinces may receive special education and training. . . . We firmly believe that the subjects at present prescribed, the limitation of age to 19 years, and residence in a foreign country, place Native candidates at a great disadvantage as compared with English candidates. To pass an examination like the Civil Service in a foreign and unallied language before the completion of 19 years is, to say the least, extremely difficult for Natives of ordinary ability. If Europeans had been placed in the position of Natives, the result would have been still worse. We, therefore, recommend the raising of age to 23 years and the introduction of the History of India and the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws in the place of the European languages. As the Civil Service examination is held in the English language which is the native language of Englishmen, and the allied language of European candidates, natives of India are decidedly at a disadvantage on this account; and this reason alone entitles Native candidates to a higher limit of age. There would be no ground for European candidates to complain that they were placed at a disadvantage, if the limit of age in the case of Native candidates were raised by an year or so.

The VAIDARBHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Akola, December 25.

WE do not and cannot expect that the highest *executive* duties would be thrown open to all. What we should ask should be not what we might desire, but what we *can* get. We have no intention of disguising the fact that the agitation for admission into the Civil Service is confined to the *literate* classes. The mass of the people are not much moved by the question. But it is untrue to represent that they are hostile to any proposal to raise their own countrymen to the positions held by members of the Civil Service. We are not sure whether writers, who say that they are so hostile, seriously believe what they say; and if they do really believe, they are grievously misinformed. When the whole question is properly put before a Patel, for instance, he unhesitatingly expresses his sympathy with the cause of the literary classes, for before him looms the no very distant future when he could expect to see his sons striving for the prize. . . .

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly). Bombay, December 26.

AS the Public Service Commission is working at full speed, it occurs to us once more to call attention to that part of the problem before the Commission, which is apt to escape the educated classes amidst the din and noise justly made about the Covenanted branch of the administration. We refer to what is popularly known as the Subordinate Service. This seems to us to be a matter practically of greater importance than the question of the Covenanted Civil Service; for, whereas the latter concerns, after all, a limited section of the Service and the population, the former has to do with a large extent of the Service and a large number of the Indian community. We would exhort all true friends of the country to recognize this part of the problem in all its bearings, and we do so the more earnestly, as there is some fear of its being altogether subordinated to the other part.

which is doubtless more important in principle. From the series of articles that have appeared in these columns from time to time it will have been seen what immense scope exists for the employment of her own sons in the administration of India. There are departments like the Revenue, the Akbari, the Salt, the Forest, the Police, the Railway, and others, from the official ranks of which Natives have been largely excluded. Why should this be so after half a century of education? The least that Government should do is to order a fair competition between members of the ruling class and the ruled, and recruit these departments according to the result, consistently with the claim of economy and efficiency. The present practice is as dangerous as it is iniquitous, and we submit that the anomaly and the scandal it gives rise to ought to be steadily removed.

THE MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, December 26.

AS for the competitive examination in England, all are of opinion that the limit of age should be raised to 22 or 23 to enable Natives to compete, and that Indian subjects and languages should be marked equally with other European subjects. Nearly all are also of opinion that the examination should be held simultaneously in England and India—one only advocating the extreme view that it should be held in India alone. The suggestion as regards the promotions from Uncovenanted service and the appointment to that service—which most of them think should be strictly provincial—are also clear and definite, and on the whole we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the evidence given up to this time. Let other provinces and witnesses only follow the same line, taking advantage of and improving upon what has been already recorded, and we venture to say that our case will so fully be made out that it would not be difficult for the Commission to ascertain what course is “best for the firm and efficient government of the Empire and the true interests of the people.”

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 30.

THE competitive examination in England the English nation will, by no means, allow to India sufficient discretion and power to do justice to those whom the examination system practically shuts out. . . . Therefore, with regard to the competitive examination in England and the statutory appointments we arrive at three conclusions. (1) These two systems have to be retained. (2) It is desirable to have them reformed. (3) Neither the retention nor the reformation of them improves the position of the Indian people as regards their substantial demand, viz., the demand for a larger share of the Covenanted Service. The Government has admitted the justice of the demand. In order to give effect to the admission, we must have an additional way to let the people into Covenanted Service. . . . Thus we inevitably arrive at the third subject, viz., that of a competitive examination in India. And the nation demands that there should be such an examination. In fact, there should be exactly the same examination in India as in England. This is what will secure us an additional benefit. And, therefore, we have to insist upon it the most of all. But it should be distinctly understood that it would be an additional benefit on the condition of the other two systems being retained. For otherwise if it be introduced as a substitute, or so as to allow it being converted into a substitute, for any of the two existing systems, it is unnecessary to repeat that that would be not acceding to the prayer of the nation, which is for additional appointments. . . . To summarize, we have to ask the Commission to retain the existing channels and to open the new channel mentioned. This may appear asking for too much, but it is really not so. To show that it is not so we have entered into the discussion above. The points to be settled by us are short and simple, and the whole nation should insist on the propositions set forth above.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 2.

ON the whole the evidence hitherto recorded may be taken completely to accord with the views repeatedly expressed by the Native Press with the reservation of a con-

tinuance of the Statutory Civil Service for the backward classes. The question of the continuance of the above service, even when covenanted competition will be introduced in India, will deserve some consideration at the hands of thoughtful persons, inasmuch as a proportion of the Native populations, owing to their backward condition, will not be in position, as others, to benefit themselves by the introduction of covenanted competition. The retention of this service, however, will only be a temporary measure and may be abolished the moment it is found that the conditions of backwardness are completely changed owing to the permeation of higher education amongst the masses. Moreover by its retention, as our contemporary of the *Bengalee* has so ably put it, "the question of the undue advantage of any particular class over another would not arise, at any rate with that prominence which would otherwise belong to it. But suppose it were admitted that an open competition in India would give a decided advantage to any particular class of the community, we ask how long would such a state of things last?" The above words contain the refutation of those who contend that by the introduction of competition the backward classes may for ever be debarred from taking their due place in the administration. But this consideration of class interests must considerably lose in its importance, when it is borne in mind that it is for the good and welfare of a society that the introduction of highly intelligent and cultured minds in the administration of a country is necessary, which no consideration, either of family or of birth, can ever be able adequately to satisfy. As far as the evidence recorded at Lahore goes, it may with some accuracy be asserted that its intrinsic weight is rather on the side of an introduction of covenanted competition than on the perpetuation of the *status quo*.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 3.

THE Public Service Commission has issued a new set of questions, boiling down the 186 interrogatories into 20 issues. These issues place the subject in a more intelligible and manageable form, and will greatly simplify the work of the Commission as well as that of the witnesses. It does not appear whether the issues supersede the interrogatories first published. Timely information of this ought to be given to the witnesses in the different provinces. The Commission finished its work at Lahore, and is now sitting at Allahabad. As to the evidence recorded, it is safe to assert that there is a general harmony in the opinion of European and Native witnesses. Two old Mahomedan gentlemen of the *ap-kr-caste* tribe gave expression to views which would outdo the worst Anglo-Indian opinion. For the rest there was a fair unanimity on the many points at issue, such as dissatisfaction with the Statutory Civil Service, the limit of age, the place of examinations, probation in England, and so forth. Absolute unanimity is not possible and is not to be desired. It is necessary that the different points of view should be properly placed before the Commission. To shorten work, the Commission has appointed a sub-committee of three members who digest the written replies to the interrogatories, and prepare the way for the Commission.

The PANDIT (Anglo-Hindi Weekly), Bombay, January 7.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great difficulties of going to England and struggling through the medium of a foreign language, a small number had made their way into the service at the older age, but since the age has been lowered it is found virtually impossible to get our youths pushed through their education in England in time to compete, and so now hardly any Native of our country enters the Covenanted Civil Service. It is true that certain appointments are filled up by Natives who are selected for fitness, and classed among what are styled "Statutory Civilians," but the higher appointments are reserved mainly for the Covenanted Civil Service which is recruited from England through the channel of these annual examinations. Now, then, if the Commission is serious in its enquiry it would, we suppose, see that this state of things is not at all satisfactory and is quite in antagonism with the grand Proclamation of Her Majesty the Empress of India. Equal facilities, therefore, should be given, to both the classes to rise in Her Majesty's Service; and if equal facilities are given our youths would not have the enormous disadvantage of crossing the seas, contrary to the teaching of our religion.

The TRIBUNE (English-Bi-weekly), Lahore, January 8.

TO fill Indian posts by natural-born (?) subjects of Her Majesty when qualified natives of India are available will certainly involve the violation of the principles of the Proclamation, and we hope that the members of the Public Service Commission will try to give up their foregone conclusions and approach the subject with unprejudiced minds, as Sir Charles Aitchison requested them to do. Similarly in the Covenanted Service it would involve a violation of the Proclamation and Act to appoint Natives of other provinces in preference to the Natives of a particular province to the vacancies of that province as well as to appoint natural-born subjects of Her Majesty in preference to natives of India, on pure competition principle. Having an eye to the qualifications required for the Service, vacancies in each province should be filled in the first instance by the qualified residents of that province. The balance, if any, should go first to natives of India and then to natural-born subjects of Her Majesty. If Natives that possess the qualifications that are required for the Service are available, it would be a violation of the Proclamation to get natural-born subjects of Her Majesty. The result may be objectionable from a political point of view, but for the present we are concerned only with the Proclamation, according to which no natural-born subject of Her Majesty should be appointed to any post for which a well-qualified Native is available. What that minimum qualification should be can be easily determined. So we request those that are for throwing open the Uncovenanted Service to natural-born subjects of Her Majesty to consider the question calmly and to determine with an unbiassed mind what the Proclamation really means. The mode in which the present Covenanted Civil Service, the Opium, the Public Works, the Forest, the Salt, the Survey, the Police, and various other departments are recruited involves a violation of the Proclamation, which clearly proclaims that no natural-born subject of Her Majesty should be appointed to any Indian post for which a native of India is available.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, January 10.

LET us have only one door of admission into the Civil Service; and let it be the open door of competition and let all, who can, be free to enter by that door. To attain this object, it is absolutely necessary that the examination should be held in India as well as in England. If you want the highest talent and character that we, the Indian community, possess, to be represented in the Civil Service of India side by side with the character and talent that Englishmen entering it display, this is the only means that can be adopted and ought to be adopted. We have no objection whatever to Government's insisting that those who pass and are selected should spend a year or two of probation in studying the manners and civilisation of England. We shall be the first to admit that those manners and that civilisation are altogether of a higher order than those that prevail in India. We most willingly admit that those who hold high office in India and are responsible for its administration, those whose business it is to increase the prosperity of the country by well-considered measures should have their minds freed from all tinge of subjection to the ignoble superstitions which still deface and degrade our civilisation. It is necessary that by residence in the heart and centre of modern civilisation and enlightenment they should come prepared to raise their backward countrymen from their present position. England, besides, is the home of freedom. It is necessary that our high officials and administrators should learn in that free atmosphere to doff that cringing, servile and selfish obedience to official superiors, which has always marked the demeanour of many of our best and highest men. We know that some of our public men and Associations will strongly oppose this proposal. They will point to some of the great names which have figured in our recent history—the names of Native Judges and Native administrators who have earned a great reputation in the world. They are entitled to do so; and we cannot say that they are entirely mistaken. But we ask how few men we have among us who are thoroughly independent, and who have earned their great distinctions without a display of unquestioning deference to the views and wishes of the powers that be.

DENYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, January 10.

REAL facilities should be afforded to natives of India for entering the Covenanted Civil Service on a footing of perfect equality with the British candidates. This can be done (a) by holding the examination in India simultaneously with that in England, (b) by raising the maximum limit of age to 23 years, (c) by putting the Oriental classical languages on a footing of equality with Western classical languages in respect of the maximum marks, and (d) by putting the principal vernacular languages of India on a footing of equality with Continental languages. If this be done, we have no hesitation in saying that Government will have done every thing in their power to afford *real* facilities to natives of India to enter the Covenanted Civil Service by the honourable door of free public competition. The selected Indian candidates should be required to proceed to England at the public expense and to undergo there, for a period of two years, such special training as the British candidates do.

BEHAR HERALD and INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, January 15.

COMPARISONS are always odious, but those who have any acquaintance with Bengal know well enough that in the vast majority of cases of magisterial vagaries that come to the notice of the public it is the European officer who figures as the hero of the play. But in Bengal the manner of selection has not been the best possible under the circumstances, for up to a very recent period appointments were made by nomination, and it is only during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Rivers Thompson, he it said to his credit, that a competitive test was introduced. We believe, however, reservation is still made in case of a certain number of the vacancies which are filled up as before. The different ways hitherto adopted of recruiting the two services are clearly perceptible in the results attained; for, though there are some very exceptionally clever men in the Subordinate Executive Service, it goes without saying that the Native judiciary, as a body, are superior to the Native magistracy. For the greater efficiency of the service, therefore, if for no other reason, all the vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service should be filled up in the North-West as in Bengal by competitive examinations. And we have not the least doubt that the efficiency and the character of that service will be brought on a par with that of the present Subordinate Judicial Service. To hold out an inducement to the very best men of our universities to compete at these examinations, it must be expressly laid down that the door to the Statutory Civil Service will be open to the exceptionally distinguished members of the Subordinate Executive as it will be to those of the sister service. The prospect of promotion to the ranks of the Covenanted Executive will be a motive for men of superior calibre of mind to join the service and an incentive to exertion after entrance.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, January 15.

THERE is, in all parts of India, considerable agitation as to the injustice which the Uncovenanted Branch of the Civil Service has long suffered, and we think it high time that something should be done which will lay the axe to the root of the evil. The local Government, for instance, licks, with stolid indifference, ignored the claims and rights of the Uncovenanted Service, and has with vexatious regularity given away the loaves and fishes, all the best remunerated appointments, to those who had no right to them. Of late, there has been some departure in the right direction, but these few exceptions do not militate against the general rule of unjustifiable patronage exercised by the Governor and Council. We are not opposed to the Statutory Civil Service; but, as it exists at present, it needs great reform, not only in its recruitment, but in the limitation of age. We are of opinion that, for this branch of the service, men of special merit and experience, as well as of high social position, should have the selection, in fact the triune qualifications should be united, or combined, as it is a branch of a service which has had an historical renown ever since India came under the Court of Directors. There will be some difficulty no doubt in carrying out this suggestion, but still it is a suggestion which should be ever kept in view, when selections are about being made, either to fill up vacancies as they occur, or to prove as feeders to the service in question.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, December 22.

THE Commission will have a hard time of it in arriving at a final report, having regard to the mass of conflicting evidence recorded by European and Native witnesses. While influential Native witnesses are for extending the scope of Statutory appointments, Europeans testify to the contrary, that the system should be altogether abolished, so that Natives may not get advantages from this system. . . .

THE *Satya Vakta* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, December 24), says it is advisable to suspend our judgment about the Commission at this stage, as it has a good deal of work to get through yet. But if the President's advice to the members of the Commission to act with impartiality be acted upon, the results of the Commission will end in substantial benefit to the people. It is now incumbent on Native political Associations and leading men to tender their evidence before the Commission, availing themselves freely of the invitation.

THE *Surya Prakash* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, December 25), thinks it is just possible that the outcome of the labours of the Commission may be prejudicial to Native interests, as Native witnesses are not likely to unite for giving replies to the questions which are evidently the work of many heads. . . .

THE *Nyaya Darshak* (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, December 27), says that is really cruel that one Native should be admitted on the terms prescribed by the authorities to the public service for every ten Europeans entering it. . . .

THE *Praja Mitra* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, January 12),* advises that the witnesses from our Presidency should give evidence to this effect, that the Civil Service examination should be held in India, and that the passed candidates be compelled to proceed to England for a two years' course of probation in mental and moral training. . . .

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), January 8.

THERE is a good deal of work yet before the Commission to go through, and it is not likely to be dissolved for some time. Still the evidence recorded up to date may generally be held to have a good tendency. Most of the witnesses, both European and Native, have acknowledged the necessity of these reforms, the increase in the limit of age for Covenanted Service candidates, the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India, and the remodelling of the system of making Statutory appointments. Most of the witnesses are in favour of increasing the limit of age up to 23 years, which is judicious and in accordance with general Native public opinion. As regards the holding of simultaneous examinations in both centres, the witnesses are divided into two classes, one class saying that an examination in India would be sufficient, whilst the other class would wish the candidates to proceed to England for gaining more experience after passing the examination in India. The latter view is somewhat objectionable, and it is painful to find that witnesses of the latter class preponderate over those of the former class. . . .

RAST GOPTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

NO Commission of Inquiry of greater importance than the one now sitting in India, under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison, has been held since the establishment of the British rule in this country. . . . That the President of the

Public Service Commission is willing to carry on the inquiry in the spirit which permeates his inaugural address, is patent from the fact that any gentleman likely to throw light on this great inquiry is welcome to give evidence, and consequently the different Associations and representatives of the communities throughout India have been invited by Government to give evidence. Europeans and Natives of all classes, Government officials and independent non-official gentlemen, leading citizens and editors, are specially asked to record their evidence before the Commission, and even those who are not invited are allowed to give voluntary evidence. . . .

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

WE are not disposed to cavil at the proposal of the Government to give one-third less salary to Natives than to Europeans in the public service, provided that all Uncovenanted appointments be reserved for Natives alone, and of Covenanted appointments one-third of such should be reserved for Natives. There is no justice in the principle of giving one-third less salary to Natives than to Europeans, but if the proposal should open the doors of the public service wide open to the Natives, it would be welcomed for the present. . . .

The Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

THERE is not, and there should not be, any difference of opinion among sensible Natives with regard to these three points, (1) that the Statutory appointments must be given to Natives of proved merit and ability according to the statute of 1870. (2) The covenanted examination to be held simultaneously in England and India, and the candidates should be classified in the order of merit. (3) The limit of age should range between 21 and 23 years. . . .

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, January 12.

THOSE who tender written evidence before the Commission have the satisfaction to find all that go upon the record of the proceedings, while it is rather objectionable that those who submit to the ordeal of a cross-examination of their oral evidence in supplement of their written one, should find all their evidence omitted from the record. We are of opinion that the Commission of His Honor Sir Charles Aitchison should follow the precedent of Dr. Hunter's Commission. This last Commission used to ask for written evidence on certain points from witnesses, and then used to cross-examine the witnesses orally, letting all the evidence, both written and oral, go upon the record. . . .

SHOME PROKASH (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, December 20.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON, the President of the Public Service Commission, has very recently published several questions respecting on the public service appointments. Sir Charles deserves our best thanks for having published these questions. It would be a happy thing if the witnesses could answer all these questions satisfactorily. We are glad of this honest dealing of the Public Service Commission. We may now hope to have some good from it.

BIHARATHANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 1.

WHATEVER the Public Service Commission may say, whatever rules Parliament may frame, and whatever divine favour Her Majesty may extend, it is impossible to

alone for the stored up misdeeds of the Government of India. It is difficult to expect liberal acts from a Government, the principle of whose officers is distrust in the Natives.

BURDWAN SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Burdwan, January 11.

THE people of England are fully interested in the question which has now arisen. All the high appointments in this country are in the hands of the English. The English will suffer to the extent to which Natives are employed in the public service. For this reason we expect very little good from this public service Commission. But there is some hope. The price of silver is gradually falling, and the expenses of the Empire are gradually rising. It has become necessary for the Government to effect retrenchment.

THE *Koh-i-Noor* (Urdu Bi-weekly, Lahore, December 16), says that the appointment of the members on the Public Service Commission is of Government's own choosing, and there being no representatives of the Panjab and Central Provinces, as well as of the Parsee and Sikh communities, and the very short time for replying to queries of an intricate nature requiring long deliberation—all this has been creating doubt in the minds of the general public.

THE *Riaz-ul-Akhbar* (Urdu Weekly, Gorakhpoor, December 19), says that it would be preferable to hold the Civil Service examination in India. Government may fix some sort of distinction between the candidates who pass their examinations in England and those who pass in India, and that after passing the examination in India if any one thinks that by going to England he will acquire healthy experience, he will find many opportunities of going there of his own free will.

THE HINDUSTANI (Urdu Tri-weekly), Lucknow, December 19.

IT is not just to make the candidate go to England to pass his examination. Mr. Tupp's suggestion is most feasible and acceptable to all, that the examination should be held both in India and England, and it should be left to the discretion of the successful candidate, to go to England after passing his examination here. If he goes he will become eligible for posts for more than five hundred rupees a month. But if he does not like to go, he must be content with the posts under five hundred rupees a month.

NAJMUL-AKIBAR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Itawa, December 20.

WE do not concur with our Bengal contemporaries in considering the appointment of the Civil Service Commission to be injurious to India, but on the contrary we think that there will certainly be some good to us, since endeavours are being made to obtain the opinions of the public in general on that subject. Hitherto no such steps were taken for any other matter. A list of questions has been sent to all the Anjumans, Associations, and journalists; and gentlemen willing to give their oral examination are welcome to do so. So far it is all right. But a matter of great complaint is that one week's time only is allowed for answering 184 questions.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkote, December 21.

THOSE who think that the British Government do not wish to give equal rights to the Natives with those of Europeans will be kind enough to read the questions which the Government have circulated in connection with the Public Service Commission. It would be a matter of regret if those gentlemen remained of the same opinion still. We wish leaders of public opinion to come forward, and give their unbiased evidence

before the Commission. If they but suitably and in a straightforward manner place their views before the Commission, it will be impossible for the Government not to meet the wishes of the natives of India.

RIAZUL-AKHBAR (Urdu Weekly), Gorakhpur, December 26.

WE were one of those who had criticised the actions of the Viceroy, but now we see that only one move of His Excellency has turned the scale and made us as his own. Our words of complaint will now be transformed into benedictions. Although we have not yet actually reaped any benefits from his acts, yet we feel as if we had already obtained what we wanted. A thrill of delight is running throughout the length and breadth of the country on account of the appointment of the Public Service Commission.

THE ROZANA (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, January 6.

THE appointment of the Civil Service Commission is the result of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's enlightened and justice-loving propensities. At Allahabad and Lahore, meetings of that Commission were held. Its principles and rules are certainly praiseworthy. What more commendable than that His Excellency should think so much of the people of India?

THE *Karnama* (Urdu Weekly, Lucknow, January 10), says:--With all the other good measures taken in connection with the Public Service Commission, this is also one of the best, that its members selected are wise, experienced, respectable and well-wishers of the country. Besides many Europeans and Hindus, two Mohamedans have been appointed. It would have been better had there been a gentleman of the approval of the general Mohamedan community appointed. It is feared perhaps Sayed Ahmad might give it as his opinion to hold the Civil Service examination in England and not in India. Mohamedans have great aversion to going to England. If the Sayed Sahib gives his opinion from his personal point of view, the Mohamedans will remain excluded from acquiring a share in the public service.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, January 8.

THE list of witnesses to be examined in Madras has been published, and looking at it alone, we cannot be far wrong in saying that the best possible witnesses will be examined in this Presidency, although no one can account for the insertion of a few names in the list; on the whole it is a satisfactory selection.

SALEM SWADESARJIMANI (Tamil Bi-monthly), January 15.

THE opinions hitherto recorded seem to knock the Statutory Civil Service on the head. There is no manner of doubt, as Lord Lytton expressed himself, that the Statutory Civil Service was intended as a sop. Some of the Mohamedan witnesses seem to think that competition is unsuited to India. It is their opinion that the Mahomedans should not rise equal to the emergency and have fair and open competition.

THE AUTHRAPRAKASIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, January 15.

THE Commission will reach Madras about the beginning of February. From the declarations of the Viceroy, from the constitution of the Commission, from the

tenor of the questions set down, and from the quality of the witnesses being examined, it is clear that the Commission will not prove a farce.

THE *Dharwar Vritta* (Marathi Weekly, December 16), of Dharwar, hopes that the announcement of the Government that the Public Service Commission will consider any suggestions the public may make, will induce the public to make known their wants and wishes.

The *PRABHAKAR* (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, December 18.

SOME of the questions will necessitate elaborate and lengthy answers. The wants of the public are fully known, and an adjustment of their claims was what was necessary. The appointment of the Commission was inexpedient. The questions being too numerous and intricate, the proceedings of the Commission will take too much time.

The *JAGADADARSUA* (Marathi Weekly), Ahmednagar, December 19.

SOME men, though their number is small, are to be found even among the Anglo-Indians, who, by their sympathy, impartiality and candid nature, do honour to the British rule. It is by such men that the hold of England on India is more confirmed. Mr. Tupp is one of such men. His candid opinion on the Civil Service question is remarkable for its justice and impartiality. Opinions may differ on certain minor details, but the principle involved in the scheme he recommends is too true.

The *ABHINODAYA* (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, January 2.

THE equality of pay is only a portion of the various interests involved in our demands as regards the Civil Service of India. We want to establish the superiority of our claims to posts of emolument and honour in the administration. The inquiry should not be confined to the Covenanted Service alone, the Uncovenanted Service as well requires looking into. Salt, Telegraph, Opium, Post, Police, Registration &c, are departments where the high posts are invariably monopolized by foreigners, though the number of capable Natives to creditably fill them is not small. The Civil Service examination must be held in India.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), January 3.

THE all-absorbing topic of the day is the Civil Service question. The public assurances of the Viceroy, inspiring confidence in the work of the Commission, ought to suspend further adverse criticism from the Native Press.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The *LIBERAL* (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 19.

WHEN ought a Jubilee to be held? At the beginning or the completion of the fiftieth year? The Mosaic law is clear on the subject. "Thou shalt," it says, "number seven Sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow

the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a Jubilee unto thee." We thus see that the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887 is a departure from a well established law. It ought to have been held in 1886, and not in the coming year. There is another thing to be remarked in the passage we have quoted. *Ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.* Should we not expect some sort of political liberty from our Government next year? Either representative government or immunity from the Arms Act which betrays political bondage, or equal competition for the Civil Service—any boon will be welcome on an auspicious occasion like the Jubilee. The Government cannot, ought not to, evade our request: for it is written in the *Shastras*!

BEHAR HERALD & INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly). Bankipur. December 25.

IT has been always the custom of Indian princes, from the time of Rama downwards, to mark such joyous occasions with substantial tokens of the royal favour to their subjects. *Inams* and *Juigeers* have been showered upon a grateful people and not unfrequently remission of taxes has been made in recognition of their loyalty. Even the unpopular and bigoted Aurungzebe remitted the Jezzia on several occasions in commemoration of such auspicious events. *Juigeers* and *Inams* have fallen out of favour, and perhaps would not be consonant to modern ideas and tastes. We take the liberty to suggest, therefore, that the Royal grant in this instance should take the form of a concession of a real privilege to the people. Representative Councils, with the right of interpellation on the doings of the Executive, is the privilege which is most highly prized by every section of the community and the concession of it will be as greatly appreciated by them. Such a token of Royal favour would not only be in harmony with the spirit of the times, but will have this advantage over ancient *Juigeers* and *Inams*, that while the latter were grants only to individuals this would be a Ruler's gift to a nation. We hope that the memorial to Her Majesty that is likely to be adopted at the Congress on the subject of the Jubilee will contain a prayer for such a boon. One more prayer we have to make in this connection, and that is that the opportunity will be seized to raise the limit of assessable incomes on which the tax is being at present levied. The present incidence of the tax presses hard on the lower orders of the people, and it would be but a graceful act on the part of our Government to exempt the poor from the obnoxious imposition. We do not know what form the memorial is likely to assume, but we think that this may also fitly find a place in it.

THE HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras. December 31.

THE Jubilee is an occasion, indeed a rare occasion, when it might be expected the poorest of the poor will be willing to give something in token of his appreciation of the benefits of the British rule in India. It would, therefore, be folly on the part of the rulers, if knowing the crying national needs, "advantage is not taken of the Jubilee benevolence to raise such a sum as would enable them to do something locally and of a permanent form." Among other great wants of the country, which the Viceroy has ascertained for himself, is the want of comprehensive and extensive technical education; and if the Viceroy had only his own way, there is no national project upon which His Excellency is prepared to spend more from the national revenue than upon spreading far and wide a complete system of technical education. . . . The most proper course for the Viceroy will be to preside himself over a meeting, and formally put before it the scheme of starting Jubilee Industrial and technical schools throughout the empire, and instruct the provincial Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of administrations to do the same in their respective Governments. We have seen how Rajahs and Maharajahs are given to spend Rs. 43 a head to a company of 300 guests; but we are not certain that the same Maharajahs will be equally ready to give Rs. 43 a head to a technical school of 300 students. There is no use of denying the truth of our correspondent's statement that "as it is, the Jubilee celebration will be far more enthusiastic if Lord Ripon, and not Lord

Dufferin, were the Viceroy"; and if by next June the dirty Burmah business is over, and something substantial is shown as a result of the two Committees, there will certainly take place a change of feeling for the better. Though we may not agree with our correspondent that the spontaneity of the Native celebration of the Jubilee will depend upon "favours received" in the shape of a grant of some form of representative institution, or the removal of a part at least of our military disabilities, we cannot deny that that would be by far a more fitting Royal Gift on such a great and rare occasion than the bestowal of a K. G. and a number of other honours and titles to a number of our official and non-official fellow-subjects. We therefore pray to Lord Dufferin that His Excellency will be pleased to consult Native feelings in the matter, and beg to suggest to His Excellency that (1) the Jubilee should not be celebrated a day sooner than the actual date; (2) it should be made an occasion to raise such a large sum of money as to give the people a thorough technical education which is so much wanting for the material prosperity of the Empire; (3) for that purpose the meetings should be presided over by His Excellency in person, and the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Heads of administration in their respective Governments.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 2.

NO other object can have greater attraction for the people of this country than the sacred cause of technical education which will be the great ameliorator of the condition of our people. To make the Jubilee more than ordinarily catholic in principle, small sums may also be spent on founding asylums for lepers and others, and it may also be marked off by the liberation of old State and other prisoners, as was the custom in ancient times. In this city itself we have a *Pinjrapole* for lame and worn-out animals, just as we have similar *Pinjrapoles* in the north of Gujarat. We extend our sympathies and beneficence not only to our fellow beings, but even to the animal world; but those very sympathies are so dreadfully deadened against the poor lepers whose very presence along the roads spreads the harmful infections of a dreadful disease. This utter negligence of a portion of the human race on our part is a sad commentary upon our own benevolence. Cannot the Jubilee be made an occasion for founding such an asylum? Then, there is the proposal for the liberation of prisoners. A search in the old records of our national history will convince Government that in ancient times when an unprecedented event in connection with royalty occurred, such liberation formed not an unusual item of the programme. We think our rulers cannot do better than exercise the functions of beneficence in this direction also.

SIND TIMES (English M-weekly), Karachi, January 15.

WE are sure that all the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress will join heartily in this national demonstration of their love and loyalty to the Imperial Mother. The Queen-Empress has nobly expressed her desire that funds raised for such demonstrations should be utilized in promoting objects of public good and national welfare. How many undertakings there are of the most pressing kind and of untold benefit to the country, which are held in abeyance simply for want of funds? India has become a very poor country. That aristocracy of wealth and rank, which in older times regarded it as their bounden duty and pious ambition to relieve the distress and wants of the poor, has become nearly extinct. It is true that various institutions of public utility and charity have sprung up in modern times, which are now carrying on the work that was formerly done by individuals. But several of these institutions are doing only nominal good, their sphere of usefulness being confined to a limited number of men and their benevolent efforts being paralyzed by the dearth of funds. An attempt will be made everywhere in India to raise funds on the happy and auspicious occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and more or less money will be forthcoming. It is therefore highly desirable that this money should be wasted as little as possible in outward demonstrations of joy, and should be devoted to remedying as much as possible the urgent requirements of the people. . . .

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, January 15.

ALL classes of the subjects of Her Imperial Majesty, rich and poor, should take part in it to the extent of their means. This is an occasion on which we, Indians, have to express our gratitude and thankfulness to the Crown for the innumerable advantages enjoyed by us and the most remarkable advancement India has made towards civilization during the fifty years, from the date our Most Gracious Sovereign ascending Her Throne. To this epoch we may give the title of Golden Reign—a blessing which India never before met with. In olden days, the reign of Akbar the Great is highly spoken of in Indian history. Yes. But the reign of Victoria the Great has worked so many wonders that we may safely declare that, compared with those good old days, we are living in a world of light and miracles! Who dreamt fifty years back that Delhi could be reached from Madras in 5 days, or that a message between these two ends could be sent and returned in 5 minutes? Who for a moment expected, fifty years ago, that news from all parts of the world could reach India every week, or that a letter could be sent to any place in India at a cost of 6 pies and out of India for a few annas? It would require volumes to write the list of the invaluable facilities, advantages and improvements secured by India during the reign of Victoria the Great. Peace, safety, liberty, and justice have been the four great pillars upon which Her Majesty's rule stood, extending its shelter not only over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but also over the Empire of India, a large tract in America, Australia, and, in fine, over many more inhabited parts of the world in different directions.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 17.

FROM the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, there is but one feeling prevalent—that of unflinching devotion to our sovereign, and of thanksgiving to the Great Father and Supreme Disposer of all events for having blessed us with a virtuous, just, noble and kind-hearted ruler, whose equal history cannot supply. And it is but natural that on such an occasion, the people should earnestly desire to give expression to their sentiment in an outburst of rejoicings. This is as it should be, and we greatly sympathise with it. The value and significance of this demonstration must depend on its spontaneity—its thoroughly voluntary character—unhampered by the smallest attempt at regulation and control. The Magistrate's order and the policeman's baton should be the last things to be thought of in such a case. It may be all very well for an Asiatic prince to order the illumination of his capital by his subjects with the threat of a bastinado. But nothing of the kind is needed now. Queen Victoria's subjects do rejoice, and most cordially, at this stage of her glorious reign, and they will manifest their feeling in the best way they can. . . . Our view is that there should be three subscriptions, one for rejoicings, one for a memorial in this country, and another for the Imperial Institute—and these should be kept perfectly separate and distinct. It might be said that three such projects set afloat at the same time would react against each other, and lead to unsatisfactory results, but we gain nothing by their amalgamation. If the total fund raised be not large, the amount in hand for the Bengal memorial will be too small for anything worthy of the occasion, and it will have to be voted away for the Kensington project, and Bengal will go without a memorial. Besides, the people who will subscribe for the three purposes are different. Municipalities and the masses will subscribe for the "public rejoicings," and their contributions should be devoted strictly and faithfully for their gratification, to familiarise them with the name and glory and greatness of their sovereign, to make them love and be faithful and devoutly loyal to her. This is an object of paramount importance, and nothing should be done to frustrate it, and nothing will be better calculated to frustrate such an object as the diversion of their contributions to a purpose of which they can know nothing, and which, for obvious reasons, they will look upon with anything but a kindly feeling. The funds for the local memorial should come from the upper-middle and the upper classes, while those for the London monument may be looked for from the territorial chiefs and grandees of the country; and the amalgamation of the three cannot but lead to misunderstanding, suspicion and ill-feeling. We hope and trust that Lord Dufferin will see that nothing is done which would in any way mar the spontaneous manifestation

of loyalty and rejoicing which should be the primary object of such a demonstration. We appeal to him, because we have no faith in the local officers who, as a rule, with of course many commendable exceptions, are very apt to imagine that for the people the only right way to think is to think with them.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 17.

OPINION seems to be almost unanimous so far as the festivities to be held in commemoration of the Jubilee go. The Government and Municipal offices are to be illuminated; private citizens will be asked to illuminate their houses. A public fair will be held, the Municipality contributing towards it Rs. 5,000. Of the other proposals, we do not think the suggestion, that dinner parties shall be given to those who were born on the day the Queen ascended the throne, is quite practicable. But there ought to be a children's *fete*, and surely the crippled and the blind poor ought also to be fed on the day. The illuminations, the fair, the children's *fete*, and the feeding of the poor and the blind will impress the event on everybody's memory and invest the celebration with great interest and attraction. We observe certain sections of the community are arranging to offer public prayers for Her Majesty on the Jubilee day. This example might well be followed by other sections too. Queen Victoria is one of the most religious-minded sovereigns now living, and nothing will please Her Majesty more, we presume, than public prayers offered in commemoration of the Jubilee year of her accession to the throne. The idea of erecting a permanent memorial in honour of the event is indeed very good. The only question seems to be, what form shall the memorial take? Every one seems to have his own hobby on the subject, but it seems to us the memorial ought to take the form of a Technical College, which is the most pressing necessity of the day.

HAVYAKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, January 18.

A SOVEREIGN'S Jubilee is an extraordinary event, but that is no reason why, under that name, the people should spend money lavishly in causes, because they are good. If the celebration of Jubilee is a very good thing, giving joy to the heart of every one in the manner in which a holiday-joy is enjoyed, we should like the people spend ten times more than what they intend doing now, but that ought to be in a manner which would do honour to those who contribute to the spending. Let those who are badly off in luck, as to have very few opportunities in life to rejoice and exult, enjoy the most of this Jubilee day. With little ingenuity, we are sure, schemes can be devised to entertain the suffering poor, and in their joy let those who, with great and good heart, contribute to the Jubilee fund rejoice. It will be said that, that will be a temporary thing which wise men should avoid, but we are certain that the temporary events of life are as essential to human well being as the more lasting, the so called permanent ones are. Therefore we want both; things which will rejoice the poor on the Jubilee days and things which will make permanent provision for some, out of their many, wants, like Health Asylums, &c.

AMBITA BAZAR PATHIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 20.

THE Government intends to make the Queen's Jubilee in India a success. The intention is natural and proper. The people will be glad of any opportunity to enjoy a festive occasion. They are expected to have an abundance of loyalty to that impersonal, complicated and abstract substance, the British rule in India. They are bound to have this loyalty. Their instinctive tendency to be at peace with all men and all things with whom and with which Providence is pleased to connect them really makes them seek to cultivate this sentiment. This instinctive tendency makes them not to lose sight of loyalty, although there might be very many serious difficulties in the way to it. This goes to make a large measure of loyalty, and for the rest, although wordy and conventional, that even is something. But the question of the Queen's Jubilee is something distinguishable from the inevitable or freely-chosen loyalty to the British rule in India. The people of India never associate their grievances and sufferings with that grand Lady

the Queen. They with their good sense ever believe that, if that great woman had all in her own way, she would have really made no distinction between her poor and unfortunate subjects of this country and her proud and influential subjects living around her person. Besides, the people of this country cherish an innate feeling of adoration to the virtues of the female sex. Her Majesty, as a leading member of this class of beings, naturally commands the respect and love of the Indian people. Thus, the commemoration of the fact that the great lady has enjoyed 50 years of regal life unmolested and untainted, so far as she is personally concerned, is an event to which the people of India will naturally take with feelings of rejoicing.

KANADA SUVARTI (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, January 21.

ON all sides there is a loyal desire expressed by the different communities that the day should be marked by public rejoicings of such a character as to make it long remembered by the people, and to bring the importance of the day home to their hearts. The Municipality of Bombay has sanctioned an outlay of one lakh of Rupees, of which Rupees twenty thousand are to be spent in illuminations and public rejoicings of a similar nature, and the balance is to be set apart as a Municipal contribution to a permanent memorial of such a nature as to be a source of permanent benefit to future generations.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 22.

ON Wednesday last, Calcutta witnessed a grand, imposing and representative demonstration in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. It was indeed a business meeting, convened to obtain the sanction of the public to a purely business programme. But the citizens of Calcutta mustered in their thousands in honour of the occasion and to shew how strongly they sympathized with the important work which had to be transacted. It is too often brought as a charge against the Babus of Bengal, that they excel in the art of lip-loyalty and that they profess an attachment to the British connection which they do not feel. If it was ever necessary to refute a charge, so manifestly absurd, the refutation was abundantly supplied by the enthusiastic demonstration of Wednesday last. Forgetting their petty differences, all parties eagerly co-operated to make the demonstration worthy of the occasion and of the Sovereign in whose honour it was held. We hope Dr. Hunter's words will bear fruit, and that the Jubilee will not end in mere fire-works and illuminations, but that it will be associated in our minds with a permanent memorial which will help forward the industrial development of the country. The establishment of a Technical Institute seems to us to be perfectly feasible. A general Committee has been appointed, and for purposes of business an Executive Committee will probably be formed. Subscriptions will be raised in Calcutta and also in the Mofussil. A portion of the town subscriptions will, no doubt, be devoted to illuminations and fire-works, as a portion of the Mofussil subscriptions will be spent upon local festivities. But there will remain a surplus which our Mofussil friends may remit to the Calcutta Committee, with instructions that it may be devoted to the founding of a Technical College, and the surplus of the Calcutta fund may be applied to the same purpose. Let no petty provincial feeling stand in the way of the establishment of such an institution. A Technical College in Calcutta as a centre will help forward the interests of technical education all along the line. Has not the Presidency College in Calcutta influenced for good the course of high education all over the province? Has it not been felt as an educational influence at Dacca, at Patna, in the swamps of Barisal and in the wilds of Assam? Let us have a Technical College in Calcutta, and the industrial interests of the town and those of the province will both alike receive a wonderful impetus. A serious responsibility will rest with us, if we are not able to take advantage of this opportunity and convert a season of rejoicing into one of permanent usefulness.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, January 22.

WE, natives of India, celebrate all anniversary ceremonies, auspicious and otherwise, on the actual day they come round. We cannot ante-date or postpone them, ex-

cept, under certain extraordinary circumstances. The Government of India's letter speaks of the unfavourableness of the seasons at the proper time for the celebration of the Jubilee, namely in June next. Here the cat is let out of the bag. Why should the people of India, and we of Madras, be thus dictated to, in a matter, where, to be of any value, what we do should be spontaneous? Here in Madras, the whole city is in mourning more or less, owing to the dreadful loss of life brought about by the unfortunate fire at the Park. We emphatically condemn the proposal to celebrate the Jubilee in February next, just to oblige our holiday-making European friends. Let them show their loyalty by staying in the Presidency town in the hot weather, or let them have a Jubilee of their own at Ooty.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 22.

THAT the Viceroy has rightly gauged the public feeling in this matter it is hardly necessary for us to say. Her Majesty's Indian subjects have always been distinguished for their deep devotion and loyalty to their sovereign's person and throne; and if any evidence were still wanting to show the wisdom of the Viceroy's directions in this matter, it will be amply furnished by the extensive preparations which, as we are daily informed by numerous telegrams and letters, are going on in the Native States and in all parts of British India for celebrating the Jubilee in a manner befitting the occasion. . . . It now remains to be seen how the Government proposes to celebrate this auspicious occasion. No doubt the usual salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, a Durbar will be held as is customary on similar occasions, and there will be an unusually lavish distribution of titles and honors. But will these be sufficient? The public entertain great expectations that this auspicious occasion will be rendered memorable by the concession of some fresh rights and privileges to Her Majesty's loyal subjects in India. Will these expectations be disappointed? We hope not.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, January 22.

THERE is a perfect unanimity among the people of India that the approaching Jubilee should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the greatest sovereign on the face of the earth, the charity of whose life and the benevolence of whose reign has rendered her name dear to all classes of her subjects. It will fill volumes to enumerate all the benefits which India has received during her reign. Suffice it to say that, on the whole, India is enjoying a prosperity which she never enjoyed before even under the best of her Hindu or Mahomedan sovereigns. Life and property were never more secure than they are now. Education was never brought within the reach of the humblest peasant, as it has been done during the reign of the Queen-Empress. Railways, Canals, Roads, Telegraphs, Post Offices have considerably promoted the happiness of the people in a manner that was not even dreamt of fifty years ago. India is enjoying perfect peace since 1857, which she never enjoyed for so long a time under any of her previous sovereigns. It is true the people are growing poorer day by day, and that there is a dark side to this bright picture. But taking everything into consideration, India has more reasons to be thankful to the British Government than to be discontented with it. So the Jubilee will not only afford an opportunity to the people of India to express their devotion to the person of the Queen-Empress, but also to express their sincere gratefulness to the Government of which she is the constitutional head. There is nothing at present in India to mar the joyous character of the approaching festival. . . .

REIN AND RAYAT (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 22.

JUBILEE meetings, we mean meetings to concert measures for the coming celebration, are being held in all places, and there is quite a rivalry amongst our cities and towns to outvie each other in their loyal demonstrations. There will be, of course, illuminations and other entertainments everywhere, but it would be a great thing if a portion of the subscriptions raised for the purpose were sent to the Calcutta Committee to aggrandise

the fund intended for the Technical College. Let the example of Bombay have some effect on the people of this province. If the present opportunity for fairly floating the scheme of technical education fails, it will be long before such another opportunity returns.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, January 16 and 24.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay has set apart one lakh of rupees to be spent on this occasion, and there are various proposals as to how it should be disposed of. We are glad no money is to be wasted on fire works, not only because they are literally transient, but also for the reason stated by Colonel Merewether. The Municipality is but the civic and locally official representative of the people, and though on that account it is right in taking the lead and calling a public meeting to organise the celebration of the Jubilee, it ought not to contribute to the show more than by illuminating its own offices. Similarly, we may ask, can it properly send an address to the Queen in its own name? As well might the Port Trust do it, or even the Government for that matter. All addresses of this kind ought to emanate from the people and their social, not official, representatives unless we had a purely representative Government. It also appears to us to be the right view that the bulk of this money set apart from the civic treasury should be spent on local objects of permanent utility. From this point of view Jubilee or Victoria Drinking Fountains and Jubilee Gardens in the thick of the native town, which have been suggested, appear most appropriate. . . . We Indians are specially devoted to her. For her solicitude for us has been uniformly great. It will be always remembered by us and our posterity that, it is Queen Victoria who, out of the purest regard and kindness, has graciously re-affirmed all the rights and privileges which were conferred upon Indians by the Charter Act of 1833. Under her own sign manual has she proclaimed in words which are as memorable as they are weighty that she would respect those rights and privileges and scrupulously abide by their spirit and letter. In the Queen of the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Empress of India, we have found not only a beneficent ruler, but a true mother and protector. Queen Victoria, Victoria Mai, these words are in the mouths of the old and the young, of men and women, of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Jews, Gentiles, Christians and all the other races which make up one-sixth of the human family. They lip the honoured name every day of their lives and with such fervent devotion that the oldest, proudest, strongest and wealthiest monarchy on earth may well be proud of the fact. In such deep reverence is Queen Victoria held by her Eastern subjects. May she reign over us long, and as the Port Laureate sings, leave us rulers of her race as noble till the latest day!

SHRODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 23.

THE scheme of technical education lately promulgated was regarded by many as inadequate and meagre. Government have now come forward not only with a liberal assistance in money, but, also promise their ancient habitation at Parel, as the home of the new project, and here is an opportunity to remove that defect; the public are thus bound to contribute their share of its cost, and we trust Western India will be found equal to the occasion, and worthily endow an institution which marks a new era in the history of its public education. It may, however, be a question how far it is just to deprive the local ratepayer of his due even for this project, and we humbly think at least half the sum set apart by our Corporation ought to be spent on strictly local objects among which free drinking fountains and a small garden in the midst of the city are the most suitable. We trust this will not be lost sight of in the demands of the imperial project; but it is a pity the Committee of the public meeting has resolved to spend Rs. 40,000 on a mere show.

THE DEENRANJHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 23.

THE Jubilee year in Her Majesty's reign should be celebrated with a pomp and splendour befitting the first city in India, but we do not coincide with a contemporary in the opinion that all the money collected should be squandered in illuminations. Let

something permanent be done to perpetuate the Jubilee year, so that Her Majesty's benevolence may be handed down from generation to generation. We are quite cognizant of the various good and admirable qualities of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, which distinguish her both as a wife and mother and her solicitude for her Indian subjects, and it behoves us therefore to exhibit our gratitude in deeds, and not in words. We hope that both Europeans and Natives will, therefore, come forward with large sums of money to further a good work, which has for its object the commemoration of the Jubilee year in Her Majesty's reign. The representative character of the General Committee which has been appointed will undoubtedly ensure success in the matter, and we trust that the success of the meeting will be worthy of the loyal subjects, nay, worthy of their Sovereign-Mother.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 24.

THE idea that a portion of the Jubilee Fund should be devoted to the establishment of a Technical College is a good one. It originated with Mr. Cotton, and we are glad to find that it has been supported by a large section of the Press. More recently, Dr. Hunter's influential support has been given to the scheme. In his address to the Convocation of the Calcutta University, he dwelt upon the subject in eloquent terms, and at Wednesday's meeting he called attention to the same topic in an emphatic and impressive manner. Regarded as an idea or a scheme, the proposal is one of the best that could be put forward. But if it requires some degree of elaboration before it can be applied in practice, several practical questions require to be answered. What subjects will be taught in the proposed College, and how? How much will the institution cost, first to establish it, and then to maintain it? Is there any reasonable prospect of making it self-supporting? Will the Government give it any material help and, if so, of what nature and under what conditions? What classes of men are expected to be taught in the institution, and who will be the governing body? What will be its relation to existing institutions like the Shilpur College? For the settlement of these and similar other questions it would be well if a committee of experts were appointed to construct a definite scheme and prepare estimates. The Jubilee Committee might then consider this scheme and put themselves in communication with the Government for the organization of the final arrangements. Until the subject has been threshed out, somewhat in the same way as educational questions were threshed out by the Education Commission, the Committee will find it difficult to set to work upon the scheme with energy, alacrity and definiteness of purpose.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIK (English Weekly), Bangalore, January 24.

IF any proof were wanting of the unaffected loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress of India, on the part of all races and classes of her subjects in her great Empire of India, that proof is being abundantly shewn throughout the British Indian territories in the preparations that are being made in every city, town, and large Mofussil station, for the due and appropriate celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty; and let it be distinctly noted that this feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress Victoria, gracious and beloved, is not the less conspicuous in those parts of India ruled by Native princes. Indeed, what has been called "Native India," in contradistinction to British India, vies cordially with the latter in doing honour to one of the greatest, but the most beloved and revered sovereigns in the world.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily) Calcutta, January 25.

IF the Income-tax and the Burmah war have caused so much dissatisfaction among the Native population of India, the occasion of the Jubilee should be fully taken advantage of to gladden their hearts not only by reaffirming the solemn pledges of the Queen-

Empress, and so re-assuring the minds of both Princes and people, but also by practically admitting them all to higher rights and more extensive privileges. We hope that some substantial boon will be conferred on this country on the present occasion, instead of merely repeating the idle pageantry of the last. The shower of titles and honours, always bestowed indiscriminately, and in too many instances on undeserving persons, will not do much, if at all, to solidify the Empire, nor will the release of prisoners nor the addition of a few more guns to the salutes of the Native Princes. Increased salutes or titles are mere vanities, hollow and most unsubstantial. . . . It would be a great thing, by way of marking the event, if a College were established for the military education of Indian youth, like the institution at Sandhurst, or if Natives were admitted to a larger share in the higher offices of the public service—measures which will give universal satisfaction, and not satisfaction only to a few individuals, about whose merits opinion may be very much divided—or if larger concessions were made to the Native Princes as a body. Then and then only will the permanence of the Empire be better established, and better relations spring up between the rulers and the ruled. . . .

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The SURYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, December 27.

THE completion of the 50th year of the reign of the Queen-Empress is looked up to with delight, and arrangements are in progress to suitably celebrate the occasion and express the loyalty and grateful regard we entertain for Her Majesty. This spontaneous and loyal display ought for ever to silence the Anglo-Indians

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, January 8.

THE 10th of February has been announced to be the day chosen for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Whatever reasons the Viceroy may have to pass over the actual day, i. e., the 20th of June, we attach more importance to the latter as being more convenient and especially so to Madras, which cannot be expected to forget so soon the loss inflicted by the late disastrous fire.

THE Poona Vaidhar (Marathi Weekly, Poona, January 16), distinguishes between the action of the Government and the subjects in regard to the forthcoming Queen's Jubilee celebration. The Government should commemorate the occasion by reinstating deposed kings, by extinguishing caste prejudices in making appointments, by remission of India's public debt, by suspension of the Burmah war and by giving the throne to a Native prince, by the adoption of a permanent land revenue system, and by granting permission to Natives to enter Parliament. These are the matters that deserve to be looked to on such an auspicious occasion. The subjects, groaning under chronic poverty, cannot afford money to spend, but they can give their heart, mind and speech in prayer to God to perpetuate the benign rule of the Queen.

THE Bombay Samachar (Gujarati Daily, December 31), says that the custom of releasing State prisoners on important State occasions has become a long established precedent in this country, and if the British Government were to avail itself of the auspicious Jubilee day by following such a precedent, it would add immensely to the prestige and magnanimity of the British rule in India. The paper remarks further that if the Queen-Empress were asked to select the best from the different schemes put forward for the celebration of the Jubilee day, she would give this mode the first place, because the Empress is of a sympathetic nature, and her sympathy for unfortunate people has been marked in many instances. . . .

THE *Akhbar-e-Soudagur* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, January 14), remarks that the funds subscribed from the municipal treasury towards the celebration of the Jubilee day should be devoted entirely to the object of endowing a technical school in Bombay.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, January 28), suggests that the Jubilee day should be ushered in by a grand military parade. The proprietors of educational institutions and mills should give a feast to their inmates. Later in the day, the Municipal address ought to be presented to His Excellency the Governor in the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on an improvised platform near the Queen's statue. The opening ceremony of the fair should be performed by His Royal Highness, and the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief should drive in state through the streets to view the illuminations.

THE *Yezdan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, January 2), makes a suggestion for the notice of the authorities that the coins in circulation in India be newly coined, bearing an exact impress of the features of the Queen as she wears them in the present year of grace.

THE *Satya Yukt* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, January 14), says that the Jubilee occasion will be best celebrated by a permanent memorial in the shape of a technical school.

THE *Rast Gofar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, January 23), says that the Government of Bombay, by participating in the general desire of the people to mark the occasion by some permanent memorial, has given valuable encouragement in the shape of a highly useful suggestion for the establishment of a technical school in this commercial and industrial capital of India. It now remains for the people to supplement to this measure with zeal and enthusiasm, in spite of the many calls on their purses for other festive purposes in connection with the Jubilee day.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, January 23), says that the Jubilee day should be marked in Bombay by illuminations and festivities on a grander scale than was adopted at the time of Lord Ripon's departure from India.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, January 23), observes that since the establishment of a technical school in our midst in celebration of the Jubilee will not only give strong evidence of the loyalty of the people of Bombay, but will develop the material resources of the presidency, it behoves the wealthy citizens of Bombay to keep up their fame for liberality by subscribing largely to the fund for a technical school out of respect for the Queen-Empress and for the benefit of future generations.

THE *Praja Mitra* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, January 12), says that an exhibition of works of Native workmanship of Gujarat should be held on of the Jubilee day.

THE *Surya Prakash* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, January 15), says that the Municipal authorities of Surat should go round the city and ask the people to celebrate the Jubilee day in a befitting manner, by illuminations and festive decorations.

THE *Najmul-Akhar* (Urdu Bi-weekly, Itawah, December 24), says that every year at the time of the annual celebration of Her Majesty's reign, public offices used to be closed for one day; but as at this time the anniversary of the 50th year of her reign is to be celebrated, the Government should arrange for closing public offices for one week.

THE *Victoria Paper*. (Urdu Daily, Sialkote, January, 10), says that in commemoration of Queen's Jubilee the following measures should be adopted :—(1) A list of innocent persons, who were punished by inexperienced officers, and liberated on appeal, be prepared, and the officers who punished them be required to make good the loss which those persons may have sustained. (2) An act be passed immediately, legalising widow remarriage, and the persons opposing such marriage be made amenable to punishment. (3) Moral and religious teaching be made a necessary addition to the ordinary secular education. (4) The subjects of Native States be allowed to lay their unbearable grievances directly before the Foreign Secretary without the medium of the Political Resident. (5) The Native Princes and Chiefs be prevented from employing persons of questionable character and whose company is likely to spoil the character of the Chiefs, as their private advisers. (6) The Councils of regencies in the Native States be made changeable every five years. (7) The complaints connected with revenue matters be admitted on plain papers. (8) As suggested by Sir Richard Garth, the Court fee charges should be reduced. (9) Every Municipal Board be compelled to open asylums for the poor and the orphans.

The *SANJIBANI* (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 15.

THE manner in which the Government will celebrate this festival has not as yet been made known. But we very much fear that it may end in fire-works, review of troops and singing and dancing. The Government wishes to celebrate the festival in one day. But it will not appear like a festival, if this is done.

THE VICEROY AND THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALCUTTA.

The *BENGALEE* (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 1.

IT will be seen from the reply of His Excellency that as far as the volunteer question is concerned, the matter has been practically settled, though we hope only for the present. We regret the decision greatly; for with this decision before us, it will be difficult to remove the impression that the action of the Government has, in the matter, been dictated by a policy of mistrust and suspicion. The Viceroy's remarks in connection with the question of the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils are necessarily guarded. But we have the fact admitted, that the India of to-day is very different from what India was in 1861, when the existing machinery of Government was formed. If the times have so completely changed, the only logical inference is, that the system of Government must also change to suit the altered times. We hope His Excellency will signalize his administration by the introduction of representative institutions into the country. That will relieve the Government of the accumulating embarrassments of its present situation. We must say that we do not regard His Excellency's reply to the part of the address which dealt with the condition of the Assam coolies as being satisfactory. It is intended, we learn, to amend the executive rules now in force. But what possible objection could there be to appoint a Commission to gather information and to collect evidence? We solicit an enquiry, and nothing more than an enquiry, and we are content to be bound by the result of that enquiry. The law of supply and demand may be harsh, but it is the great and inexorable law which, amid many deviations, rules the social order. If in Darjeeling coolie labour needs no special regulation, why should there be this necessity in Assam? We are glad to learn that the interests of technical education will not be allowed to interfere with those of high education. We trust that the Government will see its way to founding a Technical College in Calcutta to commemorate the Jubilee.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly) Calcutta, January 3.

WE do not approve of these frequent addresses to the Viceroy. Much of his anxious time is needlessly wasted, and no profit accrues to any party. We know that the Viceroy has made up his mind on certain subjects, and he has been repeatedly proved to cling to opinions with all the obstinacy of unreasonableness, if also with all the courtesy of diplomacy and the polish acquired in the Courts of European sovereigns. Our public men ought to remember this. What is the use of forcing deputations on His Excellency, unless indeed it be that the gentlemen forming the deputation would not forego the sensation of treading the floor of Government House, and finding themselves *en evidence* before the viceregal vision? But in that case, are not levees and soirees and that sort of things enough? There is a great deal of humbuggism in British Indian administration. But we fear some of our public bodies and men are not altogether free from it. However that may be, the Viceroy has been forced to reiterate some of his opinions in reply to the address of the Indian Association. This address was full of the usual compliments of the season, the established grievances, and platitudary suggestions. The Viceroy's reply is more interesting and noticeable. He has accepted the welcome and the compliments, and graciously declared that he prizes few things more than the enjoyment of frank personal intercourse with the leading minds of India.

BEHAR HEARLD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, January 8.

THE Viceroy's declaration, that the ambition of the educated Natives to be more largely associated with Englishmen in the administration of the affairs of their country, is a very legitimate and laudable ambition, will be received with great satisfaction from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. After this expression of opinion, we earnestly hope that Lord Dufferin will do his best to promote the introduction of representative institutions into India. The matter, no doubt, rests with the Home Government; but it is needless to say that the Viceroy can give no material help in the attainment of the object which the people have so much at heart. We trust Lord Dufferin will signalize his administration by making this concession to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, January 8.

IF the Viceroy recognizes the ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their country as perfectly legitimate and laudable, why should he not adopt measures with a view to gratify it? His recommendation to the Home Government in favour of the reorganization of the Legislative Councils upon a popular basis will undoubtedly carry very great weight. It is true that a Parliamentary Committee will be appointed shortly to inquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858; but our countrymen, remembering what took place in connection with this matter during the past Session, do not naturally expect much good from the inquiry. Unless a Royal Commission be appointed for the purpose, with power to take evidence in India, the whole thing will be a solemn farce. We are sorry to see that even our late Viceroy favours a Parliamentary Committee instead of a Royal Commission. Turning next to the question of volunteering in India, Lord Dufferin made some remarks. His remarks clearly show that the prayer of the people of India, to be permitted to serve their country and Queen-Empress as volunteers, has been finally rejected. This must cause a grievous disappointment to our countrymen. The decision of the Government on this question cannot be too deeply regretted. It implies a distrust of the loyalty of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty, and for that reason our educated countrymen feel keenly in the matter. Coming to the subject of technical education, Lord Dufferin, we are glad to find, gave an assurance that he would spare no endeavours to promote its best interests.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 8.

INDEED, Lord Dufferin plainly told the deputation that it was not altogether a reasonable demand to expect him to make some statement in regard to certain questions connected with the administrative machinery of the country. With reference to the more extensive employment of Native agency in the work of administration, His Excellency acknowledged that India has made vast strides in education during the past 20 years; and hence he fully recognised the legitimate aspirations of the educated classes. But the Government at Home had pledged itself to examine into the working of the "Act of Parliament of 1858" with the view of ascertaining whether its provisions might not be more closely adapted to the altered conditions of the present day. The matter, therefore, was *sub judice*; and the Government of India could not possibly make any declaration on the subject. It is true that both the Liberal and Conservative Ministry promised to institute a searching enquiry into the mode of Indian administration; but questions of a more pressing nature have recently engaged the attention of Parliament, and the enquiry has been shelved at least for the present. It would, however, be advantageous if the Government of India brought to the notice of the Secretary of State the desirability of fulfilling his pledges.

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, January 8.

THE reply of Lord Dufferin seems to be very plain, and also sincere. Whatever may have been His Excellency's antecedents in this country, we are now constrained to believe that there have been material changes in his attitude towards the children of the soil. And we hope there will now be a marked change in his policy of government. As to the reconstitution of the Councils, His Excellency did not think it worth while to let the public know what the Government really means to do on the subject. But it is now more than certain that the Government is fully alive to the material changes that have taken place in this country, since the Councils were constituted in their present form. The volunteer question is settled at least for some time to come. And we thank Lord Dufferin for his plain speaking. The appointment of a coolie Commission His Excellency thinks to be premature, but we can assure him that the Native community will not stop to agitate, until the Coolie Acts are completely repealed.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

HIS EXCELLENCY tells us in unmistakeable terms that we shall never be allowed the privilege of volunteering. But we should like to have been taken a little more into confidence, and told what those difficulties and disadvantages are which outweigh the advantages to be realised from the scheme. His Excellency is kind enough to assure us that our loyalty and patriotism are not questioned, and that at least removes one great difficulty in the way. And we may be quite sure that the difficulties alluded to by him must certainly be of lesser magnitude than the fear of our being deemed disloyal. So, then, the great difficulty of disloyalty being absent from the consideration, we might have hoped to have assisted in bringing about a *modus vivendi*, if the Government had been gracious enough to let us know the nature of those difficulties; or at least the public of this country might have appreciated the really insurmountable nature of those difficulties, and would have remained silent but contented and satisfied. As it is, the reply being so vague in its reasons, while so emphatic in its denial, we are afraid it will give rise to a very large amount of irritation. Why should there be difficulties in our way of becoming volunteers, while there are none in the way of Europeans and Eurasians, is a question, which will keep the mind of the public constantly in trouble and vexation.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 13.

CONSIDERING how the bread problem is assuming serious proportions in this country, we are sure that if Lord Dufferin can lay the foundation of a broad system of tech-

nical and industrial education, he will earn the lasting gratitude of the people. The Indian Association has done well in drawing the attention of the Viceroy to the subject of coolie emigration in Assam and the need of improving the existing procedure adopted by Government. The hardships which the coolies undergo are too numerous to mention, and any alleviation of them by Government cannot fail to make it popular. The Viceroy seems kindly disposed towards the representations of the Indian Association on the point. Thus it is seen that Lord Dufferin's hands are too full at this hour, and we should not wonder if he soon initiates some measures of reform that will be a permanent benefit to the people.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Harda, January 19.

NOW we take Lord Dufferin at his own words. If he really believed that the desire of the Natives to enrol themselves as Volunteers was prompted by the purest spirit of loyalty and patriotism, if he saw no political danger in granting them the privilege, the question of the elaboration of the scheme was a matter of detail, and it would have been easy to remove the difficulties in the way of its practical organization, if His Excellency would only have openly mentioned those difficulties. His Excellency is very polite, affable and courteous. He is, however, a politician of the first rank and he cannot be expected to bind himself by any promises. The grounds on which this decision is based are altogether weak, and there are very cogent grounds for appealing against the decision to a higher tribunal.

THE HON'BLE MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI ON THE INDIAN SERVICES.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, December 22.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S Note on the Indian Services, a copy of which has just reached us, is, in our opinion, a most opportune and valuable contribution to the literature on a public question, which the recent action of the Government has practically recognised to be of the first and most pressing importance at the present moment. The Note is enriched by most pertinent quotations from the rich stores of information, accumulated from the most authoritative sources by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and in a plain unvarnished statement of the exact position of the question which is, however, of itself a most forcible appeal to the reason and justice of the English nation. It does not indicate, even remotely or by implication, what the people of India want, but it sets forth in the clearest and most succinct terms what the English Crown and Parliament have spontaneously, and of their mere grace, promised. And, above all things, it leaves little ground for doubt as to the extent to which the fulfilment of the voluntary promises of the English Crown and Parliament has fallen short of the reasonable hopes and expectations of the Indian people. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's paper has been conceived in an admirable spirit, and its execution is quite up to the work of its conception. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji justly lays great stress on two points in connection with this earliest recognition of any rights in the Native subjects of the Crown in India. In the first place, the law of 1833, under the fundamental principle of British rule, namely, equal justice to all races, makes no distinction whatever between any classes or communities of the British subjects in India, whether Native, European or Eurasian. The perfect spontaneity of this just and liberal law is its next recommendation. It was brought about by no Native agitation; it was not extorted by any pressure of Native influence. It was an act of pure volition on the part of the great English nation, moved to the depths of their heart by strong and sincere sympathy with the down-trodden condition of a once great and now fallen race. We quite agree with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji that glorious as was the manner in which the Act of 1833 was passed, far more glorious still and magnanimous was the matter of the Proclamation of 1858, which made a great concession not in "the fear of a successful Mutiny" but, "at the moment of complete triumph over a great disaster. It was as true

to justice and humanity and to noble English instincts that the nation held out this gracious Proclamation, and thus ten times enhanced its value." Nor, can it for a moment, be doubted that, as affirmed by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the effect of a faithful and conscientious fulfilment of the pledges of the Proclamation would have been that "England would not need one English soldier to maintain her rule and supremacy in India." "We have," adds Mr. Naoroji, "had 54 years of neglect or a grudging partial fulfilment of the noble principles and promise of 1833. Let us now have 50 years of a fair hearty trial of the promise." The educational and political advancement of the Native races have fully qualified them for a practical trial of their fitness for the highest offices in the administration of Indian affairs.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, December 24.

WE publish elsewhere a masterly paper drawn up by our well-known countryman, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, entitled 'The Indian Services.' He traces in his usual lucid manner the opinions entertained on this subject by eminent British statesmen for the last half of a century. He shows us how, from the year 1833, British statesmen of all parties have insisted often and often, and in the most emphatic manner, on the fitness and justice of employing Natives more largely in responsible situations, not only on the grounds of economy and efficiency, but on political considerations also. . . . We are firm believers in the justice and good sense of the English people and our Sovereign, though some of our Anglo-Indian fellow subjects would make us believe otherwise; and with such a Viceroy as Lord Dufferin, we may rest assured that justice will be done to us even at this late hour. The Public Service Commission has been appointed; and it is our duty to come forward and state our views clearly and distinctly and tell them what we want. This is done clearly in the able pamphlet before us, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji fully endorses the 4th resolution of the National Congress held last year in Bombay, which insists upon simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Civil Service, the successful candidates being classified in one list according to merit, with a residence in England for some period for Native candidates; and the raising of the age to 23 for the Civil Service; and that all posts in the Subordinate Service be filled up by competition alone. As regards the cost of the visit to England, he thinks that it will only involve a very slight additional expenditure, and as one which will be amply repaid by the higher tone, character and efficiency of the services.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, December 26.

WHAT a vast gulf is there between profession and practice! Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in an excellently written and temperately conceived paper on the Indian Services, shows that so far back as 1833, on the renewal of the Charter, Parliament passed the following resolution:—"That no Native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company." . . . Twenty years after, on the revision of the Company's Charter, the subject was taken up and every one seemed to complain that Indian authorities had not given effect to the Act of 1833. In the year 1858 the Queen's Proclamation was issued, and it contained the following clause:—"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge." It is about fifty years since the date of this Proclamation, and yet the solemn Proclamation, and yet the solemn promise has not been carried out. But in the coming year, 1887, the Government is bound to do something. . . .

HINDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, December 27.

MR. DADABHAI is quite a specialist on this subject. By his connection with the East India Association in London, and with different political Associations in Bom-

bay, by his correspondence with the Secretary of State for India and his writings on the Poverty of India, he has had rare opportunities of studying the question, and is thoroughly familiar with the previous history and the *pros* and *cons* of the subject. The appointment of the Public Service Commission has given a fresh stimulus to his studies in that quarter, and as a preliminary to his larger statement he has prepared a note embodying the opinions of many eminent English statesmen on the subject of the employment of Natives in offices of trust and emolument, expressed during the enquiries and the debates in Parliament which preceded the Charters of 1833, 1853, and 1858. . . . The only questions are, what facilities should be given to Natives to obtain a greater share of employment in the services, and what is the extent of that greater share. In these two questions may be summed up the main contention of the advocates of Native claims. The facilities asked for are equal competition, and the mitigation of certain restrictions as to age, place of examination, and so forth. The examination for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service should, it is urged, be held in India as well as England and the limit of age should be raised. This contention is supported by high English authorities. . . . On the age question, there is a body of opinion of such irresistible authority that the wonder is that the restriction should have been so long maintained. On the whole, there is every reason to hope that these and other questions which have been agitating the Native public for a long time will be satisfactorily settled before long. The one condition of such settlement is, that we must be up and doing, and place our views before the Commission with moderation and fairness.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly) Calcutta, December 27.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI has written a most important and opportune note on the Indian Services. It is written in his usual clear, practical, business-like way, devoid of unnecessary rhetoric and exhortation. Mr. Naoroji has waded through voluminous parliamentary Reports and other old official papers, and quoted *verbatim* the opinions and assurances of great English public men, from 1833 and downwards, bearing on the important question of larger admission of Indians to the public services of their country. He draws no conclusion, points out no inference, and hazards no opinion, but simply states his facts and recites the promises of the Crown and Parliament with clearness and force, and leaves his readers to draw their own conclusion. The appeal thus is far stronger than it would have been if addressed to the feelings and sentiments of his readers. We doubt not that both in the deliberations of the National Congress and of the Public Service Commission Mr. Naoroji's note will be of immense use.

PRAMOD SINDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Amraoti, December 27.

WE are greatly obliged to Mr. Dadabhai for the valuable information he has given to the public at a time when it was needed for the guidance and information of the several public men and journalists. The noble policy advocated by the statesmen of England in the year 1833 speaks volumes in their favour, as their action in the matter was spontaneous. In 1833 we were backward in every respect, as education had made no progress at that time in the country, and our people did not know the way, and often had not the courage, of representing their wants and wishes to the Government. Without any external pressure being brought to bear upon them, the statesmen of England, out of their love for justice and fairplay, ruled that no Native should be excluded from Government service for the reason of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour. . . .

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, January 1.

THE collection, on the whole, is a very valuable one, and comes in opportunely just at the time when the Government proposes to go into the question with the intention

of giving it a finality. The extracts given in the collection before us discuss the question as one of principle and with reference to the pledges and promises made to the people at different times. We do not know whether they come fittingly within the cognizance of the Commission now sitting to enquire into the details of the question and with reference to the practical working of the systems founded upon those pledges and promises; they are nevertheless valuable as evidence of the spirit of the policy which founded the systems, and could not be too frequently urged upon the attention of the Government when the report of the Commission, whatever might be its character and tendency, comes before it for consideration.

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 8.

TO Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S numerous patriotic writings has now to be added his paper on the great Indian Service Question. Its appearance at the present time, when a Commission is sitting on the subject, and on the eve of the National Congress, is most opportune. It is a very full and elaborate exposition of the subject, supported by strong historical evidence. The argumentative portion is simply overwhelming. Mr. Naoroji has wisely rested his argument on one issue, viz., whether the covenant of 1833 is to be fulfilled or not. . . . The fundamental principle of British rule was thus declared to be one of equal justice to all classes, without any distinction whatsoever of religion, race or colour. It was adopted, as Mr. Naoroji successfully shows, after a full and deliberate consideration of all aspects of the subject. It was a Charter granted with spontaneous grace, from the love of fair-play and justice, which is the instinctive characteristic of the British.

DNYAN PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, January 13.

ON this side of India at any rate, if not throughout the country, there is not one man who may be said to have devoted almost the whole of his life time to the anxious and careful study of this all-absorbing subject of the larger employment of natives of India to posts of emolument and trust. Mr. Dadabhai is one of the witnesses to be examined by the Public Service Commission, and his evidence will, no doubt, be very valuable.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 20.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S motto is "Equal justice, no favour." That is our motto too, that is the motto of the country. We cannot, however, agree with our renowned friend in the way he understands the principle of the motto, and in some respects in his ideas of applying it. The principles laid down in 1833 and 1858 must be the basis of all our political movements. In the absence of any better or more comprehensive assurance on the part of the English sovereign of India, in the matter of doing justice and right to the people of this country, the words contained in a certain Section of the long Act 3 and 4 William the IV and those contained in the famous Proclamation in 1858 must be taken as the foundation of all our political creed. The foundation is certainly not very broad and large, but we are bound to be content with it. . . . In those two documents, we have the principle of equal justice to all the subjects of Her Majesty enunciated and declared. We are surprised at the application made of this principle in certain points of the Civil Service question. The principle holds that one is not put to any undue advantage over another on account of his creed. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and some other

persons would perpetrate a sacrifice of this principle by insisting that no genuine Hindu youth should be eligible to the Indian Civil Service. He would compel a genuine Hindu to forego his Hinduism before he could make himself eligible by an appointment in the service. His requisition to make going to England compulsory means this, and nothing else. We repeat that this would be against the principle of the Statute of 3 and 4 William IV and of the declaration made in 1858.

Most of the Vernacular papers have also discussed the subject.

THE CATASTROPHE AT MADRAS.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 6.

AN awful calamity has overtaken the Madras Presidency. It is less than six months ago that 176 lives were lost by the burning of the Tinnevely theatre. But a greater disaster occurred at the People's Fair in Madras on the last day of the year. It appears that on Friday evening a fire broke out in the Band Stand enclosure, which was at the time crowded with visitors to the Fair. The enclosure had four gates, but in the rush these seem to have become blocked, and before they could be cleared or the fire arrested hundreds of persons had been suffocated or burnt to death. Already the death list numbers 318, and it is not yet closed; for the mortality in the hospital, where a number of the injured persons was removed, shows a daily increase. The Madras authorities are doing all they can to relieve the sufferers. It is still a mystery how the fire broke out, though the general impression seems to be that it was the work of some soldiers who had been refused admission.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, January 8.

WE think the many European and Eurasian gentlemen who exerted themselves so hard, at such risk to themselves, to rescue so many of their fellow creatures from the fire, deserve our warmest gratitude. And so also our respected and intrepid young countryman, Mr. C. V. Sundram Sastry, deserves the thanks of his fellow citizens for the singularly excellent and manly example he set of saving, at great personal danger, many people from the flames. He is a true clip of the old block, his late excellent father, and we wish him every success in life and every good thing that an approving and rewarding Providence can send him in recompense for the noble task he performed on the night of the fire. To conclude, we call upon such of our readers as have the means to send their contributions to the fund proposed by Mr. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, the Sheriff, to be raised for the relief of the families of the sufferers by the fire. The worthy Mudelliar has himself, with his wonted liberality, promised one thousand Rupees towards the fund and several others have followed suit. The Governor, too, has interested himself in the matter, and we hope a goodly sum may soon be raised to succour the distressed.

BEJAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, January 8.

THE gathering was immense, as excursion trains at reduced fares had brought thousands from the Mofussil. There was a circular Band Stand enclosure, with a Band Stand in the centre and booths surrounding it on all sides at a distance of 200

yards. The enclosure was filled with men and there were only four gateways to it. A fire broke out at a sweetmeat stall on the southern side of the enclosure. The booths being all temporary sheds of wood work and such other combustible substance, the fire spread with fearful rapidity. There was a panic and a rush, chiefly towards two of the gates which soon became blocked up. People died of suffocation or were burnt to death by the fire which soon enveloped the gates. The Europeans and Eurasians who had not joined in the rush and had continued to occupy the open space in the centre came to the rescue of their suffering fellow-beings as soon as they could, consistently with their own safety, and sent off a large number of the injured and the dying to the hospital. The total mortality, both on the scene of the occurrence and subsequently in the hospital up to the present moment of writing, has been more than three hundred. The cause of the fire has not as yet been ascertained, though all sorts of rumours are afloat.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, January 9.

A shocking catastrophe has befallen an innocent festive gathering at Madras. It appears to have been the practice in that city for years past to hold a fair at the end of December to afford to the population harmless amusements during Christmas holidays, and thousands of the people from all parts of the Presidency flock to it. The fair was, as usual, held at the People's Park and was this year extended over a week in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, and the crowds attracted were greater than usual; but on the evening of the 31st ultimo the cadjan roofs and other inflammable material of the booths and enclosure caught fire, which spread rapidly and produced such a panic among the multitude assembled that over 300 of them were suffocated, singed or burned to death in the course of half an hour. The suffering and confusion caused by this calamity can well be imagined, and it is no wonder H. M. the Queen, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy have communicated their sympathy to the families of the sufferers. Medical relief, of course, was promptly rendered and steps are being taken to organize pecuniary help—the latter at the suggestion of Sir R. Fowler, ex-Mayer of London, who happened to be at Madras just then. It goes without saying that a searching enquiry will be made as to the origin of the fire which began at once at two opposite sides of the enclosure and is supposed to be caused by some sepoys from a feeling of revenge against the Police.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, January 9.

THE origin of the fire is not yet ascertained; but inquiries are being vigorously and minutely made. The earlier impression was that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Dr. Miller has written to the papers to say that he saw a man actually setting fire to a booth. The worthy gentleman confesses with shame that in the confusion of the moment he had not the presence of mind to give the man in the charge of the police. This one fact will suffice to show how great the panic was. Later reports throw some doubts on the theory of incendiarism. We hope everything will be cleared in a few days.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, January 10.

COL. WELDON'S report and Dr. Miller's letter about the cause of the Park fire are sure to engage the careful attention of the public. We fear the former has

too easily committed himself to one view of the question. At a time when it behoves every body to carefully inquire into the precise cause or causes that brought about the fatal conflagration, when different accounts, and perfectly reliable ones, are tendered with a view to facilitate discovery, it is unfortunate that without waiting further to investigate the matter, the theory of "accident" should be eagerly put forward. Then, again, Mr. Ramasamy Mudaliar, C.I.E., believes it was the act of incendiaries and offers a reward of Rs. 500 for the detection of the criminal. Once the impression gets abroad that the police reject the idea, detection will become almost impossible. There is indeed a peculiar coincidence of official views in matters similar to the one under consideration. At the recent Tinnevely fire, the whole populace cried with one voice that they saw clearly the hand of some dangerous felons and that the theatre was set on fire designedly. But the official version was quite the reverse, and the public were silenced. Taking it for granted that it was purely accidental, it must be inquired into and made clear how the accident arose. All are agreed as to the spot wherein fire made its first appearance. The next question is to whom that particular booth belonged, and when and how the fire was kindled, and how and by what mishap it spread. The matter must be thoroughly sifted, and we much regret that the report of the Commissioner and its publication are both inopportune and prejudicial.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, January 12.

A terrible disaster overtook the people of Madras during the closing days of the last year. A fair is annually held in the People's Park there during the Christmas, for the amusement of the citizens and visitors from the Mofussil. This year, however, a fire broke out in two points when the *tamasha* was at its highest. Thousands of people were in the Park at the time. Every one fled for his life, causing a tremendous rush towards the gates. Some were crushed in the *Melee* and a number were either burnt to ashes or suffocated to death by the smoke. No less than four hundred men are said to have perished, besides a number of people that are being treated either at their private residences or in the public hospitals. This terrible return almost outbids that of the deaths caused by the Ring Theatre fire. We sincerely sympathise with our brethren of the Southern Presidency in their present calamity.

SIXTH TIMES (English Tri-weekly), Karachi, January 12.

THE terrible catastrophe, which befell Madras on the 31st of December last, will not for a long time to come cease to be spoken of without a shudder. It was an unhappy conclusion to the jolly Christmas and an inauspicious beginning of the bright New Year. More than four hundred hearths have been laid desolate, and the woe and misery caused must be immense. It is not unnatural that all minds should at present be exercised about the origin of the fire. If it has been the work of some diabolical incendiaries, sure and speedy justice must be meted out to them. But the sudden acts of Providence incline even the most sceptic to superstition, and vague, unfounded reports are not unfrequently easily swallowed by the alarmed populace. An extraordinary caution has, therefore, to be exercised on all such occasions, and we sincerely trust the authorities at Madras will act with moderation and firmness, and discourage all attempts of the police to override their duty and victimise innocence.

The subject has been noticed by every Native paper in India.

THE LATE LORD IDDESLEIGH.

The BENGALKEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 15.

IT is with very great regret that we have heard of the death of the Earl of Iddesleigh. He died suddenly and, it is said, while having a conversation with Lord Salisbury. It is melancholy to reflect that he died just after he had severed his connection with the Government of which he was a member, and with the leaders of his party. The differences must have been of a serious character, for along with him his son resigned the office which he held under the Government. The death of the Earl of Iddesleigh is a blow to the Conservative Government, from which it will not soon recover. Lord Iddesleigh had a following, and they will remember that their leader died after he had withdrawn his connection with the Government and with his differences with them yet unsettled. The people of India will cherish with reverence the memory of the late Earl. They will recall to mind that it was under his administration, and chiefly through his efforts, that the State scholarships for the benefit of Indian youth were founded in 1868, and that he endeavoured, as Secretary of State, earnestly to promote the interests of the people of India. It will not be an exaggeration to say that he was by far the most successful Secretary of State that ever presided over Indian affairs.

The TRIBUNE (English Weekly), Lahore, January 15.

THIS sad event has given a heavy blow to the Conservative party. Lord Iddesleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, was for the last 30 years a prominent member of the House of Commons on the Conservative side. He was one among those few Conservatives who were calm and considerate in debate, and who never launched themselves in personalities while criticising others' measures. Only two years ago he was shelved out of his position as leader of the Conservative party to make room for Lord Randolph Churchill. In 1885 he was created a peer, when a testimonial subscribed by many members of Parliament without party distinctions was presented to him. Universal sympathy has been expressed in England with the death of this eminent statesman.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, January 16.

THE deceased nobleman was a strong supporter of the Conservative cause, and gave satisfaction to all by the way in which he discharged the difficult duties of a Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was once a disciple of Mr. Gladstone and in the House of Commons he found it very hard to speak severely of Mr. Gladstone and his measures. His translation to the Upper House relieved him from this embarrassing position. But he has not lived long to enjoy the repose. In fact, ever since he was made a peer he has not raised his head.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, January 16.

THE death of Sir Stafford Northcote, the name by which Lord Iddesleigh will be best remembered in India, will be as sincerely regretted in this country as in his own. Wise in statesmanship, with varied culture and wide human sympathies, the deceased exerted a larger influence for good, though less noisy than many of his better known con-

temporaries. There is something in the manner of his death which is beautifully in keeping with a life of blameless usefulness.

The DEENSANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 16.

THIS is a sad event and will cast a gloom over our country. It appears that he was of late in an indifferent state of health, and that the disrespect he was subjected to precipitated his death. The Conservative Ministry has certainly lost in him a valuable friend and adviser. He was an eyesore to some prominent member of the Ministry, and hence his disrespect.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 17.

THE sudden and unexpected death of Lord Iddesleigh, on Wednesday evening last, will come as a terrible blow on the disunited and disorganised party of Lord Salisbury. But the party have partially to thank themselves for this most untoward catastrophe. Though for forty years one of the most prominent Conservative leaders of the day, the distinguished services of Lord Iddesleigh to his party, however highly appreciated, were but scantily rewarded, and advantage was too often taken of his innate good nature and unperturbed and genial temperament, to pigeonhole him on all possible occasions in the name of party exigency. He, however, never demurred to any arrangements required by party exigency, and bore the jeers and taunts of his adversaries and the slights of his friends with remarkable good nature. The excitement of the last few days was, however, too much for his feeble constitution, and he succumbed to the effects of intense excitement. . . . No wonder that universal sympathy is felt at the death of a distinguished statesman who, despite all party differences, was held in high esteem, both by the Conservatives and the Liberals, for his innate goodness, his sterling merit and his manifold virtues. The want of good and able men was never more keenly felt than now in the Conservative ranks, and Lord Iddesleigh's death will prove an irreparable loss at the present juncture.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 17.

THE news of the sudden death of Lord Iddesleigh will be heard with regret by all classes of men, of all shades of political opinion. His conservatism is not associated with repression, retrogression or jingoism. As Secretary of State for India in 1867 and 1868, he showed more liberalism and generosity than a Liberal statesman might have done. In Mr. Disraeli's Ministry of 1874 he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he became the leader of the House of Commons after Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the Upper House. Lord Iddesleigh, better known by his old name Sir Stafford Northcote, was 68 years old when he died, having been born in 1818. He was a good financier, a sober and experienced statesman, and a gentleman of kindly temperament.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, January 19.

THE death of Lord Iddesleigh, who was made to resign the portfolio of the Foreign Office during the late ministerial crisis, removes from the arena of English politics a prominent statesman and capable administrator. He succumbed to heart disease. His presidency over the India Office will long be gratefully remembered in this country in connection with the foundation of State scholarships for Indian students in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VOICE OF INDIA.

*Resolutions passed at the SECOND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,
held in Calcutta on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1886.*

RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED.—That this Congress of Delegates from all parts of India, do humbly offer its dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress, on the approaching completion of the first half century of her memorable, beneficent and glorious reign, and heartily wish her many, many more, and happy, years of rule, over the great British Empire.

[Proposed by Mr. Rahimatulla M. Sayani (*Bombay*); seconded by Lalla Murlidhur, (*Amballa*); supported by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer (*Madras*) and carried by acclamation.]

RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED.—That this Congress regards with the deepest sympathy, and views with grave apprehension, the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India, and (although aware that the Government is not overlooking this matter and is contemplating certain palliatives), desires to record its fixed conviction, that the introduction of Representative Institutions will prove one of the most important practical steps, towards the amelioration of the condition of the people.

[Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha (*Bombay*); seconded by the Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer (*Madras*); supported by Pandit Prannath (*Lucknow*) and carried by a very large majority.]

RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED.—That this Congress do, emphatically, reaffirm the 3rd Resolution of the Congress of 1885, and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansion of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and of the Provincial Legislative Councils, therein suggested, have now become essential alike in the interests of India and England.

[Proposed by Rai Kunji Lall Banerjee, Bahadur (*Calcutta*); seconded by Mr. P. Rungia Naidoo (*Madras*); supported by Mr. Gunesham Nilkant (*Bombay*) and carried unanimously.]

RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED.—That this Congress is of opinion that in giving practical effect to this essential reform, regard should be had (subject to such modifications as, on a more detailed examination of the question, may commend themselves to the Government) to the principles embodied in the following tentative suggestions:—

- (1).—The number of persons composing the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and of the Governor-General, to be materially increased. Not less than one-half the Members of such enlarged Councils to be elected. Not more than one-fourth to be officials having seats *ex-officio* in such Councils, and not more than one-fourth to be Members, official or non-official, nominated by Government.
- (2).—The right to elect members to the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on these classes and members of the community *prima facie* capable of exercising it wisely and independently. In Bengal and Bombay the Councillors may be elected by the members of Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce and the Universities, or an electorate may be constituted of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary, as may be deemed necessary. In Madras, the Councillors may be elected either by District Boards, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and the University, or by Electoral colleges composed of members partly elected by these bodies and partly nominated by Government. In the

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA*, in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed.—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road, Bombay.

IT is not in the nature of things that such a remarkable event as a Jubilee—and a Jubilee, moreover, which commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of one of the greatest, best beloved and most prosperous monarchs that ever ruled—should pass away without adequate demonstrations of popular goodwill to mark it. We are, therefore, no way surprised at the universal enthusiasm evoked both from British India as well as the Native States, although under political circumstances far from cheering. But as there is an exception to every rule, so there are spots even in this otherwise perfect enthusiasm. Such is the opinion expressed by some of our Native contemporaries, who think that the official programme has fallen short of the requirements of a great national event. The one thing wanting to complete the success of the Jubilee was the absence of some popular concession. It would have been a perpetual and grateful memento of the Jubilee, had something been done to remove the incubus of over-taxation from the shoulders of the half-starved ryots. What joy would not the Jubilee bring to men, whose ancestral estates having been sold or mortgaged, they themselves have been reduced to mere peasant proprietors? Thus argue some of the Native papers. Others speculate about the results of the Jubilee on the proposed Technical Colleges, while others, unwilling to take a dismal view of things generally, acknowledge the blessings that have accrued to India since the transfer of the government from the E. I. Company. Not a few of the writers discuss the Jubilee demonstrations from the point of view of the Royal Proclamation and the desirability of a more direct government through Native agency by the Sovereign herself. The identification of the fact of the Jubilee, therefore, with that of the Proclamation, is made a great point with this class of Indian journalists. It forms an era, in their estimation, quite independent of all disturbing political elements. The pomp and circumstance of power which characterised the Jubilee celebrations have not escaped the Native Press. Nor has the good done by this auspicious event been overlooked by the foremost Native journals. This has been noted to have been marked by works of beneficent utility, educational, irrigational, medical, and so on—agreeably varied by the custom, peculiar to the East, of feeding and clothing the poor.

The reports that have been received by telegraph of the Jubilee refer mostly to the preparations for that event, and the programmes are, on the face of them, satisfactory. Many of the Native papers dwell upon the prosperity which has characterised the reign of the Queen-Empress. There is one thing more than any other, which marks Native literature on this interesting subject; and that is the loyalty and attachment the writers display for Her Gracious Majesty.

As regards the Honours bestowed on the occasion the Native Press is divided.

some journals contending that they were conferred with discrimination, while others deplored the injustice done to non-officials.

A system for the purpose of having an efficient Indian Public Service has long been exercising the minds of our public writers. Some advocate a scheme which shall meet the wishes of the advanced Presidencies under due safeguards. Others take the subordinate services also into consideration, and urge that better prospects be held out to them than they seem to have hitherto enjoyed. In the discussion of the subject before the Commission, some of the Native journals object to the tone of a few of the witnesses as betraying the employment of tactics promoting disunion between the different races inhabiting India. Members of the Commission are advised to remember that their conduct is the subject of universal attention in India, and that that conduct will determine whether they are to be looked upon in the light of India's enemies or friends. A new phase of the question is disclosed in these discussions, as regards the object of sending Natives out to England, to denationalise them. To denationalise a Native that he may the better govern his countrymen, appears to be a paradox. The main contention, however, is that while admitting the necessity of Europeans for the control of executive affairs, the greater necessity should not be ignored of increasing the numbers of indigenous administrators in the country. This could never be done without placing the Native and the European on an equal footing by simultaneous examinations in England and India, and an increase in the limit of age. These points are urged by the majority of the Native Press. No difference of tests, methods, or conditions is to be observed; nor indeed a difference of class or race. As the administration is on English principles, and as it is necessary for Englishmen to co-operate with Natives, an English training is certainly necessary for Natives. On the whole, the Native Press thinks that it is not the mere declaration of a principle, but hearty co-operation on the part of all sections of the Native and European community that will ensure some measure of success to the scheme discussed by the Commission.

As regards the Provincial Contracts, the measures adopted appear to our contemporaries to be a reversal of Lord Ripon's policy and of some of his predecessors. The question has been discussed in its relation to the Income Tax which was imposed without the Contracts being revised or recast. Questions have also been raised as regards the benefits of some further economies intended to be made. Are these benefits, it is pertinently asked, to accrue to the Provincial Governments themselves or to the Imperial Government? Some of the changes announced are said to be far from satisfactory. Already the injurious effects of the revision, which is soon to take place, have been noticed on the educational policy of the Bombay Government. The ultimate results of these measures, in a more complicated system of taxation, on the masses, are also apprehended. All these so-called economies appear to the Native Press to point to one chief end—the increase in the army expenditure.

On the question of technical education discussion is more or less confined to ways and means. The funds in hand do not, according to some journals, hold out prospects of a permanency for the Technical Institute. Some further inducements to meet actual requirements are suggested. A good many of the journals are already somewhat prematurely discussing the general management of technical education, and the details of the workshops; but the wiser of them are absorbed in making strenuous endeavours to add to their present financial resources. The whole question would appear to have been discussed from as various standpoints as there are Native journals. But the necessity for technical schools all over the country is obvious to the whole community and the Jubilee is not unnaturally expected to add its quota of funds towards the attainment of this national object.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, February 16.

TO-DAY sees the Empire *en fete*. Her Majesty's representatives have taken means to render it memorable. But we are afraid the official programme has been short of the requirements of the event. There can be no question that, though the booming of guns, the illuminations, the distribution of honours, the general invitation to official levees and the release of a certain number of prisoners, will mark off the 16th of February 1887, as a memorable day, it is not likely that its memory will be retained for any such length of time as indeed it is wished it should be by the great masses, unless it is distinguished by some concession on their behalf, the effect of which will continue to be felt even in out-of-the-way villages and hamlets from generation to generation. . . . It is not enough that no subject of the Queen should want food or drink to-day. The agricultural classes in most parts of the country have, even after Her Majesty's rule during the last five decades, to starve themselves from day to day. They have ceased to know two meals in the day, and arrangements should be made that their past miserable living may find no further continuance from the time of this happy celebration. Let the burden of the land tax be slightly lowered and the wished-for result would be obtained. The crushing settlement of later days has completely broken down the neck of the people. Ancestral estates have either been sold or mortgaged, and the opulent land owners of former days are at best peasant proprietors now. Rack-revenuing the zamindars has resulted in rack-renting the cultivators whose whole life is one long stretch of poverty. To these men, who form the bulk of the population, the *tamasha* of to-day or the permanent memorials proposed to be founded will bring no joy. The settlement officers' hands have scattered woe broadcast over the land, and to make it wear a joyful appearance again something "broader and elemental" is required. The principles of assessment have to be modified. The land tax is too often immoderately high owing to the prophetic vision officers exercise into the misty future and the calculation of half assets on probable increased rental by future extension of cultivation and improvements. The results have thus been disastrous to those affected by it. Will the State, therefore, make a new departure to mark this happy year and issue directions that settlements must henceforth be based on facts and not fancies? A discontinuance of the system of pre-taxation in expectation of future increase in assets will be the most permanent memorial erected by Government in commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee so far as the largest community in India, and which also contributes the largest share of the revenues of Government, is concerned.

YOUNG BENGAL (English Fortnightly), Calcutta, February 16.

THE institution of the proposed Technical College in memory of the Jubilee will also form a memorable era in the civilization of the East. It will effectually solve the bread, problem in this country—a problem which is just now exercising the minds of the leading statesmen of India. It will cause India once more to take her ancient place among the nations of the earth, and infuse a new and a more vigorous life into her children. Let us, therefore, as loyal subjects, true to the traditions of our race, which from ancient times has adored the sovereign next to the deity, join in fervent thanksgiving for all the benefits we have received at the hands of our gracious Empress. Let us, therefore, European and Native, Mahomedan and Hindu, forget, on the present occasion, all our political and religious differences, and meet once more on the same platform as brothers—subjects of the same gracious sovereign, members of the same mighty family. And let us, therefore, join, one and all, in a heartfelt prayer to the great Dispenser of all Blessings for long life to our gracious Empress, and for many years of happiness to come, to her who to us has been a right beneficent sovereign and a kind gracious mother. LONG LIVE VICTORIA OUR EMPRESS.

JUBILEE and RAJPUTANA-HERALD (English Weekly), Ajmere, February 16.

IT is an undisputed fact, which the cynical only would question, that since the transfer of the John Company's Government to the direct control of the crown, India has made rapid progress in all directions. To-day she is not what she was before the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny. She has altogether put a different garb, durable and beneficial. She is no more an object of ridicule and jest to foreign Powers. No European Power would ever think of attempting to take possession of India without risking itself to the very brink of annihilation. The deeply-rooted loyalty of two hundred and fifty millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects is in itself an impregnable bulwark against the united forces of all other nations of the rude and civilized world. Those who take upon themselves the unpleasant task of representing this, or that the educated class of men is disloyal to the British Throne, are the very men who unwittingly attempt, however feebly and unsuccessfully it may be, to create dissatisfaction and discontent among a people whose loyalty is as deep-rooted as those of Her Majesty's subjects in the mother country. Under Her Majesty's reign India has made rapid progress in all directions. Her beneficent rule has given us a network of railways which are a great source of commerce and comfort. Distances have been made short. The various tribes, races and nationalities inhabiting this disjointed Empire have come to know each other in a way which was not possible under an Asiatic form of Government. Had it not been for the great and incalculable boon of opening communications by means of this very network of railways, it would not have been possible for us to recognise the people inhabiting the different parts of this vast Empire as our brothers and fellow countrymen.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 17.

THE Proclamation and the acceptance thereof by the people of the country constitute the legal and *de jure* contract for the Government of the country. It removes the intruding elements which thrust themselves upon the people of India, each claiming a co-ordinate sovereign power with Empress Victoria. The British Parliament has no legal and *de jure* power in the government of India. That body in no sense derives its power in respect of the Government of India from the *de jure* sovereign head. Therefore, as a matter of logic and moral and constitutional law, it is eliminated from the matter of the administration of the country. If it exercises any power in matters of Indian administration, it is by way of usurpation and not of legal status. Thus the real parties in the question of the government of India is Victoria, the Empress, and the people of India. She ought to govern India directly and despotically as the Moghul Emperor or the Czar of Russia with a Native agency, or she should sanction a popular constitution to be framed in India to act between her and the people, as the British Parliament or the Colonial Parliaments act in the case of the other parts of the Empire. The Proclamation and the Jubilee demonstration make it manifest and tangible that this should be the case. The Jubilee demonstration, though it is costing a great deal to the poor people of this country, has thus the great advantage of putting in clear light the position of the Indian people. Thus the demonstration is worth their while and no useless ceremony. The people are sorely tired of a political polytheism. They want a sovereign head to call their own, and demur to the pretensions of a thousand and one sovereign heads and sovereign bodies to distract and torment them. The Jubilee demonstration, therefore, is an apt move on their part to be freed from the complications of British constitutionalism, which is no constitutionalism for them and which should not stand between them and their sovereign, making room for an Indian constitutional Government to connect the Indian people and a sovereign of India.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 18.

WE need not enter here upon an account, however brief, of the progress that England and her Colonies have made since the accession of Queen Victoria. In every department of life there has been marvellous progress, in literature and science, in com-

merces, in industrial and mechanical appliances, in the growth of religious tolerance and in the expansion of political power. It is absurd to try to determine what exact share the Queen can claim as due to her own influence. But so far as she can contribute to them as the head of the English monarchy, she is entitled to the credit of having contributed the fullest share. Above all these, the people of India are indebted to her for one invaluable gift, a gift which is now cherished by the people as their dearest possession and will continue to be so cherished so long as they retain their historical consciousness. We mean the great Proclamation of 1858. It can never be forgotten, how, in that critical time, Her Majesty admonished Lord Derby to remember that it was a woman that was addressing a great and simple people in her sovereign capacity. If the Queen of England has done nothing else for India, for this one thing she will be remembered for ever with gratitude and admiration. But, as a fact, she has done many other things. In everything concerning the welfare of the Indian people she has always manifested intense interest; and especially for the advancement of the social position of our women she has manifested the utmost possible solicitude. All these claims of Her Majesty upon our personal attachment are known only to the educated classes; and while the whole nation is full of gratitude for the excellent fruits it is enjoying as the direct result of her government, to her personal and royal virtues only the educated section of it is alive. And it is this fact that accounts for the want of enthusiasm that was apparent in the popular appreciation of the Jubilee. In this sense it is to be wished that the Government could have announced their concessions some time earlier. They had resolved to release nearly 3,000 prisoners in this Presidency alone, and to reduce the sentences of as many more. All the civil debtors, owing a debt of 100 rupees and less, have been set free; and a large number of Native gentlemen have received honorary distinctions. If these acts of favour and grace could be announced beforehand, there could be no doubt that popular feeling would be roused to a greater extent than it was actually. However, we are glad that the Government adopted this method of marking their own sense of the occasion, and for a long time to come the name of Her Majesty will be remembered among those that have received these concessions and favours, and among their friends and relations. It would have been even a more graceful concession and an act more calculated to evoke and keep alive popular loyalty, if the Government could have remitted a portion of the existing burden of taxation. If the salt duty could have been reduced, for instance, its beneficial effect would reach every individual in the country, and the occasion that prompted it would be remembered long.

KANADA SEVANTE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, February 18.

THE proceedings were just calculated to impress the people at large with the solemnity of the occasion. The lining of troops, the sounding of trumpets, the firing of the salute, the raising of the Royal standard, the parade and the decorations made a scene on Wednesday morning which will not easily be forgotten by the humblest of Her Majesty's subjects equally with the highest officials and citizens, who thronged round the Governor with messages of congratulations to Her Imperial Majesty. The address delivered by His Excellency, which bore traces of the most elaborate preparation and careful thought, brought to the minds of the intelligent portion of Her Majesty's subjects the immense progress made by the Presidency at large during the fifty years of her reign, and the invaluable blessings that the whole Empire has enjoyed under her beneficent sway. The afternoon was principally devoted by the Native communities to offering thanksgivings and holding *Kirtans* in honour of the Jubilee. As a token of the hearty goodwill with which all classes of people united to celebrate the Jubilee, must be recorded the voluntary offer made by the Mussalmans, that no cow would be killed on the auspicious day out of regard to the feelings of their Hindu neighbours. This must have been particularly gratifying to the large numbers of pious Hindus who met at Madhav Bang and other places to bless the name of the Queen and invoke on her the choicest blessings of God.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, February 19.

WE regard the Jubilee Day as a Red Letter Day in the history of the Indian Empire. All classes took their differences of opinion and were one in accord as to their

manner of celebrating it with all the befitting outward pomp and glory. No Queen has ever attained such a popularity and the loyalty and demonstration are evidences of the attachment of her subjects and the love and regard with which she is held in the hearts of Madrasese. We wish Her Majesty many years yet of her popular sovereignty. May God protect her from all enemies within and without her dominions, and crown her remaining life with peace and prosperity to her rule! She has endeared herself to every subject in India by her uniform sympathy for the prosperity of the country, and we can conclude with the hearty response of all by praying for Her Majesty long life and future prosperity, with every other blessing which makes life on earth happy and joyful.

(INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

THE Jubilee holidays are over. People seem to have instinctively felt, without altogether confessing it to themselves, how rare the occasion was and how very few of the living race of man, old and young, would be spared to witness another Jubilee of the reign of a Kaiser-i-Hind. Under this dim consciousness, prompted by the innate loyalty of India, Her Majesty's subjects have observed the Jubilee in a right royal style. And as one result the surface of the country has been dotted over by works of beneficent utility — Victoria schools, colleges, canals, bridges, hospitals, and hundreds of other aids to human happiness, with the Divine blessing resting on them all and on Her whose queenly and motherly virtues have called them into existence. The Jubilee Day has also been signalized by the feeding and clothing of the poor, a custom peculiar to the East, and by alleviating the sorrows of unoffending sufferers. Altogether, India has observed the Jubilee of the reign of her beloved Queen-Empress in a manner which we scarcely expect to characterise the celebration of it in England and the Colonies. The only regret is that Government fell woefully short of reaching the Indian ideal of their duty on such an occasion. . . . The Jubilee Day was ushered in by bright sunshine which grew into the thoroughly hot glare of June, as if to mock the attempt of the authorities at anticipating the day proper, and by the strains of miscellaneous music. The attractions of the forenoon were centred on the Town Hall where His Excellency the Governor in Council, surrounded by the civic and official yeomanry, received a number of addresses from H. M.'s loyal subjects, most of them taken as read. . . . The best features of the day's ceremonies were, of course, the prayers and thanksgivings of the different communities, and the sober, dignified narrative presented by Lord Reay of the achievements of half a century of progressive government. In most respects we look upon the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee as worthy of Her Majesty and worthy of Bombay. . . The other Presidencies and Provinces have acquitted themselves equally well. But the palm seems to have been carried by the Native States of India. Native Princes have vied with one another in celebrating the Jubilee on Oriental principles. As an instance we may point to Palanpur, a large territory with a very limited and inelastic revenue, the Mahomedan ruler of which, besides founding a Victoria Jubilee Institute, feeding and clothing the poor, illuminating the town and organizing a fair with its costly accompaniments of fire-works, &c., abolished at one stroke the transit duties all over his State, thus incurring a loss of something like 30,000 rupees a year. The removal of this odious impost will eventually benefit the people far and near, but whenever this benefit is perceived, the recipients of it will bless the Queen's Jubilee for it more than anything else.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, February 20.

THE celebration of the Jubilee was quite in keeping with the traditional loyalty of this historical city. Our display was not as pretentious as that of Bombay and other rich cities. But in the genuineness of the feeling and spontaneity of the display, we shall not yield to any. Our decorations were tasteful and simple. The illuminations were creditable and it was a pleasure to see private institutions and gentlemen vying with the Government in their decorations and illuminations. The first day we had a parade, opening of the fair and agricultural show, Durbar and fireworks. The next three days had children fete. The Rasy Market was the chief centre of amusements in the city, and vast crowds of people could always be seen there enjoying themselves heartily. There were

Tamasha, jugglers, merry-go-rounds, and other means of amusement provided. We must also mention the Mandai people who had, at their own cost, illuminated the Mandai ground by a double row of *butter* all round. On the whole the past few days have been passed by all joyfully and merrily, and even the most ignorant of the masses has sent forth from the tabernacle of his heart a prayer for the Empress and her family.

SCRODRI PATHIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

IT was only to be wished that to crown the joyful occasion Government had seen its way to confer some general boon for which the country was not unprepared, and which would bring home its significance to the people at large and permanently crystallise their joy and their loyalty and make it a land-mark. There is even yet time for such a step: for, though to avoid the inconvenience of the weather, the Jubilee of the Queen has been celebrated this week in India, it is to be observed in her own home and before her own eyes four months hence and India will by no means remain ignorant of it. She will indeed hear and read the accounts of it, and any announcement which may then be made to her will be as welcome then as it would have been last Wednesday. This is a matter for H. M.'s responsible advisers and English statesmen who guide our destinies to consider, and they may wisely avail themselves of that opportunity for doing with a great moral effect then what at a subsequent period might come without it. We are aware we are living under a constitutional despotism and that, therefore, is the shape in which the matter might be suitably put, so as to harmonise Oriental expectation with Western method. No declaration has yet been made on the spot beyond the bestowal of a few titles and releasing some prisoners, though even of this nothing is said locally. There is, therefore, room for the announcement of a substantial boon. Her Majesty's name is already endeared to India by the glorious Proclamation the spirit of which she inspired in 1858, and it would be well to supplement it in the manner referred to herein, and suggested generally by the Indian Press. Since this was written we were glad to read the declaration of the Agent for Sirdars that the chief of the army has decided to encourage youths of birth in the Deccan to enter H. M.'s Military service as *Jamadars* in probation or by enlistment.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

THE Queen's Jubilee is now a matter of historical importance, and was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the Indian continent with becoming splendour and pomp. Long before the date of its celebration was fixed, the manner of its celebration had become a subject of general talk, and everybody was busy devising measures for the celebration of this auspicious occasion. In our own presidency, particularly in the city of Bombay, vast preparations had been made to celebrate the auspicious occasion. and the sixteenth instant was one long series of festivities, remarkable for a general and genuine outburst of popular enthusiasm. Early that morning the Town Hall was the centre of all attraction, and to one standing on the flights of steps leading up to where a *dais* was erected for Her Majesty's representative to occupy, the surging crowds in front represented one vast sea of human heads, intent upon hearing what happy news Lord Reay had to announce to them that morning. Taking a rapid survey of the progress the Indian world has made, his Lordship dwelt at some length upon the salient points of the presidential administrations, winding up his address with a high meed of praise upon the work of British statesmanship in this country during a period of over fifty years. The speech was redolent with lofty sentiments and thoughts, and its effect would have been almost electrical upon the vast audience but for the absence of any announcement on his part granting any new privileges to the people of this presidency. But where the superior powers could not or would not yield, Lord Reay was undone, and his Lordship having had to perform merely vicarious duties, which he did to the best of his abilities, he could not be found fault with.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 21.

THE celebration of a Jubilee is such a rare event in a nation's life that it is not surprising that when it does come, it should be celebrated with national rejoicings. The rejoicings must be particularly hearty and enthusiastic when the occasion for them is the Jubilee of such a reign as that of our sovereign, Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria's kindly interest in the welfare of her subjects is a matter of historic celebrity. Our people are peculiarly susceptible to kind words, and their traditional sense of loyalty to their sovereign has grown into a steady feeling of personal attachment to Queen Victoria in consequence of her numerous kind assurances and expressions of sympathy towards her Indian subjects ever since her direct assumption of rule in India. This personal attachment made it certain that the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign would take place in India on a right royal scale. The events of last week have probably surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Wednesday, the 16th February 1887, will be a memorable day in the annals of India. On that day every little town in the whole country was busied from morning to evening in signifying, in various forms, the joy of its people at the auspicious completion of fifty years of a reign of singular blessedness, of peace, prosperity and progress in every sense of the terms. Each little town vied with the others in the brilliancy, variety and heartiness of its demonstration. All classes of the people forgot their differences and joined in a common, united expression of loyalty to the British throne. The whole nation, or as some would say, all the nationalities of India, British and Native, were touched with a common feeling of love and respect for their sovereign, and gave expression to their love and respect in a manner of unprecedented warmth and enthusiasm. The Presidency towns have been scenes of especial display, and Bombay, with which we are particularly conversant, was not behind-hand of any of her sisters in the performance of her duty.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, February 20.

ALTHOUGH, as a sample of eloquence, His Excellency's speech was a perfect gem, still it was absolutely disappointing in its effect. The sentiments, the spirit, the tone and the language of the speech were such that they completely captivated the mind; it was almost marvellous that the mere wealth of Lord Dufferin's literary endowments should have so completely succeeded in hiding the utter absence of any real substance in that remarkable speech. That speech made no new promises and offered no new pledges, nor did it attempt to renew old promises and pledges. In return for the loyal hearts of the Indian community, which were laid at the foot of the throne, the Viceroy on this solemn occasion was not in a position to announce the concession of a single right or privilege, however valuable or however slight, on behalf of the Queen-Empress whose Jubilee the whole Empire was celebrating with so much unanimity and enthusiasm. The only acknowledgment, which has been made for this great demonstration of loyalty is, that the Queen-Empress has sent a message, expressing her heartfelt gratification at the way in which her Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India. It cannot be denied that it was only natural that the expectations of the educated and intelligent classes of the Indian people had been wound up to the highest pitch by the descriptions of the institution and purposes of this great national ceremony. Their disappointment has been rendered more acute by finding that the celebration of the Jubilee has been entirely on their side. The Jubilee has left them exactly as it found them, though they had ardently hoped it would have pushed them forward on the way to some higher political rights. It is possible that, to assuage the disappointment likely to be felt by the Indian people, the Viceroy has purposely poured into his speech a degree of sympathy with their feelings and aspirations, such as is not to be found in any language used by any previous Viceroy in addressing the Queen's Indian subjects.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 19.

THE ceremonial part of the Jubilee, impressive as it was in all respects, is not by any means the most important feature of the observance. The addresses presented by the

different delegations from the mofussil, and His Excellency's reply, open issues of grave moment and offer to the leaders of our public movements a further stimulus and a further guide in the difficult task which is theirs, and which they are bound to prosecute without rest, without intermission, through failure and through triumph, until they have won for their countrymen, the blessings of representative government. To the consideration of these issues, we shall presently address ourselves; but the ceremony itself is not undeserving of attention for its unique grandeur and its solemn impressiveness. The day dawned with the roar of artillery—the imperial salute of a hundred and one guns warned the citizens of the capital of the approaching fete. The Native part of the town witnessed in the morning a unique scene, of which, we trust, more advantage will be taken hereafter. A number of processions started from the different wards—these were gatherings of Pundits and others, and they sang hymns expressive of pious, thanksgiving in honour of the occasion. They paraded our streets: and they appealed, in their own homely but most convincing manner, to the loyalty and the devotion of the people.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, February 19.

TO the Victorian era belongs the credit of many a triumph, if not of actual invention and discovery, of arts and sciences and their development and application to the purposes of men. Up to 1834, not more than hundred miles of railway were open in the United Kingdom, and now thousands and thousands of miles are open and the railway system is being developed so as to bring nearer and nearer every day the vast and scattered British Empire. The whole system of Indian railways commenced during the Victorian era. To the same period belongs the development of the steam navigation. From one steam vessel in 1812, the number in the United Kingdom rose successively to 20 in 1820, 824 in 1840, and 3,000 in 1870 in the United Kingdom alone, and now we find steam vessels plying in numbers throughout the Empire. The steam navigation in India could not have commenced earlier than the Victorian era, as the employment of iron in the construction of ships, and the invention of the screw propeller by farmer Smith dates only from 1836. Lieutenant Waghorn's idea of an overland route was realized only in 1841, and M. de Lesseps's idea of a Suez Canal in 1877, and let us hope that England and India will be physically as well as morally brought still nearer and nearer, before the close of the blessed Victorian era. To the same period also belongs the triumphs of telegraphy, and the laying out of the submarine telegraph. The penny postage system and all the improvements in the postal system date also in the Victorian era. . . . But what renders the Victorian era remarkable in India, is the great development which education, specially English education, has received in India. The prophecy of that truly great statesman, Lord Macaulay, has been amply fulfilled. English, the language of our Queen-Empress, is now growing to be the common language of India, and this common language with its literature and history is daily infusing a national spirit in the great Indian masses, and truly did a noble Viceroy laid stress on this as the great achievement of the memorable, glorious and beneficent reign of our august sovereign, our exalted mother Queen-Empress. May she live long is the united prayer of an united Indian nation which will also date its birth from this happy era.

MALABAR AND TRAVANCORE SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Calicut, February 19.

WE believe we are not wrong in stating that within the memory of man, there has not been in India such a glorious day, such a day of rejoicing and festivity, as the 16th of this month, which was chosen for the commemoration of the entrance of our gracious and beloved Queen-Empress on the fiftieth year of her glorious reign—a reign which has been fruitful of blessings to a great extent to the millions of subjects who owe allegiance to her, a reign which "broad based upon her people's will" has eclipsed in greatness those of all her predecessors who have sat upon old England's throne, even that of Alfred the Great and Edgar the Peaceful, of Queen Anne and George the Fourth. As Mother and Queen of an empire on which, it has been truly said, the sun never sets, she has, for the fifty years that she has held the sceptre, drawn from her myriads of subjects by the graciousness of her rule, the purity of her court and the serenity of her life, "a thousand

claims to reverence" and in all parts of the world where the "flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" floats proudly and says that England rules; the people with one voice and accord pray that she may be spared for years more to rule in splendour as she has so long done. In the breast of her meanest subject there is not wanting loyalty to her, and in remote corners of the earth, in places she might never perhaps have heard of, people gather together on public occasions and in dispersing uncover their heads and sing together "God save the Queen."

MADURA MAIL (English Weekly), February 19.

FEW sovereigns of ancient or modern times have commanded so much true regard and genuine affection from their subjects as our Queen-Empress. Even strangers and enemies of her people hold her in no small esteem. Her excellence consists not in policy and statecraft like Elizabeth, nor in martial heroism like Boadicea of old. Hers is a greatness acquired by the long and conscientious practice of the greatest and holiest virtues. Whether as a woman, a mother or a wife, or as a sovereign through a long course of years of a high-minded and liberty-loving people, she has been a model and a pattern. Born to the seat of the sons of George III., and brought up under the loving and tender care of one of the most virtuous of mothers, she developed very early in life into what she is so much admired for and what few great women in the world have been. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, valued purity more than anything else, and "wisely kept her away as much as possible from the disreputable court of the worst of the Georges." Volumes may be written of our Empress' nobility of character and rectitude of conduct. To the people of India, who of all nations are, perhaps, the severest judges of female character and propriety, we need not say more than that our sovereign is a woman, one of the noblest and the most virtuous of her kind.

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 19.

AFTER all deductions that may be suggested by intelligent criticism, or even exacted by hostile microscopicism, the Jubilee must be pronounced a success. It has been a success not in one place or *pergana* or province, but everywhere in all localities throughout the length and breadth of the land, at all points of centre, and has been so accepted by the whole people. It is theirs by right to determine the point. The people undertook the heat and the burden of the day, and in a matter in which their feelings form the chief factor, it is for them more than any others to pronounce judgment. It is important to know that they are satisfied. Not but that, opportunities and means permitting, they would not have done more, but enough and even to spare was done, and done with grace and enjoyment, because from the depths of the soul and a full heart. The lute was sound and of course its music was unexceptionable. No harsh or discordant note entered the loud harmonious blast of loyalty that arose from all sides. The whole people and all sections and communities were up in jubilation. The feeling was universal. The effect might be concentrated at the centres of population, but these centres, great and small, were multiplied *ad infinitum*, for the loyalty was neither local nor racial nor sectional, but pan-Indian, and the disposition to duly demonstrate it on the auspicious day fixed by authority was dispersed throughout the country. The subject millions were animated with one sentiment—fired by one desire. The races and creeds sunk their differences. The Hindus and Mussulmans, as if by common consent, forgot that there ever were Mohurru and Dusserah and Ramilla collisions. Shiah and Soonnee for the moment buried the animosities of twelve hundred years in order to be able to give the united homage of Islam to the Christian Queen.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly,) Calcutta, February 19.

HISTORY will record in blazing characters how the people of India celebrated the Jubilee of their Empress. We have done what we could do, say more than that.

The feelings of our people will very soon assume a tangible form in the shape of numerous permanent memorials throughout the country—memorials that will not only embody the ideal of a just and generous ruler, but will also conduce to the comfort of many unborn generations, and be the stepping stones to future progress. What more we could do? We are glad to learn that our beloved Empress has been highly pleased with the manner of our celebrating her Jubilee. But these are words balanced against words. We are constrained to say this. As yet we have not seen any indication of a desire on the part of Government to perpetuate the memory of the Jubilee by some substantial political concession to the people. The desire has been universally expressed that some such thing should be done by the Government. Really the occasion demands it. Lord Dufferin, in his speech, alluded to the natural ambition of the people to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, and said he should be very glad to place, upon a wider and more logical footing, their political status if circumstances permitted. We hope, in spite of the diplomatic safeguard, that Lord Dufferin's words carried the declaration of the future policy of Government.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 20.

INSTEAD of this profuse distribution of honours, which do not always make their objects either more honourable or more honoured, it would, in our humble opinion, have been far better if the event had been signalized by the spontaneous concession of some great political right and privilege, which would for ages have been associated with the present Jubilee in the mind of the Native races of India. Now that the event has come and gone, the Jubilee will be remembered as a unique event in the history of British India, unconnected with any grateful remembrances in the hearts of the people. The fireworks and the illuminations, and any permanent commemoration of the event that may yet be adopted, will, when the present enthusiasm over the event has cooled down, probably bring back painful regrets, when it is seen and felt that though the Queen-Empress' Indian subjects have poured out their hearts in demonstrations of loyalty Her Majesty's Government of India has been unable to recognise such a display of their heart's feelings except by a partial shower of titles and decorations and by a Viceregal speech, which, though it can hardly be surpassed in eloquence, is of no more than its conventional value. Well may we say—"All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 21.

AS a wife, as a mother, as a queen, her character stands beyond compare, and it is natural, therefore, that every human heart that can appreciate unalloyed, untarnished, absolute virtue should rejoice on the present occasion. There is no merit in the date; one day is as good as another; but there is great advantage gained by reviewing the past at stated periods. And a period of fifty years is certainly a very convenient period to make the observation. We, in India, have made that review, and the result is all that could be wished. The Burmese, with whom our sovereign is at war, excepted, there has not been a single intelligent Indian who did not rejoice during the past week, thinking of our benign and benevolent ruler. From thousands of temples and churches and mosques the solemn voice of man rose in fervent and earnest thanksgiving and prayers for blessings on her. The twenty-three thousand, three-hundred and seven prisoners, whom her mercy has liberated from incarceration, and their families sang hallelujah for her health and happiness. Generally speaking, congratulatory addresses are dubious documents at best; ordinarily, they are, like gratitude, a lively anticipation of favours to come; but the addresses which were presented to her by thousands during the past week cannot be open to that charge. They are, in most cases, at least, honest expressions of congratulation without any sinister feeling or object. It would be to deny to humanity all claim to sincerity, honesty, selfless good sense and gratitude to suppose for a moment that the addresses were all insincere, and as worthless as if they had remained blank parchment on which

they were written or printed. We cannot for a moment libel our nation by bringing forward such a charge. We firmly and sincerely believe that the addresses under notice, on the whole, express the feeling of the people, and that feeling is one of loyalty, allegiance and devotion to the throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. She has right well earned that allegiance by a long life of virtue and benevolence, and we gladly join our countrymen in the prayer for her health and happiness.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 21.

ON Thursday evening Calcutta was illuminated, and such an illumination had probably never been witnessed before in this town. Viewed from an eminence, Calcutta looked like a vast sheet of light. To close observers, it was picturesque beyond description. No maiden ever put on jewellery more gracefully or in larger abundance than Calcutta put on, that evening, her ornaments of light—necklaces of light, garlands of light, rings of light, pendants of light, stars of light, beads of light, bands of light, bracelets of light. It was light all over. If illumination can at all perpetuate a memory, the memory of the Jubilee will never fade in the minds of those that witnessed the illumination of Calcutta on Thursday night. For details of artistic display on Wednesday and Thursday, our readers must look to the daily papers. We can find no room for them. It will be sufficient to observe that all the elements of display had been conceived and executed on a scale which was nothing if not superb. The fireworks were the best that had probably ever been displayed in Calcutta. The illumination, the fireworks, the imperial salute on Wednesday morning, the review of troops, the ceremonial at the grand stand, attending the presentation of addresses, and the Viceregal procession on Thursday evening, must all have impressed observers—officials and the people—as deeply and as durably as any display could have done. The people must have been struck with the grandeur of the Government under which they live, and the Viceroy must have been impressed with fresh proofs of the cheerful, fervent loyalty of the people.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, February 23.

NO monarch, Hindu or Mahomedan, is ever known to have celebrated his Jubilee year. This occasion afforded once more an opportunity to the people of India to show their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, and they have done it in a manner most creditable to themselves. Their unfettered action in the commemoration of the event enabled them to have their own ways in the manner of rejoicings and festivities. Each Presidency and Province, each city and town and even each village, vied with others in the exhibition of its loyal devotion to the Queen Empress with a spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of any country in the world. The 16th instant was indeed a memorable day on which the people of different nationalities, sects and creeds sank their differences and united in a common cause to do honour to their beloved sovereign. The Jubilee day has impressed them with the idea that though they widely differ from each other in habits, customs, manners and religion, they live under a common Government and possess identical interests. That day will go a great way in drawing closer their mutual bonds of sympathy. Our people can now clearly see that it was ordained by Providence to place the sovereignty of this country in the hands of a foreign paramount Power in order to free it from anarchy and misrule, which reigned supreme here in the dark days, and evolve order out of chaos in which it had fallen. England has given peace and security to the people of India which they seldom enjoyed before. India is now rising, though with a slow step, in civilisation and prosperity, and expects at no very distant date to stand on the level of the free and enlightened countries in the world. The people of India, as a nation, feel indebted to England and to the Queen-Empress for the thousand and one blessings which they enjoy under her benign rule. She has partially redeemed the pledges and promises given in the memorable Proclamation of 1858, and we hope the day will not be far distant when they will be fully redeemed.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

(REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH).

[From the Bombay Gazette].

AHMEDABAD.—The Talukdars and Thakors of Gujarat have resolved to celebrate the Jubilee in a right loyal manner. They all meet from different parts of the province at Ahmedabad, the head-quarters of their official guardian, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. Pestonji Jehangeer, C.I.E., and will, among other joyous manifestations, march through the town in procession on elephants, horses and camels, and with banners, drums, trumpets and other paraphernalia, which form the splendour of the *soucarie* of Native Chiefs. The procession will arrive at the Bhadur, were some of the leading Thakors will place garlands of flowers on the Queen's colours in the presence of the Collector, the Judge, the civil and military officers of the station and other gentry of the place. The military authorities have very kindly consented to lend the colours and a band, and a guard of honour to the Collector. The procession will here disperse after distributions of sweetmeats to the men of the guard of honour. In the evening the Thakors hold a grand reception at the Mansion house of Seth Hattising, outside the Dehli Gate, with illumination, flags, fireworks, bands, music, and dancing. The European and Native gentry of the place are to be invited to participate in the rejoicing.

AMRITSAR.—The Municipal Committee of Amritsar have arranged an attractive programme for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. on the 16th instant there is to be a *durbār* and sports for school boys, who will also receive a square meal of sweetmeats. The school girls, too, will not be forgotten: but they will enjoy their feast in *pardah*. It is estimated that there are 7,000 boys and girls attending school in Amritsar, or 20 per cent., of the population. In the evening the city and station will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks at the Golden Temple. On the 17th February there are to be races and sports, and a dance in the evening. For the more permanent commemoration of the day, the following proposals have been made by Mr. E Nicholl, Secretary to the Municipal Committee, and have been agreed to:—1. The construction of a large central grain market to be called the Victoria Market. 2. The erection of a statue of Her Majesty in the Kaiser Garden in the city. 3. The construction of a large hospital inside the city to be called the Victoria Hospital. 4. A park, now being formed outside the city, on ground recently reclaimed, to be called the Victoria Park. 5. Five gold medals are to be struck, and to be called the Victoria Jubilee medal. They will be awarded annually to the best students of the following schools:—The Municipal Board School; the Mission School; the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental School; the Hindn Sabha School; and the Sikala Sabha (Female) School.

AJMERE.—Dr. Husband, President of the Ajmere Municipality, moved:—“That the form of such memorial be a drinking fountain open to all classes, and surmounted by a statue in bronze or marble of the Queen-Empress; the fountain to be near the Railway Station, to be ‘The Victoria Fountain,’ and to be under the management of the Ajmere Municipality. Also that a subscription of Rs. 5,000 be made to the Imperial Institute to be established in London under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

AHMEDNAGAR.—A public address enclosed in a rich casket has been resolved on. There will be illuminations throughout the city. A museum and a public drinking fountain are also to be founded in commemoration of this most auspicious year. The Chaplain has given notice that he will hold a “special Jubilee service.” The military are to have sports, &c.

BARODA.—The following is the programme drawn up for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in the Baroda State:—The 16th and 17th February will be observed as holidays, both in the City of Baroda and in the Districts. There will be a review of the State troops at the Waresha Parade Ground. A salute of 101 guns will be fired on the morning of the 16th. The Agent to the Governor-General and other British officers and Sardars, Darakdars and officers will be invited to be present at the review. A large *shamiana* and tents will be pitched on the Parade Ground, and refreshments will be provided. At 5 p.m., on the 16th, a *Darbār* will be held at the Nazar Baugh Palace. The

Agent to the Governor-General and other European officers will be invited to the Darbar. The Sardars, Darakdars, and officers will also be present. On the night of the 16th, the City and the Public Park will be illuminated on a grand scale. There will be a banquet at the pavilion for the ladies and gentlemen of the station, and a display of fireworks after dinner will close the evening. Emblems of general festivity, a profusion of flags, foliage and flowers, will decorate the prominent places in the City. On the 17th at 4-30 p.m. sports will be held in the arena. Rejoicings at the head-quarters of the Amreli, Kadi and Nawaari Divisions, will be included in the festivities, which will be in every respect worthy of the Prince and people of Baroda.

CUTCH BHUJ.—Elaborate arrangements have been made for celebrating the Jubilee throughout Cutch. At Bhuj, several imposing triumphal arches are being erected near the Residency, and at a conspicuous place by the side of the Hamirsar Tank. Steps have been taken for illuminations and fireworks on a grand scale. At 10 o'clock in the morning, His Highness the Rao will hold a public Darbar in the new Palace which will be attended by the Political Agent in state, accompanied by the Commanding Officer and other officers of the station. After the usual formalities, His Highness will read a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. An Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired, and the band will play the National Anthem. His Highness's Police, the Arab Sibandi, a sowari of elephants, &c., and a guard of honour from the 4th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, will also be present to add to the honour of the occasion. The address will be handed over by His Highness to the Political Agent in a gold case of exquisite Cutch workmanship, for transmission to Her Majesty through Government. In the afternoon the poor will be feasted at all the gates of the town. His Highness will afterwards proceed, accompanied by the Political Agent and others, to view the illuminations and fireworks. Later on there will be a State dinner at the new Palace, to which all the European ladies and gentlemen in Bhuj will be invited, and the party will then be entertained to a Circus performance by His Highness's stable establishment. On the 17th instant there will be a Peoples' Fair at the Hamirsar tank, where adequate provision has been made for the amusement of all. In the districts, at the Taluka stations, and in the States of Jagirdars, Kacheries will be held and sweetmeats distributed to the school children. The principal towns, such as Mandvee, Anjar and Mundra, will be illuminated. The boys and girls of all the schools will proceed with their banners, singing songs in praise of the Empress, to the Kharsara Maidan, where, in a shamiana erected for the purpose, there will be a dramatic performance by the boys of the High School in the presence of His Highness, the Political Agent, and European and Native gentlemen. Sweetmeats will be distributed to all the boys and girls present on the occasion. This will be followed by elephant, camel and other races for the entertainment of the whole assembly. At Mandvie, particularly, the entertainment to the school children will be of a special character, and will be under the superintendence of the head-master of the Anglo-Vernacular School. Throughout the province the 16th and 17th will be observed as general holidays by all classes of people. As a lasting commemoration of the occasion, His Highness will erect a handsome building for a hospital at Bhuj, and provide water-works for supplying pure drinking water to Mandvie. The two projects are estimated to cost not less than a lakh of rupees.

CALCUTTA.—The programme for the Jubilee celebration in Calcutta is completed. It opens on the 16th with special Church Services and Native religious processions. Then the school children are entertained at Belvidere and the Zoo, and there will be a parade of troops and volunteers. In the afternoon the Viceroy receives an address in the pavilion on the Maidan, and at dusk the fireworks begin. The fireworks are by Messrs. Brock and Co., who will form a splendid display. They will comprise 1,000 rockets, 500 Roman candles, 300 shells, &c., one hundred iron mortars will be used in firing the shells, the mortar for the 48 inch shells weighing half a ton. There are also to be wonderful devices and portraits in fire, and an original transformation scene, which has only previously been exhibited once at the Crystal Palace. The total weight of the fireworks is three tons. On Thursday the 17th, there will be an assault-at-arms and a great dinner at the Sailors' Home, a similar treat to the baccars in port, and the illumination of the town, fort and shipping, beginning at nine o'clock. The Viceroy will drive round the town, followed by the Lieutenant-Governor and members of Council, and the crowd of sight-seers.

DHAKA.—The rejoicings at Dhaka on the occasion of the Jubilee will be on a scale of imposing grandeur. The first thing in the morning, a salute of

101 guns will be fired, after which the foundation stone of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary will be laid by H. H. the Maharaja. A school children's *fete* and distribution of prizes and a grand *darbar* in a *mandap*, specially erected in front of the Durbar Palace, will follow. The Durbar Palace, the Political Agent's residence, all the public offices of the State, and the greater portion of the town will be illuminated, and there will also be a grand pyrotechnic display. Triumphant arches are now being erected at various points. Both the 16th and the 17th instant will be observed as general holidays.

HYDERABAD.—His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops and the Golconda Brigade will be brigaded with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces and the Hyderabad Contingent, at a parade on Wednesday morning. His Highness holds a public *Darbar* in the afternoon. His Highness has ordered the illumination of all public buildings and Government offices in the City and Chadarghat. The people will show their loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress by the illumination of their houses and shops. A grand entertainment will be given by His Highness's Government in the public gardens at Chadarghat at night. The gardens will be illuminated, and there will be European and Native entertainments, and a grand display of fireworks and bonfires. His Highness and the Nobles will attend the Resident's reception in the evening. There will be two days' general holiday. Nawab Khoorshed Jah gives a banquet on the 17th. His Highness the Nizam intends to specially commemorate the Jubilee by founding a Hospital for Women at Hyderabad, in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund.

JUNAGAD.—His Highness the Nawab Saheb has ordered the Administration to make fitting preparations to celebrate the Jubilee on Wednesday next. Triumphant arches, with suitable legends, expressive of the joy of the people are being erected. The arrangements for the illumination of the town and for fireworks are rapidly progressing. Sweetmeats will be distributed to the children and the poor in the city. A *Darbar* will of course be held at the Palace. All the Europeans in His Highness's territory are invited to attend. The local officers of the several *mahals* and every village belonging to them will convene gatherings at the *mahal kacheris* and the village *choras*, where the objects of the rejoicings on the day will be explained and sweetmeats distributed. It is expected that the jubilation of the people will be expressed in a permanent memorial, but the exact form that it is to assume has not yet been finally decided upon.

KOLHAPUR.—The following programme gives a general idea of the way in which the Kolhapur State proposes celebrating the Jubilee festival:—On the morning of the 16th the Maharajah's troops will parade in full dress and give a salute of 101 guns and a *feu de joie*. This will be followed by a Thanksgiving Service in All Saints' Church. In the afternoon, Colonel Reeve, Political Agent, will hold a *Darbar* in the Residency Garden under a *shamiana*, at which the Maharajah and all the Southern Mahratta Chiefs will be present. During the day food and clothes will be distributed freely to the poor. In the evening a banquet will be given by the Political Agent, at which all the European residents of the station and many visitors will be present. At about 8 p. m. the illuminations in honour of the occasion will commence. The arrangements for these are progressing rapidly. The Residency will be brilliantly illuminated, and the road from it to the city, a distance of about 1½ miles, will be lighted by Chinese and other coloured lamps. At the entrance to the city a triumphal arch, with transparencies, has been erected. The main street of the city will be tastefully decorated with appropriate devices. The principal buildings of Kolhapur will form a special feature. These are the Albert Edward Hospital, the Chief Judge's Court, and the fountain opposite the Town Hall. The Public Gardens, the Rajaram College, the Old and New Nuggar Khajas and the Rajwada New Palace, with the Clock Tower, will be lit by the electric light, and will also be decorated with numerous coloured lamps and devices. The 17th will be devoted to amusements for all classes of the community. This part of the programme will consist of athletic sports in the morning, and a procession of school children with bands and banners, followed by a *fete* for them in the afternoon, and aquatic sports in the evening; the latter will be terminated by a grand display of fireworks. His Highness the Maharajah, who is expected here from Rajkot on the 16th, will hold a *Darbar*, the time of which is not yet fixed.

LAHORE.—A public meeting of Europeans and Natives was held at Montgomery Hall, Lahore, to arrange for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in Lahore and throughout the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor presided, and in opening the address referred to the great strides civilization had made during Her Majesty's prosperous and beneficent reign, and especially to the changes which had taken place in India and in the

Punjab. Peace now reigned everywhere; disturbances in Burmah had quieted down, and within the last few days the Honerwals, who gave much trouble last year, had tendered their submission. Baboo Protap Chander Chatterji proposed the first resolution, that the Lieutenant-Governor should be asked to fix a time and place for the presentation, on the Jubilee day, of congratulatory addresses to the Queen-Empress from local bodies. In doing so, he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Indian nation, who venerated the Queen as their mother on account of her many domestic virtues and the blessing she had conferred on India. Mr. Elamie proposed that the public be invited to join in the general illumination of Lahore on the night of the 16th, and that the municipal committee supervise arrangements. He thought light was a true symbol of Her Majesty's reign, and the most appropriate way of celebrating the Jubilee rejoicings, and hoped the illuminations would extend over every town and village of the Punjab. The Honble Colonel Davies proposed the next resolution, that a fund, to be called the Punjab Jubilee fund, be raised in Lahore and throughout the Punjab, one of the purposes of which shall be the establishment at the seat of the Government of a permanent memorial of the auspicious occasion. Colonel W. J. Yonge proposed the appointment of a committee of about seventy gentlemen to give effect to the last resolution. The resolutions were seconded by Native gentlemen, who spoke in Urdu for the benefit of non-English speaking Natives.

MARWAR.—The following proposals have been made by the Marwar Durbar for the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee year, on the 16th February 1887:—(1) That the sum of Rs. 15,000 be sanctioned in aid of the Institute in London; (2) that the public offices of the Durbar, which are now in course of construction under estimate of Rs. 3,53,000, be adopted as a permanent memorial of her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee year, and in commemoration of this auspicious occasion the Jubilee year be engraved on a marble slab, and be placed on a prominent position of the buildings; (3) that a grand Durbar consisting of the nobles, sirdars and high officials of the State be held on the 16th February at Rai-ka-bag in honour of the anniversary of the Empress's Jubilee; (4) that a royal salute of one hundred and one guns be fired from the rampart of the Jodhpur Fort; (5) that the Durbar forces be arranged in order of precedence together with their respective bands and all the military preparations in the form of a grand review and suitable to the occasion; (6) that all the Durbar buildings together with the Jodhpur and Marwar Railway Junction stations be illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks be ordered on the night of the 16th February; (7) that the Hakimats be all illuminated and some of the Hakimats will have some fireworks too; (8) that a Kharita on the part of His Highness the Maharaja to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy be drawn up and forwarded to Sir Edward Bradford on the occasion; (9) that a grand banquet be given to all the European guests, the sirdars and the high officials of the State, and arrangements should be made to provide each class of guests respectively; (10) that the students of the Durbar school be fed and allowed to enjoy a gay day; (11) that fifty prisoners be released from the Jodhpur Jail; (12) that a general holiday for two days on the 16th and 17th February be observed by all the Durbar offices in Jodhpur city and for one day by all the pargana Courts throughout Marwar; (13) that a portrait of the Heir Apparent be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India on the auspicious occasion.

POONA.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poona Jubilee Fund was held in the Cantonment Magistrate's office this morning, for the purpose of considering the proposals of the sub-committee. A letter from Mr. Crawford was read regretting his absence, and stating fully that he agrees to the proposals, and asking the Committee to arrange with him as to the meeting in the Council Hall, next Thursday, for the purpose of settling the terms of the Queen's address in time to send it punctually to the Chief Secretary. Mr. Crowe was chosen Chairman, and there were also present representative European and Native members. The first proposal was carried unanimously, that grants for the several objects be increased as follows:—Address and casket not exceeding Rs. 750; fireworks, Rs. 1,300; illuminations, Rs. 3,000; amusements, Rs. 1,000; children's fetes, Rs. 1,500; fairs Rs. 1,000. The second proposal was also carried unanimously, that a new grant be allotted, for giving alms and clothes to the poor, the expenditure not to exceed Rs. 750. The third proposal was that the following sub-committee be appointed to give alms and clothes:—Dr. Vishram Ghole, Messrs. Jaffer Jussuf, Framjee Dorabjee, Nafsoo Ramchandra, Gungaram Bhow Mhuake, and Rajana Lingoo. The fourth proposal was that the Gymkhana Committee be requested to give the ground for the fair; Professor Oxenham announced that the Gymkhana were willing to consent. After some discussion

it was decided if the Gymkhana is too small, to fix a site near the Mountain Battery lines at Wanowrie. The fifth proposal was that a fair be held in one place only, and amusements and fetes in the city. The sixth proposal was that subscribers give donations to the festivities and to a permanent memorial separate. In proposing this, Mr. Plunkett announced that Mr. Hari Raoji offers Rs. 3,000 to found a scholarship, of Rs. ten monthly, in the proposed Technical School. The resolution was passed, and the offer accepted, warmly thanking the donor for his liberality. The seventh proposal was that heads of departments and officers be invited to co-operate in collecting subscriptions. Mr. Plunkett proposed to ask Government to pay the promised donation of Rs. 3,000, it being required for the working expenses, as the local subscriptions would certainly run short. All the above propositions were carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

PALANPUR.—The Jubilee will be announced by the firing of an Imperial salute of 101 guns at sunrise. There will be Thanksgiving Services by the people professing different religions in their respective temples and mosques, as on great Native holidays. At 9 A.M., outside the town, near the Delhi Gate, His Highness will hold a Durbar, to which the Political Superintendent, Colonel P. H. LeGeyt will be invited, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a building to be named the "Victoria Jubilee Institute." This building is to be erected by His Highness in commemoration of the event. The place where the Durbar is to be held will be decorated with flags, &c. After the foundation-stone has been laid, the school boys and girls will sing the National Anthem, and two religious processions—one of Jains and the other of Mahomedans—will pass by the place. Sweetmeats will be distributed to the boys and girls of the various schools in the town. At 6-30 p.m., His Highness will hold another Durbar at his Palace, the Political Superintendent being present. After the Durbar His Highness and the Political Superintendent will drive through the town to see the illuminations and the triumphal arches, which will be adorned with appropriate mottoes. The Superintendent's bungalow will be illuminated and several triumphal arches will be set up at Government expense. At 9-30 p.m., there will be an evening party at which His Highness and the Political Superintendent will be present. The day's proceedings will terminate with a splendid display of fireworks, which will be provided by His Highness. There will be illuminations and rejoicings in all the principal districts of the Palanpur State. The Palanpur Railway Station will also be illuminated, and fireworks will be discharged at the Durbar expense. On the 17th instant, a fair will be held outside the town of Palanpur, to which His Highness and the Political Superintendent will repair. Sports of various kinds, such as athletic exercise, horse racing, &c., will also take place.

SUKKUR.—The elders of the Parsee community have called a meeting to consider how to celebrate the Jubilee. It was decided, first, to have a special gathering of all the Parsees in Market Hall; secondly, to send an address and congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty; thirdly, to call a Dastoor specially from Karachi and perform the Jussan ceremony; fourthly, to illuminate the Parsee dwellings; fifthly, to have a grand banquet. The meeting dissolved after three cheers had been given to the British Raj.

SITAMAU.—Our Maharaja, Bahadur Singhji Sahib of Sitaman, intends to celebrate the Jubilee with *erlat*, and as a token of his loyalty will abolish from the 16th the transit duties, excluding charges on opium and wood. A Durbar will be held, and illuminations, a display of fireworks in the city, and the release of prisoners, will mark the day. A salute of 101 guns will be fired in honour of the Empress.

UMARKOT.—Extraordinary preparations are being made here to celebrate the Jubilee. Dr. Polan, the Political Superintendent, has organized a splendid programme in which games will form a prominent feature. The Sandhills are to be lighted with great bonfires right across the desert to the Runn of Kutch. A grand Durbar will take place and a display of fireworks is being arranged. The big guns of the fort have been mounted, and an Imperial salute will be fired at dawn, on Jubilee Day, from the battlements. The greatest enthusiasm prevails amongst the Rajputs of the desert.

[From the *Indian Mirror*.]

BATI (Bengal).—(a). That a loyal address be presented on the day that may be fixed by His Excellency the Viceroy for receiving the Jubilee addresses. (b). That the public buildings in the town, viz., the Municipal Office, Rivers Thompson School, Beames' Charitable Dispensary and the Girls' School buildings, be illuminated, and the

inhabitants of the Municipality be invited to illuminate their houses on the day fixed for the celebration of the Jubilee. (c). That a public garden be laid out in the neighbourhood of the Rivers Thompson School and Municipal Office, and that permission be asked to call it the Victoria Jubilee Garden in commemoration of the auspicious event. That prayers be offered and blessings on the Queen-Empress be invoked in the sacred temple of Kalyaneswar—the God of blessings—in the town, and that the temple also be illuminated. That a certain number of poor people be fed and presented with pieces of cloth on the auspicious day of the celebration of the Jubilee. That a Prize, called the Jubilee Prize, be awarded annually to the student of the Rivers Thompson School, who is most regular in attendance.

DELHI.—I. That the fiftieth anniversary of Her Imperial Majesty's most glorious reign be celebrated by all classes and sections of the community of Delhi in a suitable manner. II. That a congratulatory address be prepared and submitted to Her Imperial Majesty through the proper channel. III. That a portrait of Her Imperial Majesty be placed in the Sabha room. IV. That in order to illuminate the city on the night of the 16th, co-operation be at once offered to the Local Municipal Board, and that the respectable residents of the city be also invited to co-operate by illuminating and decorating their own houses, in a manner worthy of the grand occasion. V. That a Jubilee Fund be raised for commemorating the auspicious year in a permanent manner.

JAGATBALLABHUPORE.—I. That a loyal address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress through the proper channel with the signature of the Chairman of this meeting. II. That illuminations, fireworks and other *tamashas*, such as *Hari* and *Nagarsankirtan* be provided for celebrating the Jubilee on the evening of the 16th February, and that prayers be offered for the prolongation of Her Majesty's reign in temples and mosques. III. That an Executive Committee be appointed to raise subscriptions for doing something of a permanent nature in the shape of a library, under the title of Victoria Jubilee Library, for commemorating this memorable event.

LUCKNOW.—A public meeting was held in the Kaiser Bag Baradari, last week, to consider in what manner the Jubilee should be celebrated in Lucknow. The Commissioner of the Division, the Hon. M. A. McConaghy, presided, and after explaining the objects of the meeting stated that a grant would be made by Government. There was considerable discussion as to the form the permanent memorial should take, and eventually the Chairman took the sense of the meeting by a show of hands, with regard to proposals for a Jubilee Technical School or Jubilee Scholarships attached to the New Municipal School, and declared that there were 29 hands for the former, and 25 for the latter. It was suggested that both schemes should be attempted, and two subscription lists opened, in which the supporters of either scheme might enter their names. This was carried with acclamation. Munshi Newal Kishore suggested that the 16th of February should be celebrated by a "Mela," wrestling, and other sports, in the day-time, and illumination of the public buildings and a display of fireworks at night; and further, that the inhabitants should be appealed to display their loyalty by the decoration and illumination of their houses. This was carried unanimously. Munshi Kanhya Lal suggested a distribution of alms to the poor, but the proposition did not find much favour, it being suggested that the people who would come would more probably be the scum of the city than deserving paupers.

MANBHOOM.—(1) That an address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress will be presented by the Municipal Commissioners and the people of this District on the 16th instant to the Deputy Commissioner for transmission to Government. (2) That a grand procession should then pass through the town with Her Majesty's portrait, escorted by the Municipal Commissioners, the official and non-official gentlemen, the Rajahs and Zemindars, and the people in general with due pomp and ceremony. (3) That the procession after passing round the town will enter into the ground prepared for the occasion of the Jubilee, and the picture of Her Majesty will then be placed on a pavilion, especially constructed for the purpose, where the picture will be kept for 2 days on public view, the pavilion being illuminated on those nights. (4) That in connection with the Jubilee rejoicings and for the encouragements of agriculture and horticulture, an exhibition of flowers, vegetables, and agricultural produce be held, and prizes distributed to the best exhibitors. (5) That arrangements be made for feeding and distributing alms to the poor estimated at the number of about 3,000. (6) That athletic sports be held on the Jubilee ground for all comers. These with the *jatra*, *nautches*, fireworks and illuminations of the town and public buildings will constitute the programme for the two days of rejoicing.

MANICKGUNGE :—After some discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting held at Manickgunge on the 3rd February 1887 :—I. The meeting decided to celebrate the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in a manner befitting the occasion. II. That a loyal address be presented on the day to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that the Commissioner of the Division be requested to be present in the meeting when the address will be read and presented to his hands, or, in case it be inconvenient to be present, to depute some other Government officer to receive the address. III. That prayer be offered, and blessings on the Queen-Empress be invoked in the sacred temples of *Shirbari* and *Kalibari* by the Hindus, and that an open-air public *namaj* be held by Mahomedans. IV. That the whole town of Manickgunge be illuminated, and that there be a display of fireworks. V. That *jatras*, *natches*, *kabis*, athletic sports, horse races and other amusements be held to suit tastes of all communities. VI. That a prize fund be made from the interest of which annual distribution of prizes should be given to the students of the Manickgunge Higher Class English School, and which be called "The Jubilee Prize Fund." VII. "That, in connection with the school, a public library be opened which be called "The Victoria Jubilee Public Library."

MIDNAPORE :—1. Prayers in all Hindu Temples, Mosques, Churches, and Brahmo Mandirs, for long life and prosperity to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. 2. *Sankirtan* procession throughout the town. 3. Athletic sports and jugglery. 4. Illumination of the whole town, public streets and thoroughfares. 5.—Fireworks. 6. *Jatra* performances. This proposal was seconded by Moulvi Mahomed Abdur Rouf, Deputy Magistrate. Babu Kumar Narayan Fialdar proposed to add to the above list the feeding of the poor and giving clothes to them. Babu Gobinda Chunder Mukerji objected to the item of *Jatra*. He was supported by Babu Dwarka Nath Bhutta-charji. Babu Troylucko Nath Paul said that *Jatra* was a necessary item, as it would afford amusement to the general public. This objection being put to vote was lost; but the majority were at the same time of opinion that after sufficiently providing for the feeding of the poor and giving clothes to them, any surplus fund may be spent in *Jatras*. III. Babu Upendra Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate, next proposed that some memorial of a permanent nature either in the shape of a public hall, park or scholarship be founded to commemorate the Jubilee year of Her Majesty. Babu Krishna Lal Mosumdar, Pleader, seconded this proposal, which was unanimously adopted. An Executive Committee was then formed, and Babu Bipin Behary Dutt was appointed Secretary to the Committee. IV. Babu Gobinda Chunder Mukerji then proposed that the Executive Committee be empowered to raise funds by subscription to carry out the above proposals. It was seconded by Babu Ram Churn Chuckerbutty and unanimously carried. The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MURSHIDABAD :—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city Murshidabad and Lalbagh Sub-Division, held at the Public Library Hall on Sunday, the 16th January, the following resolutions were passed :—I. That Nawab Kadir Syud Hossein Ali Mirji Bahadur preside at to-day's meeting. II. That this meeting is of opinion that Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee day, the 16th proximo, should be duly celebrated in this city. III. That the public be invited to illuminate their respective houses and yards on the evening of the 16th proximo, and that there be prayers on that day at all mosques, and Hindu, Jain, and Brahmo temples for long life, reign, peace and prosperity of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. IV. That the other portions of the programme, recommended for consideration by the Municipal Commissioners, be hereafter considered after subscriptions are raised in consultation with the local authorities and the District Central Committee that may be formed at Berhampore. V. That subscriptions be raised from the public to defray the celebration expenses. VI. That with a view to commemorate the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, in a manner worthy of the occasion by some permanent memorial, a Committee representative of all classes of this town and Sub-Division be formed to raise funds for the purpose, such funds to be applied to such a work of the permanent character as may be hereafter decided upon.

MADHUBANI :—That alms be given to the poor by way of distribution of blankets and articles of food, and also that tiles to roof their houses be supplied to them. That some permanent work of public utility, such as digging a tank on the old bed of the Kamla river, with a *pacca* ghat, be undertaken. A Committee, consisting of

the following gentlemen, was appointed to give effect to the resolutions of the meeting: (1) The Sub-Divisional Officer; (2) Rajah Rameshwar Singh through his Manager, Babu Ganesha Shanker; (3) Babu Harakh Dhari Singh; (4) Babu Amarendra Singh; (5) Babu Anant Lal Chatterji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate; (6) Babu Raj Kumar Kundu, Assistant Surgeon; Moulvi Syad Mahomed Moghni, Sub-Registrar; (8) Babu Ashutosh Mukerji, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, Member and Secretary. A Sub-Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed for carrying out the arrangements with regard to the illumination, &c., and charity: (1) Babu Anant Lal Chatterji; (2) Munshi Lutfi Hossain; (3) Munshi Ganesha Dass Dass; (4) Moulvi Syad Mahomed Moghni; (5) Babu Raj Kumar Kundu; (6) Babu Mutty Ram; (7) Babu Ashutosh Mukerji, Member and Secretary. The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Babu Ashutosh Mukerji, and seconded by Rajah Rameshwar Singh. Rs. 7,000 were subscribed on the spot. Rajah Rameshwar Singh subscribed Rs. 1,000, Babu Harakh Dhari Singh and brother Rs. 3,000, and Babu Durgadut Singh Rs. 3,000. The latter, besides his subscription, has undertaken to give a dinner to the European residents of the Sub-Division, and to bear the whole cost of bringing up a Theatrical party and the display of fireworks.

NATTORE:—A meeting of the inhabitants of Nattore, called by Moulvi Nur Mahomed Khan Chowdhry, for considering the best way of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee here, was held, and was opened by Babu Radhica Lal Shome. At his request the Sub-Divisional Officer, Babu Mohendra Nath Bhattacharji, presided. The Sub-Deputy, the Munsiff, and other officials, and a large number of influential non-official gentlemen were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. It was unanimously resolved that a congratulatory address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the town be illuminated, and other entertainments provided for the people. A Committee was appointed for raising subscriptions. Moulvi Nur Mahomed Khan Chowdhry, Zemindar, announced at the meeting his intention to give a building for a Public Library, and Rs. 1,000 for books, and Rs. 20 monthly, for maintaining the same. Babu Gobind Persad Sukul, a Deputy Magistrate and a Zemindar of this place, then and there announced his intention to place in the hands of Government a sum for awarding a medal, worth Rs. 40, annually for the encouragement of the Nattore Rushid School.

RANAGHAT:—I. On the occasion of the approaching completion of the fiftieth year of her glorious and beneficent reign, this meeting respectfully offers its hearty congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and records its sense of profound gratitude and attachment to the throne. Proposed by Babu Krishna Chunder Ghatak (Ranaghat) and seconded by Babu Bhoirub Chunder Bhattacharji (Moshunda.) II. That a loyal address on this auspicious occasion be submitted through the Magistrate of the District to His Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Proposed by Babu Jogesh Chunder Pal Chowdhry (Ranaghat) and seconded by Babu Moti Lal Pal Chowdhry (Boira.) III. That Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee day, the 16th February next, be celebrated throughout the Sub-Division in as fitting a manner as possible. Proposed by Babu Akhoy Kumar Ghose (Ranaghat) and seconded by Babu Ram Chunder Ghose, L. M. S. (Jaguli.) IV. That, among other demonstrations of loyalty, the public be invited to illuminate their houses on the evening of the 16th proximo, and also to arrange for processions of *Sankirtan* singing the glory of God on that auspicious night. Proposed by Babu Kaly Mohun Ghatak (Ranaghat), seconded by Babu Jogabandhu Roy, (Raghunathpore) and supported by Pandit Bhuban Mohun Bidyalankar (Ranaghat.) V. That a fund be raised for commemorating this memorable event either by opening a Technical School or some other institution of public utility. Proposed by Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhry (Ranaghat), seconded by Babu Narendra Chunder Bannerji (Belghoria) and supported by Babu Joggeswar Ghose, (Ranaghat.) Carried with acclamation as regards the proposal for the establishment of a Technical School.

SHIKARPUR:—At a general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and townspeople, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—I. That a charitable dispensary, costing Rs. 10,000, to be called the Victoria Dispensary, be founded. II. That Rs. 8,000 be contributed to the Upper Sind Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to be founded at Sukkur. III. That Rs. 5,000 be paid for a building to be called "The Victoria Jubilee Sanskrit School." IV. That Rs. 2,000 be paid for a building to be called "The Victoria Arabic School." V. That Rs. 5,000 be paid for founding a Female Hospital to be called "The Victoria Jubilee Female Medical Institute." VI. That

subscriptions be invited towards the Medical Institute from other Municipalities and Local Boards and private individuals. VII. That a congratulatory address and telegram be sent to Her Most Imperial Majesty on the occasion of the Jubilee. VIII. That Rs. 1,000 be set apart for feeding the poor, and for illuminations and a fête to children, and for amusements, as per programme of rejoicings:—*6th February 1887*—(1) Thanksgivings, (2) procession of school-boys singing the National Anthem with banners flying and drums beating, (3) distribution of sweetmeats to children, (4) games, (5) illuminations, (6) fireworks. *17th February 1887*.—(1) Feasts to the poor, (2) wrestling, (3) races, (4) singing.

BHAUGULPORE.—The following arrangement has been made by the Rajah Bahadur of Sonbarsa at his residence at Sonbarsa for the celebration of the Jubilee:—*16th, Wednesday*.—Morning, at 8 o'clock.—Parade of the Raj troops and sowars and Royal salutes by the firing of guns. 12 noon.—Worship and Divine prayers in all *Devalayas* and *Mandirs* for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity; the Rajah gives a grand treat to upwards of 1,000 Brahmans, who will be sumptuously fed, and will receive presents in coin. Evening.—The illumination. The Rajbari will be lit with a lakh of *cherags* and all the houses of the town of Sonbarsa will be illuminated. Night.—There will be grand *nautches*, singing, and other amusements in the Rajbari, when all the Racs of the neighbouring places and rich people of the Raj will be invited. *17th, Thursday*.—There will be grand fireworks at Sonbarsa. *20th, Sunday*.—Hundreds and hundreds of poor people will be fed, and presents given to them.

UTTERPARAH.—At the meeting of the Utterparah Union, held in honour of the 50th anniversary of the glorious reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, it was resolved.—That this meeting, while recording its deep feeling of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and congratulating upon her reaching the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, deems it desirable to celebrate the occasion in the following manner.—(a) By submitting a congratulatory address to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for transmission to Her Gracious Majesty. (b) By perpetuating the memory of this Jubilee year by opening a technical branch of the Humanity School for the purpose of training up sons of poor people in some of the industrial arts. (c) By requesting the constituents of the Union, as also the general public of the place, to illuminate their houses as best their means will permit.

A GARTOLLAH.—On the 16th February, the Jubilee celebrations, festivities and functions took place, demonstrative of the utmost loyalty. Joy pervades this pleasant town. Yesterday forenoon the Maharajah held a grand Durbar. The Princes, Thakurs, and State officials were present at which a congratulatory address was delivered; odes were recited; an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. A *foude-joie* musketry was fired; honours were distributed and prisoners liberated. In the afternoon, there was a cricket match in which the Princes and their retainers, the school-boys and officials took part. This resulted in a signal victory to the palace team. In the evening, there was a Nautch at which the fairest forms of Eastern Bengal displayed their graces before a distinguished assemblage. On the seventeenth the place was thronged with country-people round gay booths and Mela shopkeepers in spacious topees. Another cricket match was played this afternoon. The people here enjoyed most an exhibition in which dissolving views were shown with the aid of a splendid apparatus, worked by a Prince. The crowd went away quite happy. Another Nautch ended this long day. To-morrow the people shall be entertained with races, sports, illuminations, fireworks, and a final Nautch. Taken all round, His Highness is to be congratulated on the effective pleasant *ramasha* with which our Empress's Jubilee has been celebrated in this ancient and far away principality.

CUTTACK.—The Jubilee festivities passed off admirably. The morning of the sixteenth commenced with a Royal salute. There were prayers at mosques, temples, and churches. 144 prisoners were released. In the afternoon, clothes and alms were distributed to 3,000 poor people. There was a *Nagarkirtan* procession throughout the town by 89 parties who had assembled in the Cutcherry compound. At night, within a circuit of five miles, the road was brilliantly illuminated with two rows of lights and triumphal arches by the Committee. The residents illuminated their houses, and the Government its buildings. Ladies and gentlemen in large numbers were present in the beautifully-decorated pavilion, having a portrait of the Empress on the dais in the Outcherry compound. A mass of 20,000 people assembled to witness the fireworks and

naatches. There were *Jatras* at different centres of the town till day-break. On the morning of the 17th, a procession of 4,000 boys, chanting Jubilee songs, paraded the streets. Sweetmeats were served to them. In the afternoon the Europeans and Eurasian students were entertained at a dinner. There were wrestling matches and acrobatic performances in the Cuttcherry compound.

HYZABAD.—At day-break 158 criminal prisoners were released, who went round the city, crying *jai-jai*. Civil prisoners were also released at 7-30 A.M.; 101 guns were fired, and a parade of troops was held. Colonel Forbes, Commissioner, held a Durbar, attended by Civil and Military officers and Native gentlemen. Babu Kuccomal, Chairman of the Municipal Board, was presented by Mr. Robinson, Deputy Commissioner. Babu Kuccomal then presented the members of the Municipal and District Boards, Honorary Magistrates and some Native gentlemen. Babu Kuccomal read and presented the congratulatory address to Her Majesty in English. Babu Gokul Chand, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, read its translation. Colonel Forbes made an excellent speech in Urdu, and Mr. Robinson read its English version. *Altar and pan* were distributed by Munshi Jwala Prasad, B.A., Munsiff, Secretary to the Jubilee Committee, and Babu Ramsaran Dass, M.A., member of the Municipal Board. A photograph was taken of the fair, held at Gulabhari whole day and night. Wrestling and other sports took place in the afternoon. At night, the whole city was illuminated brilliantly, and a *Nautch*, dinner party, fireworks, and other festivities took place.

JESSORE.—On the 16th February, the Jubilee proceedings took place at Magura, Jessore. At 7 A.M., a Royal salute of 101 guns was fired by the Police on the Jubilee grounds which were tastefully decorated with flags, gay festoons, and evergreens. At 8 A.M., a procession, consisting of Babus Kaly Prosunno Sirkar, Behary Lall Bannerji, Bhabanando Chuckerburty, Ride Komal Dass, Raj Mohun Ghose and Madhu Shudan Sirkar, went round singing the National Anthem. At 9 A.M., a general meeting was assembled when an address in Bengali was voted. An industrial exhibition was opened. At noon alms and clothes were distributed to the poor. It was followed by boys' gymnastics, a boat and a horse race, the feeding of school-boys, illumination, fireworks, and singing at night.

MIDNAPORE.—The Jubilee festivities here were very successful. Early in the morning the *nahabats* played all over the town. There were Pujabs and prayers for the long life and prosperity of the Empress in all temples, mosques and churches. There was a grand Sankirtan procession throughout the town. The District Board and the Municipality presented addresses to the Magistrate for transmission to Her Majesty through the Viceroy. The meeting was overcrowded and very successful. One hundred and one guns were fired. A splendid procession of thousands of students and boys, with flags and a portrait of Her Majesty, in an opda cartilage, marched through the town, singing the National Anthem. They were also present at the meeting for the presentation of the address. There were refreshments to the students and boys in the College. Three hundred and three criminal prisoners and all prisoners in the Civil Jail, whose debts were below one hundred rupees, were released, their debts being paid by Government. The whole town and all the offices were brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and there were a grand display of fireworks and *Jatras* at night. There will be feeding of the poor, the distributing of clothes, athletic sports, and other amusements to-morrow.

[From the Madras Weekly, Mail.]

ARKONAM.—That such a portion of the subscription, to be collected as may hereafter be fixed by the Executive Committee, be contributed to the Madras Jubilee Committee, and that the remainder be spent locally in the following manner. (a) In distributing rice and cloths among the poor. (b) In giving a treat to the little boys and girls of all the Elementary Schools in Karkul. (c) In a display of fireworks and sports in the evening. That if funds be available, a sum of money be contributed for the establishment of such a permanent memorial as the Executive Committee may hereafter decide upon. That the town be decorated, and illuminated on the evening of the 16th, and that on the following evening Vootsavams be performed and prayers offered in the name of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India in all the temples and mosques of this town. The meeting then dissolved with three hearty cheers for the Queen, and a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CANNANORE.—That Cannanore be illuminated on the evening of the 16th of February; that arrangements be made for the display of fireworks on the maiden; and that the costs of the fireworks and illuminations of the maiden be met from public subscriptions. That all public bodies and residents of Cannanore be invited to co-operate by illuminating the building under their charge, or in which they reside. That on the afternoon of the 16th February there be athletic sports on the maiden. That for the purpose of fitly celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, a fund be raised throughout Cannanore, and subscriptions collected, and that a Committee be formed, with power to add to their number, to aid in carrying out the object of this meeting. That twenty bags of rice be distributed to the poor on the occasion of the Jubilee. That the Chairman should address a suitable letter to the Chirakal Rajah and landlords of the Chirakal Taluq, inviting them to co-operate and subscribe, and also to be present on the occasion. That the Civil and Military officers of Cannanore be invited to co-operate and subscribe. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COONOR.—The Chairman explained in an impressive Tamil speech the object of the meeting. He dwelt at length upon the manifold blessings conferred upon the people of India, during Her Majesty's glorious and beneficent reign of 50 years. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.—Proposed by Mr. V. Alwar Chetty, B.A., and seconded by Mr. T. J. Chinniah Garu: "That Her Majesty's Jubilee be celebrated in Coonor on the 16th instant in a manner befitting the occasion." Proposed by Mr. K. Seshu Iyengar, and seconded by T. Muthuswamy Pillay: "That our grateful prayers be offered in Hindu temples, Mahomedan mosques and Christian Churches, on the 16th February, for a long continuance of Her Gracious Majesty's beneficent reign, and for the welfare of all the members of the Royal family." Proposed by Mr. T. Vyeraperumal Pillay, and seconded by Soomar Sait: "That Her Majesty's Jubilee be locally perpetuated by the erection of a useful institution as the Committee may decide upon according to the funds available." Proposed by Mr. V. M. Thaviah Naidu, and seconded by Mahomed Hoosain Saib: "That subscriptions be invited and lists circulated at once." Proposed by Hajee Imail Sait, and seconded by Rungiah Gownder: "That the people be requested to observe the 16th February as one of great rejoicing and feast." After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close by three hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress.

CUDDAPAH.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Cuddapah on the 2nd instant, Mr. W. M. Elliot in the chair. It was resolved that the Cuddapah Jubilee Committee do accept the suggestion of the Executive Committee at Madras that there be an address of loyal congratulation to Her Majesty from the Presidency of Madras; and that Rs. 100 be contributed towards the cost of the casket for the address from the Cuddapah Jubilee fund. Resolved that delegates be sent to the following Taluks for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Cuddapah, viz. Messrs. Chelliah Pillay to Jammalamadugu, K. Venkata Subbiah to Proddatur, Rungacharloo and Bashikacharloo to Pullanpett, U. Ramiah and B. Ramiah to Kadiri and Pulivendla, J. Perumal Naidu to Sidhout and Badvel. Resolved that the names of Messrs. Carley, A. F. Elliot, Srivat Sanka Row, M. Runga Charloo Bashikacharloo, and Kotalingum Naidoo, be added to the members of the Executive Committee. Resolved that Dr. Iyaswamy Pillay be included among the members of the Committee appointed for the erection of a pandal. That a further allotment of Rs. 50 be made for the pandal and banners which are to be made under the superintendence of the pandal Sub-Committee.

MANGALORE.—The Jubilee Committee, appointed at the meeting in October last, have raised funds sufficient for local rejoicings, and a contribution for the Presidential Address, Casket and Volume. The question of raising additional subscriptions for the Technical and Imperial Institutes is under consideration.

MASULIPATAM.—The District Jubilee Committee has resolved to send Rs. 1,000 to the Madras Central Committee to be apportioned by the Committee as they think fit, towards the Casket, Address, Victoria Technical, and Imperial Institutes, instead of Rs. 250 already proposed for the Address and Casket. It has also resolved to adopt the proposal regarding the Presidential Address to Her Majesty, and to approve the text of Address contained in the telegram from the Central Committee.

OTACAMUND.—The Otacamund Sub-Committee has finally arranged as follows for the local celebration of the Jubilee, for the poor Rs. 500, for school treat Rs. 500,

for fireworks Rs. 300, for contribution to public hall Rs. 300, for sports Rs. 300, for bazaar Rs. 150, total Rs. 1,370; for the Central Committee Rs. 400, and for the Imperial Institute Rs. 500. About Rs. 800 remain for the Queen's portrait. Coomoor and Wellington are making great efforts. The results will shortly be communicated. The Jubilee will also be celebrated at Kotagiri, Devanahalli, and the Lawrence Asylum.

COCHIN.—At a Jubilee Committee meeting, Rs. 200 were voted as contribution to the Presidential Address, Casket, and Jubilee Volume.

BERHAMPORE.—This Committee has adopted the Central Committee's address to Her Majesty.

MADURA.—Resolved that with reference to the grant of the Municipal Council of Rs. 500 from the Kunnathur Chuttrum surplus funds, Rs. 200 for Brahmans, Rs. 300 for other Hindus, and Rs. 100 for Mahomedans be placed at the disposal of Messrs. Venkateswarayyan, Andiappa Chettiar, K. Easwaran Chettiar and Syud' Ghulamally Sahib for expenditure, the place of assembly for Brahmans, being the Kunnathur Chuttrum, that for other Hindus Rama Rao's Choultry and Thoppai Vellian Chettiar's Chuttrum, and that for Mahomedans, Tahsildar's tope, and the time being noon of the 16th February. Carried unanimously. Resolved that Rs. 100 from the subscriptions be allotted for sweetmeats for children of the various town schools, and that the distribution of the same be entrusted to Mr. Srinivasa Rao. Resolved that Mrs. Turner be thanked for the offer to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the sick poor in the Municipal hospital. Resolved that Rs. 300, out of town subscription funds, be devoted to the following sports to be held on the 17th instant at the race course and Park:—Elephant race, Pony race, Single Pony jutka race, Single Bullock jutka race, Two Bullock jutka race, Two Bullock reckla race, Single Bullock reckla race, Flat race for adults, Flat race for boys, Chatty race, Tug of War, Long jump, High Jump, Pole Jump, Wrestling, Hurdle race for boys. 3-legged race for adults, Cricket match, Tennis tournament. [Note:—The Barbers' Band will attend. Proceedings of each day will terminate with "God save the Queen."] and that a Sports Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed:—Mr. E. Turner, Mr. Weir, Dr. Smith, Mr. Joyce, Messrs. Pole, H. E. Clarke, G. P. Clarke, and Scott, Col. Kilgour, Messrs. Ramasubbayyar, Ranga Row, Thirukkamayyar, and Saravanamuthu Pillai. Resolved that the townsmen be requested to illuminate their houses on the night of the 16th February and that Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds and Rs. 110 from the town subscriptions be allotted for the illumination of the public offices and the Park, and that the same be entrusted to the following gentlemen:—Municipal office and sub-courts Rs. 20, Sundrum Iyer; Palace Rs. 20, Mr. Johnson; Collector's Cutcherry Rs. 20, V. A. Ramasawmy Iyer; Park Rs. 100, Subbaraya Naidu; Markets Rs. 50, Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Saib. Resolved that a meeting of the general public and a Hindu Sudur be held at the place on the 16th February at 8-30 P. M., that Rs. 100 be allotted for the purpose and that Messrs. R. Venkatrama Iyer Thirukanamayyar, and Srinivasa Naidu be entrusted with the necessary arrangements.

TIRUVALLUR.—That prayers be offered, and special services performed in all the religious institutions of the locality for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India—the cost not to exceed Rs. 100. That Rs. 100, at least, be set apart, in order that, with the interest thereof, a prize called the *Victoria Jubilee Institute Prize* may be given annually to the pupil of the L. F. H. S. Tiruvalur, who secures the highest marks in the Matriculation Examination. That a contribution of Rs. 100 be made to the Reading Room, Tiruvalur, to enable it to start a Library to be styled "The Empress Jubilee Library." That if the collection should come to Rs. 400, the sum of Rs. 15 be given to the Sanskrit Library, Tiruvallangadu for the purchase of a *Sarasvatipatanam* to be kept in the Library Room. That any balance that may be left in the collection be given to Mr. Komai Venkatesa Dikshatar, who has spared neither health nor wealth for the maintenance of the Sanskrit Mathematical College in the town.

NATTORE.—Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated with great éclat at Nattore. Streets decorated with triumphal arches and festoons. Grand Sankirtan procession in the morning. Prayers in temples and mosques. Distribution of pie and clothes to the poor. Brilliant *daris* with thrones and crown and Union Jack in front of Court. Address read by Babu Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Divisional Officer and Chairman, Jubilee Committee, before the throne. Maharajah Jagadeendra Nath Sri Bahadur of Nattore and other influential gentlemen and six hundred school boys, dressed in red dhoti in their hands, stood in front while the address was read. Then followed a

grand procession, carrying the British flag and crown on the Maharajah's elephant, richly-dressed, rifle and school boys in red flags marching in two rows, and the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Maharajah and influential gentlemen attended by large crowds of men, women and children following on foot, which formed a most imposing spectacle. Nur Mahomed Khan Chowdhury's Jubilee Library was opened by the Sub-Divisional Officer; streets and houses brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Fireworks, matches and other amusements at night. Great credit is due to Babu Behary Lal Sangal for his exertions, and to Babu Becharam Ganguli, for organising the boys' procession. Babu Radhika Lal Shome, Moulvi Fuzul Rahman, Khan Chowdhry, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Jogendra Nath Bhattacharji and the local officers of Police took great pains in making the celebration successful. Maharajah Jogendro Nath Rai Bahadur, brilliantly decorated and illuminated his residence, and made special *puja*s and offerings to his gods, and fed thousands of poor people. Great enthusiasm throughout the town.

RANIGUNGE.—Salutes were fired before sunrise to announce the day. Special morning service was held in the temples, churches, and mosques. Alms-distribution commenced at ten. The Sub-Divisional Officer took an active part. Clothes and rice were distributed to one thousand beggars. Gymnastic and athletic sports continued till dusk. Fireworks began at 7 P.M. Mr. Teunoor with friends was present. Illuminations were of an excellent order, not a street was left unilluminated. The people vied with one another to make houses look imposing. The Magistrate was highly pleased. *Nagarajakirtan* started at eight, continuing till midnight. The people formed themselves into five bands to sing songs, composed for the occasion, expressive of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj in streets. This success of the celebration was due to the exertions of Babus Hari Gopal Mukerji, Inspector, Krishna Dhona Rai, Umes Chunder Mukerji, Gokul Behary Mitter, Gour Mohun Ghose, Amrita Lal Ghose, and Insur Chunder Dass. The Marwaris erect a Jubilee Dharmasala, at a cost of five thousand Rupees. A Hindu widow has given six hundred rupees for the Jubilee tank. Maharani Harasundari of Searsole erects a Victoria Jubilee Lodge at a cost of five thousand Rupees for the Searsole School students. Nilkanta's *jatra* performance commenced at noon to-day. Kumar Rameswar Malia has founded four Jubilee Medals.

RAMPORE BEAULIAH.—The Jubilee at Rajahmundry on the morning of the sixteenth February was celebrated with great *clat*. There were four triumphal archways in the Hindu, Saracenic, and Gothic styles; there were *Nahabats*. A grand procession of the residents, including the students, numbering in all five thousand, with elephants, horses, mace-bearers and Policemen, started from the Native town at 7-30 A.M., the students and others singing a song on the way reached the meeting under a Shamiana at the race-course at 9 A.M., when the Jubilee Committee conducted the proceedings. The Magistrate, representative of the Empress, was seated on the *dais*. The Secretary explained the object of the meeting in a short speech. 101 salutes were fired, and the Union Jack was hoisted. In honour of Her Majesty, there was music. The Magistrate then addressed the meeting. Two papers were read, and three speeches were delivered in Bengali, Persian and English. There was music; 101 salutes were fired. There were three cheers for Her Majesty. 220 prisoners were released. The meeting was dissolved with thanks to the chair; refreshment was served to the students. The gathering was fully representative. Great enthusiasm and loyalty were manifested throughout.

SIBSAGUR.—The Jubilee meeting came off yesterday. A vote of congratulations to Her Majesty was proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, who disallowed speeches on the auspicious occasion, although one Assamese and one Persian papers were read by two officers. The gathered multitude left the spot after this. The European Planters, except a few, kept themselves studiously aloof from this meeting. Government buildings and all private houses were illuminated, and the night was spent with an Assamese theatre. There was rejoicing in every house. An excellent idea for making a permanent memorial by way of a Town Hall here was started by a Native member of the Local Board from which a contribution of a thousand Rupees is expected.

SILCHAR.—The Jubilee was opened with a Royal salute and Native music. Sports of various descriptions were provided for all classes of the people, and special entertainments were given to school boys. The whole town was decorated with triumphal arches, flags, and banners of suitable colours. Native music playing all day and night. In the evening there was a display of fireworks and a very grand illumination, and *puja*s, *jatra*s, and theatres were provided at four different places. People showed profound

loyalty by illuminating their houses, and joining in the processions and Sankirtan parties singing for long life of the Empress. They vied with each other to show loyalty. In fact, everything went off most successfully.

SUCCESS.—Jubilee passed off yesterday most enthusiastically. All classes joined and did something special. The Hindus, *astyan* and Sankirtan. The Mahomedans, Suktanamaj, the Native Christians and Brahmos, special service. The programme was varied and interesting. There was a public procession by all classes. There were also school-boys' sports and procession; illuminations, fireworks, Nautches Jatra, and presentation of address. The Deputy Commissioner was highly satisfied with the display of loyalty. The school-boys' procession with banners and shouts of "Long live Empress," and illumination, and fireworks were excellent. Private houses and compounds were lighted up by their owners. Babus Ram Kumar Pal Chowdhry, Ishan Chunder Patranovia, Dulal Chunder De, Moulvi Harindbakt Mozumdar, Abdul Kadir, Babus Nayakrishna Dastadar, Loke Nath Surma, Karunamoy Bannerji, Parvati Churn Dass, Kailash Chunder Ghose, and Munshi Shaharulla, merchant, and many others, official and non-official, worked with one mind. 153 convicts were released, excluding Kanai Singh the Manipuri political detainee. 101 salutes announced the commencement of the Jubilee. Great rejoicing and enthusiasm everywhere. In the morning there were the hoisting of the Union Jack, the Police parade, and Hindu Sankirtan. The general procession of the Hindus, Mussulmans, officials and non-officials, with four well-decorated elephants, passed ahead of the town. There were prayers in the Native Christian Church, presentation of addresses, and Service in the Brahmo Samaj. In the afternoon, alms were given; the students had a cricket. There was a distribution of oranges to them. In the evening, there was a grand illumination. Parts of the town presented a stream of light; there was *namaj* in the mosques; splendid fireworks. 152 convicts and two political detainees were released from the Jail in the morning. The Jatra commences at 4 A.M.

SERAJGUNGE.—The Jubilee is being celebrated here with great *ecstasy*. A public Durbar was held in the morning by the Sub-Divisional Officer, where addresses were read by the Chairman of the Municipality and of the Local Board, and this was followed by the ceremony of cutting the first turf of a big memorial tank in the centre of a Park, to be called the "Queen's Park," for the excavation of which a handsome sum has been collected by subscription. Mrs. Ward, the wife of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, officiated with a silver *kulali*. A royal salute was fired; the remainder of the day is being devoted to the musical processions, the feeding of the poor, *jatra*, and fireworks. The utmost enthusiasm and loyalty are being evinced by all classes.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, January 16.

PREPARATIONS, on a grand scale, are everywhere pushed on with zeal, and artistic skill is busy to contribute to the success of the approaching Jubilee of the Queen. We are indebted to Her Majesty's benign rule for the removal of dangers that once threatened our life and prosperity, and for the establishment of undisturbed peace which contributed much to the development of the condition of India, educational, material and political. It is hoped the benevolent Queen-Empress will signalize the occasion by a befitting gift, and we suggest the permission to bear arms would be the most fitting memento.

The JAGADADARSHA (Marathi Weekly), Ahmednagar January 30.

THE people of India are wisely astir to rejoice on the day fixed for the celebration of the Jubilee. The occasion, rare and important in itself, imposes certain conditions, to be equally respected by the Queen-Empress as well as the subjects. We are doing our best to show our appreciation and expectations, should naturally arise as to certain political concessions to the people of India, to perpetuate this memorable occasion, on the part of the Queen.

THE PRADHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, February 8.

TWO very important and useful things press on our notice in connection with the forthcoming Jubilee demonstration. They are the Technical Institute, and the Female medical movement. Due provision has been made for the former, but the latter still remains in abeyance. The importance of the latter is too well known and its want is crying enough.

THE SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, February 4.

THE thirty years of personal reign of the Queen in India seems unassociated with desirable improvements or progress in the political or material condition of India. There are many subjects in which we are at a great disadvantage. The pressure of taxation is increasing in proportion, not to the solvency but, to the indebtedness of India. The State expenditure is rising by leaps and bounds. Political concessions asked for, and for which the country is ripe, are withheld. The deprivation of arms has produced degeneracy of martial and even manly vigour. These disadvantages are, however, not unattended with certain benefits, which our loyal hearts are eager to acknowledge with gratitude.

THE Bakool, (Marathi Weekly, Ratnagiri, February 6), remarks that there are many instances to prove the loyalty of the Natives in a significant manner. The comparative indebtedness of India does not even interfere with an active part being taken in preparations to celebrate the occasion of the Jubilee in a fitting manner. Genuine enthusiasm is manifest throughout India, and this is a significant proof of its unflinching loyalty. The Local Governments ought to provide technical schools, a want of which is greatly felt, as permanent memorials of this auspicious occasion; and money spent on such works cannot but be useful and creditable.

THE Hindostan (Hindi Weekly, February 12), of Kalakankar, disapproves of expenditure of public and private money on pleasures of an ephemeral character. The celebrations to commemorate any auspicious events should exclude the extravagances of fireworks, dances, &c., while genuine charity and usefulness are not to be disregarded.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkote, January 31.

ONE of the greatest memorials it would be in honour of the Jubilee, if the Government issued orders to the effect that no uneducated or half educated men should be allowed to enter the Councils of Regencies in Native States and the members thereof should not remain in office for more than three years.

WIKAYA-E-ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Gazipur, January 31.

IN commemoration of the auspicious event, we see that besides festivities memorials are also to be established almost everywhere. In our opinion, instead of establishing monuments, it would be better if a Mercantile Bank be opened, by means of which proper aid be given towards removing the pauperism of the country. The insolvency which has been increasing every day amongst landlords and peasants would be thus checked.

KHAIR-KHAHE ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Delhi, February 8.

IN every Division and city, endeavours are being made for establishing permanent memorials in honour of the Jubilee. In the manner in the city of Delhi one of the greatest want is that the Government and public should direct their attention to the condition of

the princes of the Thimerian dynasty, who are suffering from various difficulties as regards daily maintenance. Those princes and princesses, upon whom pearls and diamonds were scattered, do not now get even sufficient food to satisfy hunger. After the mutiny was over, Mr. Saunders, the then Commissioner, fixed five rupees monthly life pension for each member of that house, which was even less than the pay of a common peon, and being quite inadequate to meet their daily wants they were compelled to keep body and soul together by borrowing. And the consequence was that that pension of theirs was also sold at the hands of Government. And they were left to starve over again. These facts having reached the ears of His Excellency Lord Lytton, a 5,000 rupees donation was granted by the Government, which was distributed amongst the members of that royal family at the rate of Rs. 20 per head. That grant not being of a permanent nature, it is easy to imagine how long it must have lasted. It is, therefore, necessary that the public in general and the Government in particular, should, in commemoration of this happy occasion, extend a helping hand to the fallen dynasty.

THE Oudh-Alhba: (Urdu Daily, Lucknow, February 17), says that none of the renowned and historical rulers of the world has had such a propitious reign as our Queen-Empress has had the good luck of enjoying these 50 years. If it is looked at with the eyes of justice, India had never seen in her dream such a happy and peaceful reign as she enjoys at present; and therefore, the paper suggests that, all the subjects of Her Majesty in India, high and low, taking advantage of this most auspicious occasion, should present at the foot of Her Majesty's throne their hearty congratulations and, as far as it can be possibly done, most respectfully and sincerely express their wants and wishes.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, January 19.

IN addition to the other attractions of the Jubilee, the bestowal of Jubilee honours was anxiously awaited for and the public expectation has not been disappointed. Any honour done to Mr. Chensel Row is an honour to the service of which he is such a worthy representative, and also to the Native community. Our munificent townsman, Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Moodaliar has been knighted, and none deserves it better than the worthy Sheriff. The other two, we believe, receive the decoration as a matter of courtesy. On the whole the enthusiasm which was displayed on the occasion has exceeded even our sanguine expectations.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA (Cannese Weekly), Bangalore, January 31.

ALTHOUGH we regret very much that a much longer time has not been allowed to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee fittingly, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that none of Her Majesty's subjects in any other part of the Empire will show greater attachment and a more profound veneration than her Indian sons. Loyalty is India's speciality, and we have no doubt that on this occasion our enthusiasm will be found to be second to no one else's.

NAIFM SWADESABHIMANI (Tamil Bi-monthly), February 1.

THE extensive preparations that are going on in the mofussils and in Madras for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee unmistakably show the belief of the people that they have been more prosperous, less annoyed and had enjoyed greater contentment and happiness under the benign sway of Her Majesty than under any other sovereign. This love and attachment to Her Majesty is not the outcome of purely Her being our Empress, but on the ground that no sovereign is more peace loving, more genuinely sympathetic and more solicitous of the happiness of the millions entrusted to Her charge than our Empress-Queen. It is that which has enabled half the population of the globe to celebrate with enthusiasm and order the completion of 50 years of her constitutional sway.

ANANDA BHASKARA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, February 12.

IT has been resolved to utilise the Jubilee funds for three distinct purposes viz, the (1) Local celebration; (2) the Victoria Technical Institute; (3) the Imperial Institute. We need hardly say that our love and loyalty to our sovereign could not be more fitly celebrated than by devoting the funds to these purposes. Madras has always been noted for its loyalty, and the liberality with which a lakh of rupees has been subscribed within a short period of a week undoubtedly testifies to this.

The SAHACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 22.

FOR the celebration of this festival there will be rejoicings all over India. On this joyful occasion, efforts ought to be made for the removal of the miseries and sufferings of the poor. In Calcutta we enjoy the benefit of filtered water. But there is scarcely any place in the mofussil where scarcity of water is not keenly felt.

SHOM PROKASH (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 7.

IT is no wonder that the natives of the country, who conferred the expression "Jagadeshwar" on Akbar, should express rejoicings on the occasion of the Jubilee festival of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The people of India wish to celebrate the Jubilee in three ways. (1) With amusements. (2) By founding a memorial in Her Majesty's name. (3) To assist the Committee in England formed for the purpose of establishing a memorial there. We cannot disregard any of these proposals. There is no necessity of interfering with any one of them. Every one ought to be allowed to celebrate the Jubilee in the manner he wishes to do.

BURDWAN NAKJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), February 8.

WE have on many occasions felt the mercy of Her Majesty. For that reason the whole population of India are coming forward to show loyalty from their hearts on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee. Her Majesty ought to show us some favour and thereby commemorate Her name. Even now the Government does not trust the people.

The PRATIKAR (Bengali Weekly), Berhampore, January 28.

THE Empress of India has reigned happily for 50 years in peace. On the celebration of this happy occurrence, the people of India are thinking as to what royal favour they will get on the occasion. If it was a Hindu or Mahomedan rule, then the people could have got favours beyond their expectations. Now the people are anxiously expecting royal favours on this joyful occasion.

The DAINIK (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, February 1.

WE beseech the officials to celebrate this Jubilee in the most solemn manner; otherwise it will not be attractive in this Hindu country. Worship, *Hon*, and *janmas* are portions of great festivals. But the Christian Government will not do that. Neither do we advise them to do so. But we cannot understand why the officials should not do this which is not contrary to the injunctions of Christianity, but which will be in accordance with the sentiment of the occasion, from a Hindu point of view. We refer to the suggestions of Dr. K. P. Gupta, for supplying good water to the people. This will

do good in two ways. It will benefit the people and, on the other hand, perpetuate Her Majesty's name throughout the whole country.

The SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 5.

LET the people of every village begin to raise subscriptions for the celebration of this happy ceremony, and pledge themselves not to spend the same on miscellaneous purposes. Let them subscribe according to their own means, and on the day of the celebration, let thousands of people assemble in places where tanks are to be excavated. If such a noble work be done, then Her Majesty's name will for ever live in our memory.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 7.

IF the Jubilee can excite the loyalty of the people and thereby increase the influence of the Queen and the Royal family of England, we will not then suffer but will rather be benefited. If, instead of Parliament, the Queen had governed the British Empire, the people of India would have been more benefited. But if it removes loyalty from the heart of the people of India, then not only the natives of India, but the British Government will suffer in a very marked degree. So the authorities ought to see that any reaction may not at all take place. If from this festival the condition of India be improved and the grievances of the people of India be removed, then such reaction will not take place.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 16.

IN these days of political revolutions, the monarch who reigns for fifty years with peace, is reckoned highly fortunate. In this half century, taking not only England but the whole of Europe, our gracious Empress has proved herself such a fortunate ruler. It is not only satisfactory to note the completion of fifty years of her reign, but that such rule has been attended by material prosperity and happiness. Since the Queen's accession to the Throne, England has waged wars with other States, but that has not materially endangered the safety of the Empire. During the entire period of fifty years, the stream of loyalty and devotion towards the Queen and the Crown has had an uninterrupted flow, which fact has enabled mighty reforms to be effected in the political and social condition of the peoples inhabiting the Empire, and the material and industrial progress of the Empire has also taken giant strides. Our gracious Empress has been uniformly actuated by one aim, to render the people under her Empire happy and contented.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, February 16.

THE half century of the Victorian era has witnessed many changes in the world, but in no other parts are the changes so marked as in those ruled by, the Queen. . . . The life of the Queen as such is not only worthy of imitation, but her life as wife, widow, mother, has been equally worthy of imitation. Grateful writers have published an enormous literature on this life; her life has been embodied in such a vast amount of literature that it is impossible for a newspaper to reproduce even the salient features of her career. . . .

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGUR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, February 16.

THE material prosperity of this auspicious reign has progressed by leaps and bounds in the last half century. Trade and industry have been developed to a high extent, and wealth and population have increased in a large measure. New industries and new

inventions have been started, undrest revolutions and changes in the order of things have been witnessed by men who have lived during this half century. Such an historic occasion will be celebrated in all India with becoming pomp and eclat by men of all creeds. . . .

The Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

IN this reign there is complete security of life and property, Natives and Europeans are alike given justice, moral laws are respected, new sources of knowledge have arisen; perfect toleration of religion, increase of material prosperity have taken place; railways have been introduced; the Natives of the soil can uphold their rights with the dominant race.

RAST GOFTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

GRATEFUL India has done her duty completely, and has given a new but memorable chapter of her unbounded loyalty to be recorded in the pages of History. If anything was wanted to prove the sacred love in which the beloved name of Queen Victoria is held by all the people of the vast empire of all ages and ranks, it was amply supplied by every village and city, both under British and Native rule, from end to end of the Indian Empire on Wednesday and Thursday last.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

IN the celebration of the Proclamation day in India, new hopes were engendered with the new ties of direct government which were then formed, but in the celebration of the 16th of February was there an additional force and impetus given to our loyalty by substantial acts of kindness during 19 years of direct rule. India has displayed with enthusiasm this additional force of loyalty, the satisfaction derived from which will be recorded in the hearts of the Empress, the Imperial family, and the entire Native and European population of India. . . .

YEZBAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20

THE occasion of celebration was great and unique. It was instituted to mark the commemoration of fifty years of Her Majesty's rule. Besides the fifty years of the reign have proved highly beneficial and successful in the interest of the British Empire and the people, so that both the Government and the people vied with each other to celebrate the occasion with princely liberality and enthusiasm. Here in this presidency, between the Government and the Municipality, the princely sum of a lakh of Rupees was subscribed to celebrate the day with becoming rejoicings. . . .

THE *Kosaid-e-Mumbai* (Gujarati Tri-weekly, Bombay, February, 16), says that the fortunate individual, who has been an eye-witness of the decorations and illuminations on this auspicious day, will give in tradition a poetical narrative of the occurrences to his heirs. Men living at the end of this century will perhaps notice a tinge of exaggeration in these accounts, for they resemble the deeds of past times done with the help of spirits and genii. . . .

THE *Sumsher Bahadur* (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, February 18), says that this occasion served an excellent purpose in showing the deep reverence of the Indian people towards the Queen. It will dispel for ever the craven fears of those who look with disfavour at the feelings of the Natives. . . .

THE *Parsi Punch* (of Bombay, February 27), gives a happily conceived cartoon about the "Jubilee of the Queen Mother's Reign" in which Peace and Joy, the Proclamation of 1857, the Educational Despatch, and the political activities flowing from these, have been fairly represented.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, January 16.

INDIA, as yet, cannot be said to be a single nation, and the different Provinces, besides representing different interests, are in different stages of progress and civilization. It was not to be expected, therefore, that one scheme for the whole of India would meet the wants of, and satisfy, all classes and Provinces. What we want now is not one scheme for the whole of India, but a scheme that, while it protects the interests of the less advanced classes, would at the same time meet the aspirations of the educated in the Empire, and we hope that the witnesses in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta would direct their attention specially to this difficulty. For, whatever be the diversity of opinions hitherto expressed, one thing is certain that all are dissatisfied with the present mode of recruiting the Civil Service of the country; and whether they go in for nomination or competition, or both, all agree that the present method of recruiting the Covenanted Service requires to be reformed, so as to take in more Native members. This is a good basis to start with, and we think that if sincere attempts are made to devise a scheme to satisfy all parties, it will not be difficult to find out a solution acceptable to all. It is to be regretted that some of the Lahore and Allahabad witnesses did not look at the question from this point of view. They appear to have considered the question before them as nomination *versus* competition, and believing that they have no right to go beyond it, expressed themselves in favour of nomination, more or less reformed, to the exclusion of competition, which they supposed, and not without reason, would unduly favour some classes, at least for some time to come. We have no evidence before us to judge what would have been their opinion had the question been represented to them in a different light, viz., nomination with competition; but in the absence of any evidence to the contrary it may be justly presumed that they would not object to a scheme meeting the wishes of the advanced Presidencies, provided the interests they represent are duly guarded.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, January 16.

IT is impossible to devise a perfect system for this purpose, but the one making a near approach to it is the competitive test which we have already adopted. If justice is to be done between the European and the Native, and between Natives of different classes, there is no better way for it, no other way that we can see, save general competition in the country with the same examination in England and India for covenanted service, however inconvenient this may be for some time. For any temporary difficulty in the way of this or that class, Government may afford them certain temporary facilities. And we have no doubt that in the long run all classes will learn to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances. The result of favouritism, on the other hand, or of arbitrary arrangements, such as reserving so many posts for this class and so many for the other, will be extremely undesirable. Such a course will never meet the requirements of justice, it cannot give good administrators and will lead to perpetual discontent. On the whole, therefore, we are persuaded that simultaneous examinations will answer the purpose of governors and governed alike. Let Government fix their own standard, insisting on the moral and the physical tests as much as on the intellectual; let all classes of Her Majesty's subjects compete at the simultaneous examinations; call upon the successful candidates in India to spend two years in England; put them under probation for another year or two, if necessary, before finally admitting them into the covenanted ranks of the Public Ser-

vice. After these tests have been satisfied, there should be no distinction observed between Europeans and Natives with regard to pay, position, &c., save that some of the higher executive employments might be reserved for the ruling class. As to the Statutory Service, we think it would be a pity to abolish it outright when it could be so well utilized in connection with the Subordinate Services as well as with the liberal professions. We are not for one uniform system or test for all departments. Nor do we believe that an examination is necessary except at the time a candidate enters his department. There are men who could not pass a paper examination and yet turn out capable administrators. Details of promotion had better be left to heads of departments. All that we urge is that members of the Subordinate Service should have better prospects than they seem to have hitherto enjoyed.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 16.

THE tone of some of the witnesses before the Commission reveals to us unmistakably the employment of tactics which have hitherto eminently succeed in preventing any unanimity between the different races inhabiting India. We must confess to a grievous disappointment when even on a question like the holding of the competitive examination in India there should have been found some among the children of the soil to break the unanimity. The specious arguments, whereby some races are threatened with a practical exclusion in the event of the examination being held here, seem to have taken in some people: but we warn our friends in this Presidency not to swallow the bait as easily as it has been swallowed in some other places. Let those who have yet to give evidence remember that on their heads will lie the responsibility of an adverse decision, and that if they are found to play into other people's hands, their names will be handed down to posterity as of persons who sacrificed a national cause for personal gain. If any race thinks it not unworthy to declare that they are handicapped in the race, their prayer must be, not that the examination should not be held here, but that for some time they should have some special privileges. Let these Natives who are on the Commission also note that their conduct on the present critical occasion is the subject of universal attention in India, and it rests with them whether to figure as friends or as enemies of their own native land.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 16.

THE Public Service Commission is now in Bombay and is examining witnesses. The character of the evidence is of course various according to the views and sentiments of the individuals examined, but Native witnesses ought to remember that they are asking for fairplay, justice and equal treatment with Europeans, and therefore any demand for inequality among the different sections of the Native community is calculated to mar and defeat their main object most signally. The pith and kernel of what ought to be aimed at is well put in this one sentence by Mr. A. C. Tupp, a recent Accountant General in Bombay, who has discussed the whole question with a remarkable freedom from prejudice and with much breadth of view as well as information, and without at the same time losing sight of the political necessities of the situation:—"Every able-bodied man who has no disqualification of character, age, or health, has an inherent right to prove against all competitors his capacity for serving his country; and considering how unfairly and ignominiously interest is acquired in this country, and what a poor test the judgment of a stranger in race and religion is of the moral qualifications of any man, it can hardly be contended that we should abrogate a right which every man has, and limit our chances of obtaining the ablest men by resorting to a system of nomination, which at best only secures a certificate of fitness from a stranger who awards it on hearsay evidence, and who is himself peculiarly liable to error." What is so fair and just to the subject and to the individual cannot but be beneficial to the Government and to society.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, January 21, and February 14.

THE Native Magistrates are generally an inferior class, and much inferior in education and character to the Native Civil Judges. The sort of Magistrates we will have among the ranks of the Covenanted Service will be certainly of a higher type altogether; and if Mr. Lee-Warner's instances involve any Native members of the Covenanted Service, they will be pertinent. Again, what is the harm if Native Magistrates should look at offences from a different standpoint from that of Englishmen? It is very natural and proper that they should do so; and nothing is a sounder system of judicial administration than that which reflects the enlightened opinion of the community for the time being. Finally, it has to be remarked that the inferiority of the Native races in respect of administrative ability is owing, more than to any other cause, to the effect of their exclusion from all positions of trust and responsibility during the last century of British dominance. Let the Natives be admitted to such posts freely and liberally, they will revive the talents which they so conspicuously displayed during the days of Native rule. We do not ignore, in all that we have said above, the argument of expediency. We do not for a moment say that the power of direction and control should be taken away from the hands of Englishmen. On the other hand, we fully admit that for the present and for a long time to come, that power will have mainly to remain where it is now. But we do not conceal the fact that the Natives do entertain a hope that a time will come when such power will be shared by Englishmen with their Native fellow-subjects. And in this view the claim to equal treatment on the part of the Natives should be recognised by the law, and there should be no prohibitory difficulties in the way of realizing it. The Government of India have entirely in their hands the power of promotion, and they will exercise it in a manner which will reserve the highest and the most responsible posts for men in whom they can place most implicit confidence, and we can assume that the majority of such men will be Englishmen. . . . It is gratifying to note that most of the European witnesses that gave evidence before the Public Service Commission were very fair in their views. Many of them were in favour of holding a simultaneous examination in India and of raising the present limit of age. None of the witnesses betrayed any jealousy of the advancement of Natives, and although Mr. Garstin and one or two others said that Natives should not be appointed as Collectors, they put it on the ground of political necessity rather than on that of any assumed unfitness of Natives. The Native witnesses, too, were almost unanimous in their opinions on the most important points. With a very few exceptions all were for holding simultaneous examinations in India and England and, what is more remarkable, advocated a subsequent compulsory training in England. Madras is said to be the most conservative and religious portion of India. It is undoubtedly the province where the Brahmin community is most numerous and influential. Yet none emphasised the necessity of compulsory English training so much as Brahmin witnesses. It is even confidently said that Brahmin youths will be the most forward of all to take advantage of the proposed changes, if they should be adopted. Verily, these are signs of the times.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 22.

LOOK at the appointments in the Calcutta Small Cause Court—a judgeship in that Court is given with the utmost facility to an Englishman-barrister who may have but just arrived at the Bar Library as the most junior man. Has there been any single instance of a single Bengali-man barrister being appointed to the Bench of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta? True, there is a barrister of that nationality holding the appointment not of Judge but of Registrar in that Court; but, then, he had to come in as a higher grade Munsiff through the circuitous route of the Subordinate Service. We can see no difference between the arrangement by which a barrister is appointed a Munsiff and then raised to the post of Registrar, and that by which a Bengali-man Covenanted Civilian, on his return to India, might be sent to serve as a Deputy Magistrate and then made a personal assistant to a Commissioner. Turn to any quarter you like and you see the same thing. The source of the complaint lies in the invidious distinction made in the bestowal of appointments. What we have regretted to see is that for some time there

has been a sort of retrogressive policy in the matter, as if the assimilative faculty of the Indian people has surpassed the highest anticipations of our rulers. As education has gone on spreading, as our men have become bolder and more adventurous, our rulers have become colder and colder towards them. Is that so?—our people have sometimes asked themselves with pardonable suspicion. The principle of distributing honours and appointments according to race is not a very satisfactory principle; but it is extremely injudicious in judicial and quasi-judicial matters, and if the Government of Bengal and the High Court were more considerate towards the new class of men, not only would the demand for a Public Service Commission have been less, but the meaningless distinction between European and Native barristers would have been less marked.

REIS AND RAYLET (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 22.

ONE witness, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, unconsciously disclosed the true secret of why it is so widely believed that English residence is deemed more or less as a *sine qua non* of eligibility. It, he said, alters Native ways and manners. In this candid statement, we have opened to us the secret of the whole thing. A native of India must be denationalized that he may better govern the nation. Now we must confess our inability to realize the force of such reasoning. On the contrary, we have always strongly held that to efficiently serve the country, even European officers should come more and more to acquire Indian ways and manners, and that their success has always been in proportion to their sympathies with Indian feelings and knowledge of Indian facts. In brief, we could never persuade ourselves to believe that English residence was such an indispensable qualification on the part of Native officers as seems to be so generally held by Europeans and even by not a few Natives. But that is not the purpose of our present discussion. The brief and incomplete analysis of the evidence so far given amounts, as we have said, to a most triumphant case for Native claims upon the foreign rulers of their country. There could be no uncertainty any longer as to the discontent which present arrangements for filling the administrative offices in the Empire have provoked. No one questions the absolute necessity of placing the supreme control of executive affairs in the hands of European officials, but, short of that, the Native element requires to be introduced far more largely than is possible under the prevailing systems.

The THIRUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, January 22.

NOW, how will the Government have its own way behind a generous exterior? Will it sanction two simultaneous examinations in England and India? If no modification is made in the present subjects and if Natives and Europeans are allowed to appear at both the examinations, it is not at all likely that Natives will get more advantages than Europeans. As at present, the Civil Service will still continue to be the monopoly of Europeans. If, with simultaneous examinations, the age limits are raised, there will be a little more advantage on the side of the Natives, but it will not much affect the results. If, in addition to these, the subjects are modified, perhaps the Natives will be placed on an equal footing with the Europeans. But it is not possible that the Government will agree to hold an examination in India, for it is an article of creed with every European that Natives are more precocious than Europeans; and if an examination be held in India, the former are sure to beat down the latter. This is a mistaken belief; there is no doubt of that. But the Government thinks that it is better not to hold the examination at all in India, than to close it after it has been held and its dangerous character proved beyond contradiction. Then the Government has allies in the people themselves to support it in this policy. Some Mahomedans say that if an examination be held in India, more Hindus will get in, and this will be prejudicial to the interests of their own community. They point out the riots, the newspaper writings and the subordinate and ministerial Services, and the Government welcomes their evidence. It cares as little for Mahomedans as for Hindus, but herein it gets something to divert the attention of the public from the main issue. An examination in India is disliked by the Mahomedan community, and it will be a political blunder to have it. The Government must do justice to all classes of people, and must not be carried away by the sentiments of one section of the Indian community. It must distribute favours evenly between all races, and so no examination should be held in India. This is the conclusion that the Commission is

likely to arrive at. But if an examination be held in England, will it be safe for it to increase the age limits? Very little harm can be expected from it. Natives are now altogether excluded from the Service; if the age limits are raised, perhaps one or two will come out every year. The Commission has been appointed, it has raised great expectations, and so it must show some result. As the increasing of the age-limits is a result that is most consistent with the safe-guarding of European interests, that is the utmost that the people can expect from the Commission.

SANMARGA DIPKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 24.

WHILE maintaining the Statutory Service in the manner suggested, availing of those provisions of the Statute of 1870, occasionally, not necessarily every year, we would wish to have the existing competitive system modified by having the examination held simultaneously in London and suitable centres in India.—Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The age of the candidates to be between 21 and 23, not below nor above. The question papers to be sent to the Governments by the Civil Service Commissioners in sealed packets to the address of the *Governors* concerned, *direct*, in confidential packets, in manuscript, in the hand-writing of the respective examiners, which here should be dictated to candidates by the Private Secretaries, and the examinations to be supervised by the Secretaries to Government and one or two Judges of the High Court, the answers being transmitted likewise in sealed packets, duly registered, to England. Secrecy will thus be maintained, and there cannot be any leaking out, as apprehended by Mr. Chundil Venilal. The result to be communicated by cipher code telegram to the Governor, who should call the successful candidates, offer them congratulations and instruct them to undergo the process of a medical examination, (as in the Statutory Service appointment) and then let them make their arrangements to go to England at Government expense, if poor, or their own if not so, to complete their knowledge of literature and law.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 24.

NATIVES of India and Englishmen should be subjected to the same tests and admitted according to the same methods and upon the same conditions. There should be no distinction drawn in favour of either class. No appointments should be reserved for either class. There should be no limit to the number of candidates, Indian or English, who should appear in the competitive examination. The most successful candidates are to be selected, according to the required number; and there should be no fixed or limited number of places reserved for men of a particular nationality. The demand, which seems to be universal, of natives of India is that the competitive examination should be held every year in the chief towns of India, simultaneously with what is held in England. In the two examinations, the examiners should be the same, the papers of questions should be the same, the rules for the examination should be the same. This is a demand which is perfectly fair and legitimate. But even if the concession is made, the interests of justice will not be adequately served. What is wanted is that the limit of age should be raised, and that the European classics should not, as subjects of examination, be assessed comparatively so high as they are at present. . . . As languages, the Oriental classics may have the same eminence as the European classics; but there can be no doubt that the literature of Greece and of Rome is immensely superior to ancient Oriental literature, as a storehouse of information and as a means of mental discipline. We do not, therefore, want the Oriental subjects to stand precisely on the same level as Western classics, but we want them to stand somewhat higher than they do at present; and we want such subjects as Mathematics, Natural Science, Logic, Political Economy and modern History, to have higher maximum marks assigned to them than what exist at present. It is only as regards Latin and Greek that the Indian candidate stands at a marked disadvantage with reference to the position of the English candidate. We do not hope for any practical advantage resulting to Indian youth from the fact of examinations being held here. If any candidates are successful at the examinations held in India, they should be required to undergo the same subsequent training as that to which selected candidates in England are subjected. It is necessary, first, that the privilege, granted to natives of India, of being examined in India should not deprive them of the right to offer themselves at the examination in England; and secondly, that candidates selected in India should proceed

to England and qualify themselves like selected English candidates, so that they may be in a position to claim, as of right, the same position, pay and preferment as their English colleagues. So long as India is governed on *English* principles, and so long as the community to be governed includes not only natives of the country, but also *Englishmen*, it is right and proper that men occupying the highest administrative offices should receive an *English* training.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, January 26.

THE Commissioners will have necessarily to decide questions of detail. But the most important issue before the Commission will be a question of principle. They will have to agree on a certain theory, on some fixed principles before they can proceed to details. There must be interminable difference of opinion among the witnesses as regards the manner in which the public service should be reorganised, but there will be a strong consensus of opinion as regards the principle upon which the reorganisation should proceed. The declaration of a true principle and the elaboration of a scheme, consistent with that principle, will ensure the success of the Commission—the most important of all Commissions appointed during the last ten years and more.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 29.

WE want our Mohamedan fellow-countrymen to look a little ahead, to disentangle themselves from the surroundings of the present hour: and if they do so, we are quite sure that, under the guidance of their highly capable leaders, they will come to the same conclusion to which we have come, viz., that it is for the interest of every class of the Indian community, be they Hindus or Mohamedans, that the open competitive examination should be held here simultaneously with that in London. The Civil Service examinations have exercised a healthy stimulating influence upon the course of education in England, and might they not be expected to produce a similar result here? The fact that the great prizes of the Civil Service will be within the reach of the successful candidates at the open competitive examination, will impart a new and unwonted impulse to education, from which Hindus will profit immediately, but from which Hindus and Mohamedans will alike profit in the long run. In the course of the next ten years, we are confident that the Mohamedan community will have made such progress in English education, that they will have become the intellectual rivals of their Hindu fellow-subjects. For our own part we look forward with joy and hope to this consummation, and it is not, by any means, an unreasonable hope that we entertain. The first place in the M.A. examination in English for this year was won by a Mohamedan student, and no doubt there are others who are preparing to follow his example: and when the whole community have followed this blessed example and have fully equipped themselves to run the race with the Hindus (as they will, no doubt, have done in the course of the next decade), will it not be an advantage to them to have the open competitive examination here—will they not profit by it, quite as much as the Hindus? And having these possibilities before them, and sharing, as we trust they do, our faith in the future of the Mohamedan races in India, we put it to their leaders to say if it is wise on their part to pledge themselves to a principle which in the long run will tell with fatal effect upon the advancement of their own people?

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 30.

WE entertain not the slightest doubt that our benign Government will provide practically for all classes, irrespective of caste, colour and creed, so that the upshot of the Commission will be appreciated by all alike. We look up to His Excellency the Governor-General of India for redress of the grievances under which we are labouring, for he is justly reputed to be one of the best practical politicians. By the bye, we may suggest the appointment of a similar Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the injustice done to the other classes by the Brahmin officials generally, and we have no doubt that the result will be very beneficial. But if such a Commission as we suggest be at all appointed by Government, we assure them that they will discern that in a majority of cases, the senior servants belonging to other communities were passed over by Brahmin officials,

especially in the Mofussil, in favour of the junior servants of their own community. Should such a state of things be tolerated? And is it fair to do so? It is stated that education will weld all classes into one nationality, and we aver it will, provided caste prejudices and interests will be banished from one's own mind. But this is difficult of accomplishment. We repeat once more that all castes should be provided for by Government, so that there will be no room for complaint whatever. And we prophesy that a hue and cry will be raised by the Brahminical organs against us, of course unfairly because we boldly but fairly advocate the interests of other classes.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, January 31.

ALL sensible and right-thinking persons are agreed that the best and most satisfactory solution of the Civil Service question would be the holding of simultaneous competitive examinations in *England and India*, as recommended by the Indian Office Committee of 1860. . . . We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the allotment of any fixed portion of the service to Indians will violate the fundamental principle of the Act of 1833, and of the Proclamation of 1858, and will not do full justice to the claims of the children of the soil. Should, however, Government fear that in the event of simultaneous examinations being held in England and India, the Indian competitors would swamp their English brethren, a certain proportion of the appointments to be made may be reserved for the latter.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, January 31.

THERE is one point with reference to the Commission, to which we deem it our duty to make special allusion here, and call the particular attention of that body itself. In his reply to the address of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Viceroy, in November last, very properly described the Commission as a judicial body. Its duty was defined to be to take evidence and arrive at an impartial conclusion. Now, we regret to say that the examination does not appear to be as *judicial* as it ought to and might have been. Some of the members of the Commission betray, in their questions to witnesses, a spirit of partisanship, almost showing that on some of the questions at any rate they have formed opinions or are led by prejudice. It is not necessary to particularise the questions here, but we beg to express a hope that the members will deal with the questions before them in a thoroughly judicial spirit. The Native Press had from the first suggested that all interests should be duly represented, but Lord Dufferin did not even exercise the power he had reserved to himself of appointing a few more Native gentlemen, so as to make the Native representation on the Commission thoroughly adequate. Questions to witnesses as to whether Indians are capable of self-government, whether a resident of Bombay can claim a Punjabi as his countryman, have no doubt a peculiar interest of their own, but we think they may well be left for the present to be dealt with by others than members of a body whose duty is to ascertain facts and elicit opinions, and not to re-echo sentiments expressed in the columns of such papers as the *Pioneer*.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, January 31.

WE do want all backward classes, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, to be elevated from their present position, because their elevation is so essentially necessary to the true interests of the country at large; all we want is that such a noble object should be attempted in the only way in which it can be attained, namely, by helping deserving members of such classes to raise their intellectual level, which only is the true foundation of all real, genuine and permanent advancement. Will the leaders of the Mahomedan community, in North India especially, have the good sense to follow the example set them by the Deccan Association for promoting higher education among Marathi Kumbis, and to make an honest effort to elevate the intellectual level of their co-religionists, instead of relying upon specially "protective" measures for ensuring to themselves their due share in the administration? Strictly speaking, the Maratha community is more backward in the race of life than the Mahomedan community; and it is a very gratifying sign to observe responsible leaders of the former community taking such a sober view of the situation, and applying themselves to the noble task before them with a single-mindedness of purpose that is truly laudable.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, February 9.

IF the Native Magistrates of our province do not do their work well, it is only because they are either uneducated relatives of broken-down old houses, or uneducated men who have spent all their life in the tainted atmosphere of *amladom*. Why are the subordinate judicial officers so able? Mr. Justice Straight himself has said that they are mostly men who have had some years' practice as Pleaders. If that service is not as able as the subordinate judicial service in Bengal, it is only because it still contains a very large element of *amla* class men. The subordinate Executive service is neither wholly honest nor able, because it is composed almost entirely (with rare honourable exceptions) of ignorant aristocratic noodles and *amla* class men. Does not Mr. Justice Straight know that the subordinate Executive service in Bengal is as able and honest as any service in the world? Does he not know that in Bengal Magistrates belonging to this service are in charge of all sub-divisions throughout that province; that as sub-divisional Magistrates, they exercise as extensive and irresponsible powers as the District Magistrate himself; and that they discharge these duties as satisfactorily as their brethren of the subordinate judicial service do theirs? Their judgments are as good as those of their brethren, the Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges, in civil cases. Is it not all because the subordinate judicial service in Bengal is recruited from University men? We have not the slightest doubt that if only graduates were appointed to the subordinate Executive service, Natives would show the same ability in the administration of criminal justice as they have already shown in that of civil justice in these and other provinces. The whole judicial service, civil or criminal, should be manned by Statutory Natives of India. . . .

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 10.

IT is certainly not an elevating sight for members of the ruling race, representing the great Indian Empire, to be bewailing the prospect of a few dozens of Indian districts being placed in the hands of the Indian-British subjects. The Mahomedans did not lose heart to see Hindu subjects governing provinces, and even exercising the functions of Prime Minister, Commander-in-Chief, and Imperial Financier. This certainly shows that the Mahomedan rulers had a certain amount of largeness of heart which some of the present ruling race would not covet. But after all, the largeness of heart is the secret to govern India successfully. Then as regards the District Judge, he is in no sense a directing officer. The only objection which the European community might have had against an Indian-British subject occupying the post was that raised by the Ilbert Bill and met by the Bill as it was passed. In fact, it strikes us as very surprising that Mr. Lee-Warner and others of his following should now think of re-opening a question which has long been settled, and settled finally. That Natives ought to be Magistrates and Sessions Judges is put beyond the range of discussion by the simple fact that they are already holding these posts, and holding them with credit and success.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 10.

ONE point is not emphasized in the way it should have been, we mean the obligation of all Indian candidates to spend 2 or 3 years in England on probation, after they have passed the examination. This issue must be brought to a head by both European and Native witnesses who are giving evidence before the Public Service Commission. We were sorry that the National Congress made the mistake of observing silence on this important point. We are still more sorry that some of our contemporaries are making covert and useless attempts to discredit England-going, and to prove that it is not necessary for candidates to the Civil Service. It is very queer that in these days of progress there will be found a reactionary party in our midst, who oppose it to the best of their power. Their arguments as a rule proceed from ignorance and self-conceit, and as such they are not worth listening to. These gentlemen fail to see that however much natives of India, and of Bengal particularly, may have shown talents and aptitude for judicial work, they have yet to show their capacity for executive duties and administrative work in general, and this can be best acquired by mixing freely with Englishmen in their own homes, and by direct insight into English institutions. They have also to acquire

self-respect and discipline of character as well as the esteem of Englishmen by competing with them on their own terms, and unless they show sufficient courage and self-sacrifice by going to England, they must not hope to obtain those loaves and fishes which an European will get by right of his physical and moral ascendancy. Our educated countrymen, again, must inspire the same amount of awe into the hearts of the masses by their very presence and conduct which an Englishman does, in order to prove to them that British rule is something different from, and even superior to, Native rule. They are short-sighted enough who think that mere book-learning will suffice, and travel and social intercourse do not form a part of education. To be an efficient ruler of men, one must learn to mix freely with the race of rulers, and this can only be done by going to England.

The EAST (English Weekly) Dacca, February 19.

IF a simultaneous examination is held in India and England, the present limit of age is increased and the standard of examination is not raised, many Indian candidates will successfully pass it, but the examination will be more or less trifling to the British candidate. If the standard is raised, the Indian candidates will have very rare chance of passing. A boy like Ashutosh Mukherjee may have chance of passing, but he is an exceptionally good student. It is difficult to ascertain the maximum limit of age. There are instances in which candidates have tried to cheat. A good Indian youth, if trained up in England for 3 or 4 years, will have a sufficient chance of passing. Education in India is cheap. The total cost of a student in college in the shape of tuition fees for taking his M.A. degree in the Dacca College is only Rs. 360, and that in Dublin is £80. He would raise the limit of age to 22. He attaches importance to the *viva voce* examination. *Viva voce* examination cannot properly be conducted by any substitute. Sanskrit and Arabic should be marked equally with Latin. He would add Persian to the subjects of examination. Modern European languages should be retained; no Indian vernacular should be added to the subject of examination. If double examination is held in India he would not compel the Indian candidates to proceed to England. The Natives appear to have no confidence in the Statutory Civil Service. He examined the candidates for the Statutory Civil Service on two occasions, but found that very few of them were good. He would have the Statutory Civil Service abolished.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, February 1.

THE age limit should be fixed at 21 years and not at 23, as some Natives would have it, as the latter limit would draw men from the Universities in England, which would militate strongly against the Natives' chance of success. There is no doubt that the examination should be held in England, but there is one argument against it, that Native candidates find, in case of failure, all their energies and money wasted. The only way to remove this objection is to pass on failed candidates for the open competitive examination in London to the Uncovenanted ranks, so as to secure a better class of men for the Uncovenanted Service, and to encourage a greater number of Native youths for competition in London.

SATYA VAKTA (English Weekly), Bombay, February 4.

THE policy of giving less salary to Natives than to Europeans for the same appointment is opposed to the axioms of political economy and also to the principles of economy in expenditure. The Government evidently means to introduce economy in public expenditure by giving less salary to Natives, but this intention is hardly carried out when the exorbitant salaries of European officials are left untouched, as Mr. Justice Straight of Allahabad truly says. All appointments below Governorships and Lieutenant Governorships should be left for competition among Natives.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 6.

THE fact, that 52 witnesses have given evidence before the Commission in Bombay to the effect that simultaneous examinations be held in India and England for the Civil Service, conclusively proves that a majority of the people hold decided views against the holding of examinations in England alone. Natives are averse to take a long trip to England. Again, those that are willing to go there are not blessed with the means for the purpose, as the passage-money and other charges in London are very heavy. Besides, in case of success, they have to incur penalties of caste; while such caste distinctions and prejudices hold force even in London, it is no wonder that they should hold sway in India. To keep such obstacles in the way of Natives is tantamount to debarring them from the Civil Service altogether.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 6.

THERE is no doubt that the Statutory mode of making appointments for the Civil Service is doomed, as it finds favour with none but the backward classes. Even supposing it is retained (and we do not disapprove of its retention), it will assume another shape, and in all probability some sort of competitive test will be introduced into the nomination system. There is a good deal of agreement on the age question. Many witnesses have uniformly advocated the extension of the age limit, and we must reasonably expect the present inconvenient limit of 19 to be raised to 21 years. It is true that Native witnesses have not uniformly fixed upon one limit. Some have suggested the limit to be fixed at 21 years, while others would wish it to be raised to 23 years, and it would not surprise us if witnesses in Calcutta and Madras took it up to 25 years. It would have been very desirable if the Native witnesses had fixed upon the limit of 21 years and had uniformly deposed to that effect. On the whole, the evidence of our citizens with their serious and moderate views has been all that is to be desired, and Bombay has sufficiently satisfied the Commission with the views and aspirations of the Native community.

YILDIZ PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 6.

WE never took Mr. Justice Bayley as a champion of political progress among the Natives, but we hardly expected that he would carry his prejudices to the extent that he did before such an influential body as the Public Service Commission. It is preposterous to think that his views will have weight with the Commission, but its effect elsewhere will be serious. Officials like Messrs. Bayley, Lee-Warner and Shuttleworth have not the least idea how much they endanger the interests of the Government they serve by their pronounced views, and it is a matter of regret to find that the authorities do not put such officers on the right track. Mr. Bayley promulgates views so diametrically opposite to those held by his really able and experienced colleagues on the Bench like Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice West. It is not necessary to say what the public thinks of such views when they are based on flimsy and ridiculous arguments. . . .

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 8.

IT is not only English opinion but English interest that will have to be conciliated in connection with the Covenanted Civil Service. It is self-evident that if the age limit is increased, and simultaneous examinations are held here and in England, Natives will enter the service in increasing numbers, which is tantamount to so much loss of appointments for the Europeans. Highly impartial Europeans say that the most that at present can be effected is the equal distribution of berths of the Covenanted Service among Europeans and Natives. Rightly speaking, the proportion of Natives in the Covenanted Service should exceed that of Europeans; but we must rest content for the present if we only succeed in securing an equal distribution of Covenanted appointments among Europeans and Natives. If the Government of Lord Dufferin can secure this minimum of concession for the Natives, the trouble taken on the Commission will be requited. If otherwise, it will be so much waste of energy and it will lead to more disaffection among the Natives than before.

THE *Surya Prakash* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, February 5), says that the evidence tendered by Mr. Shuttleworth before the Commission is so charged with malice towards the Natives that it cannot be considered as genuine independent testimony.

THE *Broach Samachar* (Gujarati Weekly, February 10), takes up the imaginary case of Englishmen living in India and ruled by Mahomedans, and asks, if such domiciled Englishmen were required to proceed to Constantinople to compete for the civil appointments of India, would the English consider it a natural way of doing things?

THE *Hitechhu*, (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, February 10), remarks that the present age limit has been almost universally condemned. As for Native candidates proceeding to England for competition there, it entails much expense on them, besides subjecting them to the temptations of life in London, as also to the penalties of caste on return to India. Under these circumstances, it would be preferable to hold an examination in India alongside with one in England.

THE *Jagadadarsha* (Marathi Weekly, Ahmednagar, January 16), refers to the dignity and responsibility of the Public Service Commissioners, and advises them to avoid action that might throw doubt on their endeavours. Cross examination is undoubtedly essential to sift the grain from the chaff, but no attempt should be made to depreciate or undervalue cherished opinions, merely because circumstantial evidence has not been clearly furnished by the witnesses.

The *PRABHAKAR* (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay January 22.

THE testimony of Sir C. Sargent is of special note. It allows the Natives the privilege of holding high judicial posts and supports the twelfth resolution of the National Congress. Mr. Sayani objected to the system of Statutory Civil Service, and the approbation expressed by his brethren in other parts he attributed to misapprehension of the subject and mistaken motives.

The *BAKOOL* (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, January 23.

NO sound reason exists to account for the reduction of marks in the case of Sanskrit and Arabic in the Civil Service examination. The arguments urged are equally applicable to all languages. Justice requires that all languages be placed on the same footing. India of the present day has become, by facilities of communication and other conveniences, a fit place to hold such competitive examination in.

DHARWAR VRIITA (Marathi Weekly), Dharwar, February 3.

SOME witnesses before the Public Service Commission, like Mr. Shuttleworth, show how race feeling is predominant in the Anglo-Indian community. There may be some honourable exceptions, but the majority of them have but imperfect knowledge of Native character, and Native interest is possibly to suffer in the long run. Measures ought to be taken to meet such unfair prejudices.

The *ARUNODAY* (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, February 6.

THE evidence supplied by various Anglo-Indians and Natives does not appear to favour the inference of useful results anticipated by the speech of the Viceroy at Poona. It may likely widen the breach between the Natives and the Anglo-Indians, as the Ilbert Bill controversy has done.

THE *Satyashodhaka*, of Ratnagiri, (Marathi Weekly, February 13), concludes a long article, on the respective merits of Natives and Europeans on the subject of ad-

ministration of law, by a remark which places both on the same level. It recommends the testimony given by Sir C. Sargent before the Public Service Commission and the details furnished by Mr. Nanabhai Haridas to be specially considered.

SURAVI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 20.

FROM the beginning we entertained grave doubts regarding the object of Government in appointing the Civil Service Commission. The Government has not as yet given out what that object is. But the Viceroy used some hard expressions about us for having entertained doubts. We fear the Government will make too much of the utterances of such witnesses as speak in favour of the object it has in view. We hear that the people of Bombay are not very much in favour of appearing as witnesses. The Mahrattas are men of business, and they have understood what is bare truth.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, January 24.

IF the authorities had not dealt with the Civil Service question unfairly, there would not have been any necessity for the appointment of the Public Service Commission. If the authorities be anxious for the admission of Natives into the Civil Service, then whatever answers witnesses may give to the above questions the Government will not be in difficulty for a solution. But it is idle to say that if the Civil Service examination be only held in England, then that will practically exclude a greater number of natives of India. The Hindus will lose caste and suffer excommunication if they visit England. So the Hindus will not agree to such a proposal.

BURDWAN SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), January 25.

WE are in favour of a competitive examination. But that examination should be held in this country, and those who pass that examination ought to be admitted into the service. We do not mean to say that all successful candidates should be admitted into that service. For that will practically exclude all Englishmen. We think that one-third should be Natives, and of that one-third, two-thirds should be selected from the results of the competitive examination and one-third by nomination.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 5.

AS regards the Statutory Civil Service, we say that this service ought not to be abolished. As regards the real Civil Service, we say that either one-fourth or one-third of the whole number should be reserved for genuine natives of India, who should be paid at the rate of two-thirds of what is paid to English Civilian. This will satisfy the people, and the Government will, on the whole, make a saving by this arrangement. The Natives should be admitted into the Civil Service by means of an examination to be held in this country. This examination ought to be similar to the one held in England. There is no necessity for Greek and Latin for candidates who appear at the examination in this country.

DACCA PHOKASH (Bengali Weekly), Dacca, February 6.

IF the doors of the Civil Service be thrown open, and if the natives of India can find admission to it without sacrificing caste or religion, and if the examination be held in India, we do not want the Statutory Civil Service. But if the examination be held in England as before, and if the door of the Civil Service be shut against the Natives as ever, we then say that there is no necessity for doing away with the Statutory Civil Service.

SUDEASA MITRAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, February 9.

THE question is whether Natives are capable of exercising Magisterial functions as well as judicial duties. The general consensus of European evidence before

the Public Service Commission points to the incapability of Native Magistrates. We must admit that Native Magistrates are not as quick and as capable as the members of the Native Judicial service. But the reasons are not far to seek. The subordinate executive is ill paid and saddled with heavy work. Generally the service is recruited from men of not very high education. And the consequence is that we have a low paid executive with very heavy responsibilities, who are not unfrequently found to go wrong. Let there be open competition and let men of education and proper attainments be recruited for the service, and then there will be time to pronounce an opinion on the fitness or otherwise of the subordinate executive service. It is now simply giving the dog a bad name and hanging it.

ANTHRAPRAKASIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, February 5.

THE results of the examination of witnesses in Madras shows that Europeans in this part of India are more sympathetic than elsewhere. With a very few exceptions the European witnesses of Madras have been favourable to the cause of Natives. Of course, most of them were averse to throwing open the competition to Natives and Europeans alike. But, on the whole, most of them sympathised with the aspirations of the Natives and seem to say that the doors of the public service should be more largely thrown open to the sons of the soil.

SUJANA MANOHAMJANI (Tamil Weekly), Tanjore, February 2.

THE object of the Commission was to elicit the opinion of competent persons as to the best mode of giving greater scope to the employment of the Natives in the public service. One could say from the antecedents of the persons to be examined what sort of evidence they would give. However, the evidence given in Madras has been very fair, and is perhaps by far the most moderate and sensible.

COMIC HERALD (Tamil Weekly), Madras, February 5.

OF course the recommendation, that a simultaneous examination should be held in Madras, would be stoutly opposed by the whole of the Covenanted Service. But there has been an unanimity of opinion among all the Native witnesses, and not a few Europeans have given their adhesion to it, that there should be as well an examination in India. More unanimous has been the opinion regarding the unsatisfactory working of the existing Statutory Service. Some are for retaining it on the ground that only men of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service should be utilized for it. On one other point there has been an unanimity, and that is as regards the desirability of having competitive examinations for the Uncovenanted Service. We are sure that the Commission which is believed to be very sympathetic will, with one voice suggest these three improvements.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

THE HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 18.

WE are glad to think that, on the whole, the Jubilee honours have been bestowed with discrimination. For the highest of these the Native princes and European officials of high position come in largely; and among them we are glad to notice the names of the Gaekwar of Baroda, of Messrs. Elliot and Hunter. There is no Native prince in India

years he has worked hard with an indifferent staff to help him amidst difficulties, discouragements and misrepresentations; he has, during this period, reformed the administrative machinery, restored the finances to a satisfactory condition, and done a great deal for the diffusion of education. He has very well earned his honour, and we hope he will continue his labours in Mysore and earn even higher honours from Government and higher esteem from his fellow-countrymen. The Honourable Peary Mohan Mukerjee is a prominent member of the Zamindar community of Bengal, and is one of the few Natives whom Lord Duferin knows intimately. He is also the Secretary to the British Indian Association and a member of the Viceroyal Legislative Council. His position and his well-known public spirit have won him a title which by no means overestimates his service to the country.

The Honourable M. G. Ranade is a name well-known throughout India, and if titles are bestowed always according to the desert of the recipients, he ought to have got them long ago. As a judicial officer he has few superiors. But it is not merely as an official he is known to his countrymen. He is a close student of Indian politics and a warm advocate of social reform; and his views and opinions always command the most respectful attention of educated Hindus. Though Mr. Chentsal Row's name is not a name so well-known as that of Mr. Ranade in other parts of India, yet throughout the Madras Presidency he is well known as an able, honest and independent revenue official. He commands the respect of the Europeans as well as of his own community. In social questions his views are very liberal, and but for his indifferent health he would have done more valuable service to the cause of social reform in this Presidency than he has been actually able to do. The name of Mr. P. S. Ramaswami Mudaliar has been within the past few years the most familiar Native name to the readers of newspapers. He has spent his self-acquired fortune with incredible liberality on charities and on public undertakings, and although he gets his Knighthood by virtue of his office as Sheriff of Madras, yet the distinction is well deserved. He will be known hereafter, as His Excellency the Governor observed on Wednesday, as Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar, C.I.E., K.C.I.E., and those that have known him will entertain no doubt that the spring of his charity will flow in greater profusion in future.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Cannurese Weekly), Bombay, February 18.

THE first observation suggested by the list of Jubilee honours now issued is that it does not pay due recognition to non-official merit. But the names selected, so far as they go, seem on the whole to have been well chosen. The only objection to the honour of C. I. E. being now conferred on men like the Honourable Mahadev Govind Ranade and Mr. W. Wordsworth is that it was not conferred on them long ago, or that a higher honour was not selected for them. The Honourable W. W. Hunter gets a K. C. S. I., and the Honourable M. Melvill a K. C. I. E. Both the selections will be heartily approved by the public.

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 19.

WE are extremely delighted at the Jubilee honours conferred on some of the deserving Chiefs and gentlemen whom we highly admire. His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, whose name in the list of liberal-minded Princes we would place first, receives the Knighthood of the Indian Empire, and so does Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur; the Hon. Mr. Master gets a C. S. I. and Mr. Chenstal a C. I. E. while our liberal Sheriff, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, C. I. E., is made a Knight of the Realm. We heartily congratulate the recipients of these honours and wish them a happy enjoyment of the same.

The BENGALIAN (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 19.

NOW looking at the list such as it is, we have grave complaints to make. We do not complain so much about the names that have been included as about those that have been omitted. The Hon'ble Raja Peyari Mohan Mukerjee, C. S. I., and Raja Durga Churn Laha richly deserve the distinctions conferred upon them. Sir Mackenzie Wallace's is a distinguished title. Sir Henry Harrison is a Knight in every way worthy of his spurs. The names will glister with a lustre all its own on the breast of so distinguished a man.

of letters as Sir William Hunter. Sir Alfred Croft is a man of conspicuous ability and has done good service to the Education Department; but if he is to be honoured, why not others who have done equal service in other departments? The Vice-Chairman of the Bali Municipality has been made a Rai Bahadur; but why should the gentlemen connected with the Rivers Thompson School be especially marked out for favours?

. SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, February 19.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is among the most prominent members of the Public Service Commission, and has made his mark in the service. Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, has been very popular at the Nizam's Court, and has well earned the distinction bestowed upon him. The selection of the Dewan of Mysore is unobjectionable. The somewhat tardy recognition of Mr. Erskine's services has come before his retirement and on a very appropriate occasion. We conceive Lord Reay's visit to this Province finally settled Mr. Erskine's claims, and we are sincerely pleased that his long and able services have been at length rewarded. The Hon. Peary Mohun Mukerji, who represents the British Indian Association for the second time in the Supreme Legislative Council, is now widely known as one of the ablest and most consistent advocates of the interests of the lauded classes. Then follow some names not very extensively known to the public. Suddenly we come across the name of Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Lahore. What has this gentleman done, we wonderingly ask, to merit a Companionship of the Star of India? The Hon. Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Mr. Wordsworth are the two C. I. E.'s from Bombay, and no better selection could have been made. Syed Amir Ali has rendered great services to his community, but we hope that it is not on account of what he did during the Congress that he has been so rewarded. A fresh departure has been made on this occasion in conferring the honour of knighthood on the three Sheriffs. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit becomes a Knight in virtue of the office he fills, and not on account of his claims, though they are great, as a munificent citizen. Since Her Majesty has been pleased to confer such an honour upon the Jubilee-year Sheriffs, it is to be hoped that this will be henceforth regarded as a rule and that the shrievalty of the 8 presidency towns will carry the honour of knighthood with it.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, February 19.

WE are really glad that such enlightened Princes as the Thakur Sahab of Gondal (Katywar) and the Rajah of Rutlam have been included in the list of K. C. I. E.'s. We are also heartily glad to find that Mr. Bradford Lealie, Agent, East Indian Railway, has been also made a Knight of the Order of the Indian Empire, although properly, if real merit had been a claim to distinction, he should have been made a K.C.S.I. long ago. We ourselves had often recommended that he should be admitted to such an honour in recognition of his eminent abilities and services as an Engineer, especially in connection with the work he has done in planning and supervising the construction of the Hughly Bridge. . . . It is most strange that special care has been taken to make strange Mr. Croft a K. C. I. E., while a gentleman, who eminently deserved such an honour, has been left out in the cold; we mean our distinguished countryman, the Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, who so worthily officiated for some time as Chief Justice of Bengal, and who has shed lustre on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. But worthy men stand but slight chance to be honoured by the Government. We do not know what special services have as yet been rendered by the present Private Secretary to the Viceroy to justify the bestowal upon him of such a high honour as a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire, and at so early a period of his official career in India. Mr. Wallace, we regret to say, is not as popular a Private Secretary as Mr. Primrose or even Colonel (now Sir Owen) Burne was. Neither Mr. Primrose nor Colonel Burne received any such honour, when in India, as has been bestowed on Mr. Mackenzie Wallace so prematurely. But Mr. Wallace is Lord Dufferin's Private Secretary—and he must, we suppose, be made a K. C. I. E.!

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, February 20.

THE Honours Gazette is published, and we find that Bombay is not well represented therein. More than half the number of honours are carried away by Europeans.

We do not grudge the ruling class the favour shown to them. What we contend for is that the Natives, considering their numerical proportion, should be taken to the same level as the Europeans. We congratulate the fortunate gentlemen who have been selected for honours on this auspicious occasion. Rao Bahadur Ranade and Principal Wordsworth have well earned their C. I. E.'s. The Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit will be received with universal satisfaction. His liberality, public spirit, active benevolence, large-mindedness—all entitled him for such a mark of recognition. We congratulate the Madras Sheriff also on his being Knighted. The liberal grant which he has made to the Jubilee Fund of Madras, as well as his other acts of public benevolence, deserved it.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

DR. Hunter's K. C. S. I. was overdue. We expected a bestowal of it on the renowned Anglo-Indian two years ago. Though an official, Sir W. Hunter has often served his country and his Government in the capacity of a candid friend. Our friends in Bengal, both Hindus and Mahomedans, will doubtless supplement the honour recently conferred on him. The Maharaja of Idar has our good wishes. In honouring Mr. Melvill Government honour the whole Service of which he is so distinguished an ornament. We hope the Thakore of Gondul, K. C. I. E., will now finish his medical studies and attend to his business proper, so well managed by his Karbhari. What does the veteran Bombyer, Sir George Birdwood, gain by his additional plunage? There is a younger bird of the same family in our midst whom all Bombay would have been delighted to find similarly noticed. His Highness of Rutlam we heartily congratulate: it is meet the the Queen-Empress should recognize the personal merits of our Princes as well as their public worth. We are glad, too, at Mr. Mackenzie Wallace getting something for his hard unselfish work before and since his arrival in India. Mr. Ranade was doomed, and we are not surprised at his enrolment, as they call it. But what did Mr. Wordsworth do to be thus overtaken at last? Could they not have let him alone? Even if they were determined to do him, it might have been as graceful, and more consonant to his own feeling, if they had elevated Mrs. Wordsworth instead to the ladies' Order of the Empire. However, the educated classes of Bombay may well recognize the services of their guide, philosopher and friend, now that Government themselves have appreciated the services of a consistent but sympathetic critic. . . . The best name in the list is that of our venerable Sheriff, Sir Dinshawji Manockji Petit, whom we had the pleasure of nominating as far back as in 1883.

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

WE beg heartily to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr. W. Wordsworth and Shett Dinshaw Manockji Petit, the two former for receiving the decoration of C. I. E. and the latter for being Knighted. No worthier recipients for these honours could have been selected by Government. We congratulate H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda upon the enviable distinction which Government have worthily conferred upon him. He is undoubtedly a model Prince, and we hope that God Almighty will bless His Highness with long life and augmented prosperity. By the bye, we may also congratulate Professor Wordsworth upon the honour with which he is worthily, though after a long time, invested. He certainly deserves much more honour than has been accorded to him. But what worthier honour could there be than the noble sentiments of the people about him?

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly,) Bombay February 20.

ALTHOUGH the list of honours conferred on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration is smaller beyond expectation so far as the Native community is concerned, there seems no reason generally to find fault with the selections made. The Maharajas of Baroda, Oodepore, and Sirmur are made Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India; the Dewan of Mysore, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukarji and Nabob Abdul Majid appear as Knights and Companions. On our own side the Hon'ble M. G. Ranade, Professor W. Wordsworth and the last, though not the least, our well-known millionaire

Shett Dinshawji Manekji are graced with the Companionship of the Indian Empire and the honour of Knighthood respectively. We congratulate Mr. Ranade and Shett Dinshawji Manekji on the Government recognition of their public services, and hope that they may be long spared to enjoy the honours conferred on them. There are other smaller lights graced with other titles, but we miss the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who deserved better at the hands of Government.

INDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 21.

THE second grade of Knight Commanders was for Her Majesty's subjects, non-official subjects especially, and in the earlier days of its history was bestowed principally on subjects, and not on territorial Chiefs. Of late, however, the tendency has been to reserve it for the use of high English officers of State with an occasional sprinkling of territorial Chiefs. This tendency is best illustrated by the fact that out of a total of five appointments made on the 16th, four have gone to Englishmen, one to a territorial Chief, and none to a Native subject. To put it in another way, Her Majesty's advisers have not found a single Native out of a population of 240 millions who could fitly be honoured with a Knighthood even on so exceptional an occasion as a Jubilee, when a considerable relaxation of the ordinary rules of strictness is generally recognised as appropriate. Either the Natives are in a miserable plight, or the dispensation has not been so fair as the Government was bound to make it. At any rate, the list does not, in any way, show, that the list is liberal towards the Natives, and meagre in regard to Europeans. It has been hinted that the statutes of the Order do not admit of any sudden expansion, and the different ranks of it are already full. But this is a mere plea. The sovereign has full power to make as many extra appointments as she chooses, and also to alter or change the statutes to make them more elastic; and a change of the kind has just been effected in the case of the Order of the Indian Empire. Were it otherwise, still it would have been easy enough to adjust the four appointments more equitably than what is apparent from the fact of four Englishmen, and no non-official or Native subject at all, coming in for it. We grudge not the appointments made, but we object to the total omission of Native subjects.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, February 21.

WE congratulate the recipients of these honours; for the fact of their having received them is a flattering compliment to the services every one of them has rendered in his own sphere. As we have said the list of Jubilee honours, so far as it goes, is unimpeachable; but we miss at least one name which ought to have been there. Need we say whom we refer to? In honouring the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji Government would have honoured itself, and his omission is, to say the least, quite unaccountable. He ought to have been honoured long before, but more especially on the present occasion.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIK (English Weekly), Bangalore, February 21.

THERE are seven gentlemen chosen in Southern India, and they are, with the exception of the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, all officials, and even His Highness is a kind of official, being a member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations. In our own province we do not grudge Mr. Sheshadri Iyer the honour conferred on him; but at the same time we must say that there are even in this province both officials and non-officials, who are equally worthy of a like honour. As we have already said, however, the selection for the Jubilee honours of Her Majesty the Queen has been very meagre and unsatisfactory, as a whole.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 21.

THE new honour of K. C. I. E. has been conferred, among others, upon Sir Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. This gentleman's services to the Indian Empire we have never been able to appreciate. He saw something of India during a short tour; but what he did to India we cannot say. His services to the ancient

literature of India are certainly not higher than those of Professor Max Müller or many an Indian Pundit. As a Sanskrit scholar he would well deserve the title *Mahamahopadhyaya*. The name of the Maharaja of Durbhanga appears in the same list. By his wealth and position he certainly deserved to be a K. C. I. E. The same honour has been conferred upon Mr. D.M. Wallace, Private Secretary to the Viceroy. There are Private Secretaries and Private Secretaries. Mr. Wallace is a gentleman of European reputation. His work on Russia has given him a high place among philosophical historians. Such a man deserves to be honoured. If, in addition to his merits as a scholar and writer, he has discharged efficiently his duties as Private Secretary, as we are sure he has, he has well earned his title. We are sorry we cannot take the same view of the honour conferred upon Mr. A. W. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Croft is a very good Director; but to be placed in the same category with Sir George Birdwood and Mr. D. M. Wallace! And to be placed higher than Professor Wordsworth! Is the Government really lost to all sense of proportion? But there are yet more surprises in store for us. Mr. Anir Ali is the only barrister who has got an honour; and Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam is the only pleader of the High Court who has got an honour.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 21.

WE fail to see in the list many names which all Bombay is agreed eminently deserved to be honoured. Conspicuous among such omissions we may mention Mr. Justice West, who as Judge of the High Court, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, as a Member of the Law Commission, and as the organizer of the Judicial Department in Egypt, has done such excellent service as any man may be proud of. Then, again, there is Sir William Wedderburn, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. Geary, Dr. Blancy and others who have done distinguished service in their own walks of life, and who deserved some recognition on an occasion like the Jubilee. Among Natives the names of the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Peroozshah M. Mehta, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Krishnaraj L. Nulkar will readily suggest themselves as most important omissions. As to those who are mentioned in the list, exception can scarcely be taken with regard to any of them. A. C. C. S. I. to H. II. the Gaikwad of Baroda was long overdue. A. K. C. S. I. to H. II. the Maharaja of Idar seems to be a mark of Imperial confidence as against the aspersions of local politicals. Another similar expression of Imperial favour, as against local dissatisfaction, is the bestowal of a K. C. I. E. on Nawab Salur Jung. Amongst the new C. S. I.'s the most noteworthy names for us are Mr. Erskine and the Hon. Peary Mohan Mookerji. Among the K. C. I. E.'s Bombay will be especially interested in the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Maxwell Melville. In the C. I. E. list two names deserve prominent mention, the honoured Principal of the Elphinstone College and the Hon. Mr. Ranade. To Mr. Wordsworth the honour of a C. I. E. is a little less than he deserved. The honour which will most gratify Bombay, however, is the Knighthood conferred on Mr. Dinsha Maneekji Petit. A long course of silent unassuming, but princely, charity and public service could not long remain unrecognized, and the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign was the most fitting occasion for such recognition.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACLULAR PAPERS.

THE *Armodayn* (Marathi Weekly, Tanna, February 6), remarks that the distribution of titles and release of convicts are spoken of as measures in connection with the forthcoming Jubilee occasion. Native kings, at such auspicious times, distributed land to secure the permanent wellbeing of their subjects, but this cannot be expected from a foreign ruler. Empty titles and certificates are deemed satisfactory on such occasions as the present.

THE *Jayadardashu* (Marathi Weekly, Ahmednagar, February 13), says that the occasion of the Jubilee used invariably to be associated with such benevolent acts as the release of convicts and restoration of attached property, and the occasion was expected with glad hearts. The distribution of empty titles will, it is hoped, not be the only solitary act on the part of Government.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, February 17.

BESIDES the well deserved decoration conferred on Sir Dinshawjee, we find Mr. Ranade and Principal Wordsworth decorated with a C.I.E. each, for which we must thank Lord Reay. But the Honours gazette seems of late to be reserved only for officials, and of late Native princes and their Dewans are also included in it, leaving but few decorations for the independent non-official subjects of Her Majesty. . . .

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, February 18.

WE must congratulate Sir Dinshawji Petit and the entire Parsi community on this recognition. . . . The Government of India has also not been backward in rewarding the great services of Sir Salar Jung. . . .

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 18.

MR. DINSHAWJI PETIT and Mr. Ramaswamy Mudeliar have, by their charities and zeal for the public cause, fully earned the great title of Knighthood conferred on them. The general public, and the Parsi community in particular, have been gratified at the honour conferred on Sir Dinshawji. . . . Though the Companionship of the Indian Empire conferred on Mr. Ranade is not an adequate recognition of his superior abilities and public service, still we wish that Government will not forget hereafter to decorate other men of the same stamp. Though we are glad at the same title being conferred on the talented Principal Wordsworth who has always been a well-wisher of the Natives, still we think that Government has not used sufficient foresight in not rewarding him with higher decoration. . . .

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

THE entire public of Bombay, and particularly the Parsi community, are highly gratified at the title of Knighthood conferred on Shett Dinshawji. . . . Greatest joy will be felt throughout India for the decoration conferred on Professor Wordsworth. . . . Mr. Ranade is highly qualified for the honour conferred on him, which he should have got ten years ago. The public gladly congratulates Sir M. Melvill on the honour conferred on him which is an adequate recognition of his independence.

YEZDAN PARANT (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

PROF. WORDSWORTH has secured great confidence and respect as a well-wisher of the Native community. The only regret in the midst of the joy at the honour conferred on him is that his able colleague Mr. West, who is also a well-wisher of the Natives, is passed over undecorated. . . . In the honour conferred on Mr. Ranade, The educated classes feel themselves honoured. . . . The public is satisfied at the distinguished honour conferred on Dr. Hunter and it feels itself honoured in the decoration conferred on him.

RAST GOPTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 20.

WE are exceedingly glad at the honour conferred on the Hon. Mr. Ranade, and we congratulate this able yet independent leader of the educated classes on it. The entire Native community is glad at the decoration of Professor Wordsworth, as if it was conferred on the entire community. The public looks to Mr. Wordsworth as a benefactor, and a Knighthood or Baronetcy accorded to him would, in the estimation of the public, be an adequate recognition of his services. We must put Dr. Hunter in the same category, because he holds the same position in the public estimation as also with the Government. The honour conferred on Dr. Mackenzie Wallace is intended for his deep scholarship, long experience and particularly for his recent valuable treatise on Russia. A fortnight ago we expressed our approval of the Knighthood conferred on Sir Dinshawji Petit. Few men will be found adorning the ranks of the Civil Service as Sir Maxwell Melvill. All his friends will be proud of the honour conferred on him.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 5.

THE question of recasting the contracts, even before the period of their expiration, had come up for consideration on the occasion of the imposition of the Income-tax. But the idea was abandoned. The tax was imposed; and the contracts were not revised. It was, however, pretty generally understood that when the term of the present contracts expired, they would be so framed and recast as to afford material help to the Government of India in its present embarrassing situation. Accordingly, when the Finance Committee was appointed, it formed part of the instructions of the Government of India to that body to consider the arrangements in connection with the Provincial Contracts and to recommend such a revision of them as they might think proper. It is popularly understood (though the Report of the Finance Committee has not been published, and there is no reason why it should be withheld from the public) that the recommendations of the Committee will benefit the imperial exchequer by a sum of nearly £700,000, and that chiefly in connection with the Provincial Contracts. We remember the late Governor of Madras, who usually complimented himself upon things for which others were not prepared to compliment him, expressing his satisfaction that the Finance Committee were not able to deprive Madras of any considerable portion of the revenue which it enjoyed under the Provincial Contracts. Whether this represented a piece of empty vaunt, which was by no means unusual with that distinguished functionary, it is impossible for us to say. But it is clear that the Government of India is resolved to take advantage of the approaching revision of the Provincial Contracts with a view to improve its own financial situation, and it does not seem to be inclined to be more merciful to one province than to another.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, February 6.

THE first change which the Government of Lord Dufferin wishes to introduce is in the administration of those sources of revenue which have been looked upon as Imperial. This is a reversal, pure and simple, of Lord Ripon's policy. It is unnecessary at this stage of our review to go into details: suffice it to say that the arrangement made in 1882 has been beneficial to both the parties to the contract. We find that the revenue from land increased from Rs. 3,04,08,000 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,41,39,000 in 1884-85; so that the arrangement cannot be condemned. The argument which the Government of India urge in favour of returning to the older system of lump grants is that since the Government of India has its own responsibilities to bear, it must also have its own resources. This, we admit, is only fair, and we could have perfectly understood the action of the Government of India if it would have claimed for itself certain sources of revenue without allowing the Local Governments to partake in them. Nobody would be so foolish as to leave responsibilities to the Government of India and take away from them the means wherewith to meet them. The principle which, we think, the Government of India should adopt is to have no divided departments. Let there be Imperial departments, both of revenue and expenditure; as also Provincial departments and Local departments. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious. Its greatest recommendation is that such an arrangement will be a development of the system already in vogue; it will provide for ordinary as well as exceptional years and would not put the Supreme Government in the unpleasant situation of breaking pledges: it will put a stop to unnecessary friction and interference with Local Governments, and above all there is nothing in such a distribution of departments that is derogatory to the Supreme Government. . . . The next objectionable point in the resolution is, that while the Government of India would retain for itself the position of independence which it has attained during the last few years, it would reduce the Local Governments to the position of merely the Executive of the Supreme Government.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 7.

IT is obviously desirable that decentralization should be decentralization in reality and not merely in name, and that Local Governments should have the benefit of all normal

growth of their revenues, and of any economies which they effect in their expenditure. But this is not the case under the *tiedari* system, which finds favour with the Government of India. All motives for exercising economy and for increasing revenues by good administration will lose their force, if the principles laid down in the passage we have quoted be carried out. The resolution explains the method applied to the calculation of the Provincial assignments. It is assumed that the revenues, under ordinary circumstances, increase year by year, part of this increase being spontaneous growth and part being due to good administration; and that the demands upon Government for expenditure also increase year by year. On the basis of this assumption, a certain part of the revenues and a certain part of the expenditure are separated off from the general account. An estimate is made of the amount at which these revenues and expenditure stand at their existing stage of growth, and the two amounts are so arranged as to balance each other, or to present a moderate excess on the one side or on the other. The condition of the separation is, that all demands for increase over the initial figure of the expenditure side must be met by realization of increases over the initial figure of the revenue side. This being the method applied to the calculation of the Provincial assignments, we do not understand why the Government of India should be unable to grant an initial surplus of assigned revenue over assigned expenditure. So far from granting a surplus, the Supreme Government, not content with levying contributions from the Local Governments in 1886-87, has actually proposed a considerable reduction in the revenue at their disposal on the present occasion of the revision of the contracts. . . .

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, February 9

ON the occasion of the present revision of the Provincial Contracts, the Government of India has made the standard of the revenue and expenditure existing in 1886-87 the basis of the assignment. It is admitted that the standard of 1886-87 is not in every respect an absolutely assured one, and that there may be some respects in which a future falling off in revenue is expected. But, then, we are told that the Government of India has made allowance in making its estimate of the present assignment. We are unable to verify this statement in the absence of the figures to which it relates. It is further explained that in addition to the ordinary estimating of the existing standard of revenue and expenditure, financial necessities have imposed upon the Government of India, on the present occasion of the revision of the contracts, the duty of examining whether the existing scale of expenditure cannot, in some respects, be reduced. And as a matter of fact, it has been reduced, though, in the absence of figures, we are unable to state the exact extent of the reduction. We observe the Finance Committee divided their proposals for economy into two classes. Some economies they considered immediately practicable; while they considered others to be either not immediately available or not within the power of the Local Government of its own motion to carry out. The assignments made cover expenditure regarding which the Committee have raised the second kind of objections; but the Government of India requests the Local Governments to take up each of the Finance Committee's recommendations in this class and to report how far they are prepared to accept them. The question naturally arises whether the benefit of these further economies will accrue to the Provincial Government or to the Imperial Government.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, February 13.

THE changes announced in the third para. of the Resolution are far from satisfactory. Virtually, they signify that the allotments now contemplated will be assignments *en souffrance*, on the goodwill of the Imperial Government, and consequently liable to be diminished according to imperial exigencies at the expiration of the next quinquennial period or even before. It is absurd to suppose that such a system of decentralisation can afford any guarantee of steadiness to Indian finance or inspire any confidence in the intelligent public. Like the cunning and selfish landlord, the Supreme Government will allow its tenants (the local administrations) to improve the lands leased to them and afford ample opportunity to nurse their management till such time that the leases fall. When that arrives, they will be told that the whole value of their improvements will be the landlord's. This is certainly not decentralisation. But the iniquity of

the arrangement does not end here. There is to be a law for the Provincial Governments for the disbursement and control of their respective expenditure, but none for the Government of India. Provincial expenditure is to be rigidly regulated. But there is to be no such rigid check over the imperial expenditure, especially military. We need not ask the question as to who shall control the controller. The Supreme Government will be at liberty, at the expense of the luckless provincials, to indulge in all sorts of rash and profitless enterprises. The thrifty Subordinate Governments are exhorted to save and make up their diminished receipts as best they may, but they are precluded from expending their savings on local wants and requirements. The Imperial masters will know how much or how little out of these can be allowed. Perhaps none at all. The provincials are to accumulate with the main view of supplying the sinews of small wars or big expeditions. What a businesslike procedure to be sure! And what an example of thrift! Verily, this is decentralisation with a vengeance.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 13.

THE revision of the Provincial Contracts which end in March 1887, seems to have a very injurious effect in anticipation on the Educational policy of the Bombay Government. It appears to have been definitively settled that the Deccan College be abolished, and the further instalment of reduction in this department that is about to come upon us be the withdrawal of Government support from some seventeen High Schools in the Presidency. It is not yet quite apparent to us why the Educational Department should be conspicuously chosen for the exercise of the shears of retrenchment. Is it because the authorities have all along considered that the policy of giving education to the people of this country was initiated in a mistaken view of the duties of Government by certain enthusiasts, and the authorities consequently take hold of this present cry for retrenchment to correct the mistake; or is it that the Government think that the measure of education that was intended to be accorded to the Natives is already full, and that it need not be extended?

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 19.

WE must confess there is no contending against those necessities which have imposed upon the Government of India the obligation of practically annulling the scheme of decentralization as originally understood. The British Empire is maintained by force of arms, and the military expenditure, apart from all question as to its abstract rights or the necessity of its maintenance at the dimensions to which it has of late grown, must claim priority of attention. To us it is nevertheless a disappointment that the economies which have been effected by the Finance Committee are no real economies. They are merely economies in civil expenditure to be swallowed up by increased expenditure on the army. The economies will lead to no relief of taxation, to no actual reduction of expenditure. And, what is worse, the cutting down of the share of Provincial Governments in the increased revenues, coupled with the fact that they are expected to recoup that loss by all the usual methods open to them, cannot fail to have disastrous effects upon the more purely local funds. As the Imperial Government devolves its burdens upon the Provincial Governments, they, in their turn, will not be slow to pass off some of their own obligations upon the heads of the local authorities, necessitating increased taxation of the masses of the population.

BEHAR HERALD and INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, February 19.

WE agree with the Supreme Government in thinking that, in the present financial condition of the country, such reduction ought to be effected in the expenditure as is found reasonable or expedient. We notice that the Finance Committee divided their proposals for economy into two classes. Some economies they considered immediately practicable; and others they considered to be either not immediately available or not within the power of the Local Government of its own motion to carry out. Economies of the first class—namely, those which are immediately practicable—have been taken into account in settling the Provincial Contracts. As regards those of the second class, the

Government of India has requested the Local Governments to take each of the recommendations made by the Finance Committee in turn, and to report how far they are prepared to accept them or on what grounds they disapprove them. In the concluding paragraph of the Resolution we read:—"His Excellency, in recording the above remarks, is very far removed from the desire to impute to Provincial Governments any backwardness in tendering their assistance on the occasion of the current revision of the Provincial Contracts. His Excellency in Council, on the contrary, is extremely desirous to acknowledge the frank and loyal spirit in which these Provincial Governments, who in 1886-87 were called upon for contributions-in-aid, and to whom now there has been proposed a considerable reduction in the amount of revenue at their disposal, have responded to the calls made upon them." The Italics in the passage just quoted are ours. These words clearly show the spirit in which the Provincial services scheme is worked by the Government of India. In 1886-87 the Local Governments were called upon for contributions, and now for the next five years the Government of India has come forward to assert its claims, on the ground of its own necessities over a large share of the increased revenues at their disposal.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 20.

THE public have just reasons to place very little faith in these economical schemes, for they cannot afford to be blind to the half-heartedness and insincerity that mock all these announcements. The Indian revenue is unable to cope with the present demands, the people are subjected to fresh taxations, the Income-tax must continue, but the Simla exodus and the numerous other provincial exoduses must go on as before. We have singled out the exodus business, not that it is the only item of extravagant and useless outlay but that it is the most prominent among the many of its class. Why should not an attempt be made to close the Store Department in London? Will it be denied that with the increased facilities for import and the growing capacities of the Indian industry, much of the stores required for the public works and the railways cannot be obtained in India or imported direct from London without the aid of the costly establishment that is at present maintained by the India Office? We are not aware if the Finance Committee has suggested these lines of substantial economy; but if it has not, it has failed in its mission. Let us hope, however, that, though so half-hearted, the Government of India will yet be able to hold out a somewhat better prospect for the ensuing year and will be able to surmount its financial difficulties at least to some measure.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 21.

THE resolution is worded in rather obscure and plausible terms, but its real import is only thinly veiled. It will not fail to strike an unbiassed reader as essentially retrogressive in its policy. It signifies, that the evils of centralization, which afflicted our finance before 1870-71, are again to return in a covert form. The efforts of every succeeding financier from Mr. Laing onwards were directed to decentralize finance, and to relieve the Imperial Government of its embarrassments by giving some financial liberty to Local Governments. The reform was first actually set afoot by the Government of Lord Mayo, and was further extended by the Governments of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon. Thus at the renewal of each contract the advantages of the decentralization scheme were perceived more and more clearly, and opportunity was taken to extend the bounds of independence of the Local Governments. The contract which will come into force at the commencement of the next official year seems, unless our reading of the resolution is wrong, to start from a different basis. It seems to accentuate the dependence of the Local Governments on the Government of India with some vehemence, and seems to deny to the Local Governments all powers of initiation. We are willing to believe that our reading of the resolution is incorrect, but the only way of correcting errors and removing misapprehensions, we apprehend, is to publish all papers bearing on the subject. . . . Greatly as we regret this reversal of policy, we cannot see in it any sufficient reason for a narrow policy of retrenchment in education. We have heard it stated that Lord Reay himself tries to shift the burden of blame on to the shoulders of the Supreme Government urging the call for retrenchment and so forth, but we humbly think no call for retrenchment from the Supreme Government, as far as it has gone, will justify the attack on higher education which his Lordship seems to contemplate. If retrenchment is necessary and un-

avoidable, other fields than higher education can, we think, be found for it. Nothing can, in our opinion, compensate the loss of higher education to our people. It is said that Lord Reay desires a conference of the leading members of our communities to be held to consider the subject. Let a conference be held by all means, but if the cause of higher education is not improved by the conference, let our leaders not swerve from their determination to hold a public meeting on the question.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 21.

NOBODY will deny that the reform of Lord Mayo has conduced to great improvements in the financial administration of the country; but it may be reasonably complained that the Supreme Government does not impose upon itself those obligations of economical and cautious expenditure which it wants Local Governments to recognize. For one reason or another, the accumulations of the Provincial Governments are swept away from time to time. In 1880 the Government of Bengal wrote: "Unfortunately, from one cause or another, the Government of Bengal has never been able to make proper use of its surplus provincial revenue. First, the famine swept away all that Sir George Campbell had accumulated. Then, afterwards as funds became available, restrictions have been repeatedly placed upon their expenditure by the orders of the Supreme Government. The Lieutenant-Governor does not say that the exigency of the State may not have fully warranted these restrictions in the past, but he feels that the practical result has been greatly to nullify the anticipated benefit from the system of provincial finance, and to lend a specious justification to the popular cry that the Local Governments are utilised for the accumulation of funds which the Government of India spends upon imperial and extra-provincial objects." It was only during Lord Ripon's time that no restriction was imposed upon the liberty of the Local Governments and, on the other hand, he restored to them the amounts which they contributed towards the cost of the Afghan War. But within the two years that his successor has been the Viceroy, he has more than twice interfered in the financial liberty of the subordinate Governments. This interference is, of course, explained. "At a time," it is said, "when it is necessary to use every endeavour to reduce expenditure within the limits of the available revenues, Provincial Governments are well aware of the necessity of their taking due share in the general effort." This is quite true. But if this necessity arises ever and anon and allows the Provincial Governments to reap no practical benefit from the liberty given to them, the public may well question whether the so-called decentralization is a reality or a sham.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE *Jaganmitra*. (Magathi Weekly, February 21), remarks that the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the Provincial Contracts comprises matters very important to note. The responsibility which rests on the Imperial Government does not permit unrestrained power to Local Governments to manage their resources in the way they like. Lord Dufferin seems to entertain a genuine desire to effect economy in State expenditure, and in this he has endeavoured to lighten the burden on the public exchequer by 5 lakhs. He has also prevailed upon the Secretary of State to concede to defer increase of the army till next year.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 25.

DURING the last fifteen years that Lord Mayo's original scheme of decentralization has been in force, the net result has been that the Government of India has secured the handsome surplus of 5½ crores from the Local Administrations. Besides, the Provincial Governments have secured by economical management the surplus of one crore and a half. Now, when the turn comes for the Government of Lord Dufferin

to renew the contracts with the Local Governments, the Government of Lord Dufferin proposes to abandon the scheme of Lord Mayo. It proposes that the limit of income assigned to Provincial Governments should be reduced to relieve the pressure on the imperial treasury by the growing expenditure of the country. Besides, it proposes to lay hold of such surplus balances as the Local Governments might secure by economical management of their territories. It is easy to forecast the results of such a policy which aims at crippling the independent action of the Local Governments. . . .

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, January 23.

THE resources that we can count upon at present are :—Contribution of the Bombay Municipality Rs. 80,000; Ripon Fund Rs. 1,70,000; Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Fund Rs. 45,000; total Rs. 2,95,000, or say nearly three lakhs of rupees. This sum cannot be expected to yield more than rupees 12,000. Now supposing that the Jubilee Commemoration Fund amounts to a lakh of rupees, we shall get some 4,000 rupees more as interest. In all the total of interest on so much fund will amount to 16,000 rupees. This sum, together with the Government contribution of Rs. 25,000, will reach the figure of Rs. 41,000. The Municipality of Bombay has promised to contribute Rs. 5,000. The total amount at the disposal of the Board will amount to Rs. 46,000 or at most to Rs. 50,000. A Technical Institute on a moderate scale can be maintained on so much, the utmost economy being rigidly exercised in the management. The question, however, is if the contributors to the Ripon Memorial will consent to the disposal of the fund in this manner. In connection with this it is fortunate that the name of Her Majesty will be associated with the Institute. This will make many of the contributors forego all their objections. Another way to meet the difficulty is to create a professorship to be called after Lord Ripon and to attach it to the Institute. We are quite certain that those who have contributed to the Ripon Memorial Fund may thus be induced to double the amounts of their contributions, for this double object. His Excellency the Governor has identified himself with and initiated this proposal of a Technical Institute. The influence of his good name will induce many to give liberally for such a noble purpose. If the proposed Institute is not to be a sham and a deceit, its permanence ought to be secured. . . .

INDIAN WORKMAN (English Weekly), Poona, January 27.

THE sanction of 25,000 Rs. is indeed too small a gift on the part of Bombay Government towards establishing a technical school, which is the only means to meet the most pressing wants of the day. But it is a great boon that the Government does even this much. "When fish are rare even a crab is a fish." Besides the Government contribution, we may have an income of as much sum as the above annually from other sources, Municipality, &c, for the maintenance of the proposed technical institution. We may have thus nearly 50,000 Rs. annually for the keeping up the *Victoria Technical Institute*. The sum may just suffice to keep up the institution under strict economy. Now the Jubilee year of the august reign of our beloved Empress will be commemorated in Bombay by establishing the *Victoria Technical Institute*. . . .

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, January 28.

AS the result of His Excellency the Governor's thoughtful care to provide for technical education in the Presidency, we are to have in this city a "Victoria Technical Institute" which will permanently commemorate the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Government have offered to lend the greater part of the hitherto needless Government House at Parel to the new institution, and also to give a grant of

Rs. 25,000 annually. The Institute will be managed by a board composed of 3 representatives of Government, 2 of the Municipality, 2 of the Ripon Fund, one of the Port Trust, one of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and one of the Jamsetjee Trustees. These are the proposals made by His Excellency in Council to the Bombay Municipality, who have now a definite object for which they may contribute the sum of Rs. 80,000 which they have set apart in aid of any permanent memorial of the Jubilee which may be set on foot. The public who are called upon to subscribe to the fund for the celebration of the Jubilee will now do so with all the greater readiness, since the object for which the collected fund will be utilized is now quite defined before them, and it is quite in keeping with their own wishes. But the Ripon Memorial Committee will have a rather difficult point to decide. How are they to give us the promised memorial in honour of Lord Ripon, and also to answer the present call of Government to start a Technical Institute in commemoration of the Jubilee?

BEHAR HERALD and INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, January 29.

BOMBAY is always more practical than Calcutta. While the metropolis of the Empire is holding a grand meeting and adopting resolutions for the celebration of the Jubilee, and making long loyal speeches in support thereof her "sea-girt," sister has already her plan settled for commemorating the auspicious occasion in a manner worthy of our august Sovereign. She has determined to found a permanent institute for technical education as a memorial for the Jubilee. And the decision is a very wise one. Of all the Presidencies, Bombay alone shows a considerable development of the manufacturing industry. And there is consequently a demand for skilled labour in the industrial arts. We hope the proposed school will be the means for supplying this demand, and will further lead to the extension of her manufactures. We have to suggest that the proposed institute should not be solely occupied with educating the people in the existing handicrafts with a view to their improvement, but will also teach them those manufactures for which there are considerable facilities in the country but which unfortunately are all but neglected by the people at present. The manufacture of soap, glass, matches, paper, iron, will at once occur to most minds.

YOUNG BENGAL (English Fortnightly), Calcutta, February 1

IN the Carpenter Shop every item of the business, in the Blacksmith Shop the manufacture of iron and steel tools, cutlery, needles, &c., should be taught. In the Telegraph and Printer's Shop, lessons should be given in every branch. In connection with agriculture, a model farm should be established where students can learn everything about soil, its uses, and agriculture of every description. With regard to ship building, an arrangement should be made with any firm of Calcutta, where students can be apprenticed, and thus can build ships, launches, boats, &c. In the Engineer Shop, too, arrangements should be made with some works in the vicinity of the metropolis. And last of all in the miscellaneous manufacture shop, candles, paper, and other sundries should be manufactured and book-binding and other less important subjects taught. Over and above these, every year one or two students should be sent to England or to America, to get themselves apprenticed in some cloth, match or other important manufactories.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily) Calcutta, February 3.

LET all the rate-payers of Calcutta and all the inhabitants of other parts of Bengal act on our suggestion to raise a Rupee subscription in aid of the proposed Technical College, and the result will, we are sure, exceed general expectation. Such a widespread and far-reaching subscription will be a token of loyalty, which is sure to afford the greatest pleasure personally to Her Majesty. It will also, we think, throw the contemplated demonstration at Bombay completely in the shade. The contributions will not be felt as a hardship by any class, large or small, rich or poor, European or

Native. Here is a practical suggestion, which is also practicable under proper management, and we are glad to find that it has been so widely approved. Our contemporary, the *Statesman*, also likes the idea very much, and commends it strongly for adoption. Let meetings be held in the Wards of the city and in the chief towns and other centres of the rural districts for the purpose of raising a Rupee subscription without delay, and we are sure that in no time a large sum will be collected without giving any just cause for public complaint. Why, then, should not an earnest attempt be made at once to raise such a subscription in furtherance of the object of suitably commemorating the forthcoming Royal Jubilee?

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 4.

WE are not satisfied with Mr. Chamber's division of the subject of technical education into theoretical and practical. We would rather adopt the division of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction of England. They divide the subject into three parts: 1, the instruction of the proprietors and superior managers engaged in the industrial pursuits; 2, the instruction of the foremen; and 3, that of the workmen. Now, this division corresponds to the rough classification of technical instruction we have already referred to, the elementary, the middle and the higher. Following the suggestions of the Commissioners, we see what course of instruction is suited to each of these classes. In schools of the elementary class, great importance is attached to drawing, modelling and the use of tools. These three subjects should be taught not only in technical schools, but in all elementary schools. Whether the pupils intend to become workmen or not, these subjects should form a part of the instruction; and such a reform in the system of primary education will greatly help the progress of technical instruction. There are several industries that may be taught in these elementary technical schools. The Commissioners point out:—"Home and village industries have been in some cases initiated, in others improved and extended, in districts where, from the poverty of the population and of the scarcity of capital, special aids were essential. Notably in Baden, Bavaria, and the Tyrol, in the schools established and maintained for this purpose, wood-carving and inlaying, clock-making, flagstone-work, basket-making and other simple trades, for which there were local materials and aptitude, have been taught with considerable success. In the primary schools in the Black Forest straw-planting is taught to girls." Along with drawing, modelling and manual instruction, we believe that the pupils should receive instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. Such of the pupils of the primary technical schools as cannot continue for higher instruction will find employment in local industries, by which these industries as well as themselves will be benefited. Lord Reay's views regarding schools of this description are in accord with the above.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 6.

IF, for the present, some such subjects as carpentry, weaving, and smithing are introduced into our village schools, we do not mean to say in all their perfection, we will find our village schools much thronged. The question of cost is indeed a great thing to be considered when you are proposing any such thing like this. But we are quite sure that the cost will not be very great at least for making a beginning; and when Government makes a beginning, we are quite sure the various Municipalities as well as liberal-minded persons will help the movement a great deal. The beginning might be a very small one, but it will be made in the right direction. There are some towns or villages which are yet the centres of particular industries, and if, in those places, classes teaching those industries are attached to the primary schools, we have no doubt that the whole population would be much the better of them. And it would not be very costly to set up such classes. What we want to impart to these boys of the artisan classes is not so much the Western ways of working their trade. It will be quite sufficient if the boys in those classes learn the trade in the old way with implements. For instance, if we take the case of Yeola which possesses yet a large weaving industry, a weaving class might, with great advantage, be attached to the school in that place, and it is not necessary to import a Eu-

ropean weaver to teach that class. Some good weaver of the place can be very easily engaged to teach the art for an hour or two daily, or even once or twice in a week, and this will not cost very much. . . .

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 6.

THE Technical College will be an accomplished fact very soon. May we ask through what language instructions will be imparted to its pupils? We shall answer at once and without hesitation—through the vernaculars. Let our countrymen be resolved upon this. If we make up our minds to insist upon English, there must be a waste of eight or nine years in the schools, after which it will be difficult for any man to adopt a profession in the technical line. Whereas, let the vernaculars be encouraged, and a boy may begin his life at once, and his knowledge and proficiency will advance together. No national progress can ever be made with a foreign language as the medium of instruction, for all new ideas proceed from within and are shaped in the vernacular of the heart. To try to force English upon the mind would be to introduce some thing that is very unnatural. Consider at the same time what an impetus our scheme will afford to the vernacular literature of the country.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, February 9.

IT is very gratifying to learn that it has been decided to establish a technical school at Jabalpur in commemoration of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India. All credit is due to the good people of Jabalpur, especially to Mr. C. W. MacMinn, Deputy Commissioner of that district, for bringing about the establishment of this very useful and much-needed institution. Had it not been for their unremitting efforts, the people of the Central Provinces would have to look to other provinces for the technical education of their children. The aspirations of our technical school need not, in our opinion, be high for some years to come. We need not aim at imparting instruction in higher branches of scientific knowledge. We do not want to train Professors, because we are not in immediate need of them. All we want for the present is clever artisans and manufacturers trained in practical mechanical arts and other useful industries. Let our school be a feeder to the scientific colleges which are about to be established elsewhere in India. Our artisans are almost starving, as they are not able to compete with, and hold their own against, the products of the Western machinery which have thrown them in the back ground. The would-be school ought to aim at reviving the local arts and manufactures which are fast decaying, and ameliorating the condition of our working classes.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

SALEM SWADESAMHIMANI (Tamil Bi-monthly), February 1.

OUR graduates and other educated men do a good deal about science and literature. But they have altogether neglected that art which would make India wealthy, and which would raise it in the scale of nations. It is time now that we should improve our position and educate our children so as to qualify them to be traders and merchants. Technical institutes must be established all over the country, and the energy of our youth should be directed towards finding out means to improve our resources. It is because our indigenous industries have been unable to cope with European manufactures that our country is being drained to the very last pic.

SWADESAMITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), February 2.

INDIA is unique among the nations of the world in its lack of commercial enterprise. We have Vakeels more than enough, and it would be impossible to expect that the Government could be able to provide employment for all our graduates. India has

reaped very many benefits during the reign of Queen Victoria, and it would be a fitting completion of her fifty years' rule if it is marked by directing the energies of our youth towards industrial pursuits. Our sons are purposely educated to enter the Government service, and few parents think of the importance to the country and for themselves of making their sons traders and merchants. If we grow cotton in India, it must go to England to make us cloth. If we have materials for making paper much better and which could be more cheaply obtained, they remain unutilized. Similarly, we have materials for every useful work: only there is neither the indigenous talent nor the training, nor the capital, for turning them to account. We, therefore, most willingly appreciate the movement for establishing a technical institute in honour of the Queen-Empress.

ANANDAPILAKSHIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, February 5.

OF the three objects for which Jubilee funds will be utilized, that for the Victoria Technical Institute will command itself to all. The country sadly wants technical education, and memorable as the reign of Queen Victoria has been for the spread of education and civilisation in this country, it would be a fitting memento of the completion of 50 years' beneficent sway, if it is marked by the establishment of technical schools all over the country. India's resources are very great and the intelligence of her sons is undisputed. But that intelligence has not been directed towards multiplying the resources of the country by betaking themselves to industrial and other commercial purposes.

OLDI AKHBAI (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, February 12.

IF the well-wishers of India are in earnest as regards technical education, they should, as a nation, exert their best in establishing in different parts of India trading companies, and the profit realized from that source should be set apart for educating the children of the soil in the Western arts and sciences, and, if need be, to send them to Europe for acquiring complete knowledge

BODHASUDHAKAR (Marathi Weekly), Satara, February 2.

THE Bombay Government have been aware of the crying want of a technical institute, but they could not undertake the work owing to financial pressure and absence of public support. The auspicious Jubilee day is now fixed to found such an institute, towards the expense of which the Government liberally promises to pay Rs. 25,000 annually in addition to grant of premises for such a school. The total funds, however, are insufficient to put the scheme in a good form.

JAGADADARSHA (Marathi Weekly), Ahmednagar, February 6.

LORD REAY deserves praise for his genuine desire to promote technical education in India. The promise of Government support, though modest, is the remarkable outcome of the endeavours of Lord Reay, at a time when the financial condition is far from being promising. What he has done we must feel gratitude for. The working capital at our disposal is not even a tithe of what is required to launch the scheme on a fair scale. However, a modest beginning is possible, and contributions should incessantly pour in to increase its usefulness.

The PRASHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, February 8.

WE see no need to contribute to the Imperial Institute in London. We are aware of the propriety of its furtherance by all subjects of the Queen, and would willingly have done so had there been an occasion for an urgent local memorial in India. A Technical Institute is a great desideratum here for want of which the indigenous crafts and industries are fast dying out.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), January 21.

THERE is no fear now of the Rs. 80,000, subscribed by the Bombay Municipality for a permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, being diverted to some other purpose than the establishment of a Victoria Technical Institute; for, it would be a disregard of public opinion as well as of Government intentions if a diversion were made. Public opinion being decidedly in favour of a technical institute, there will be no difficulty in devoting the Municipal contribution to the same purpose. But the main question is, how far will funds be forthcoming from the general public? The sum of Rs. 80,000 subscribed by the Municipality being not so adequate for such a large undertaking, the public must come forward with liberal subscriptions to swell the amount. We, therefore, strongly recommend men of all castes and creeds in Bombay to make up as large a sum as possible for the institute.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, January 21.

NO other work than the establishment of a large technical institute in our midst can adequately commemorate such an important event as the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's reign. In asking two representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund to be taken on the board of management of the Victoria Technical Institute, the Government intends to incorporate this fund also in the undertaking. The memory of the popular ex-Viceroy being about to be perpetuated in a work of the same sort, the aim of the Government to absorb the Ripon Memorial Fund in the Victoria Institute may be in some degree justified, but it is a matter for consideration whether the promoters of the Ripon Fund will accede to this proposal.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 23.

THE annual sum of Rs. 25,000, contributed by the Bombay Government to the Victoria Institute, added to the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 by the Bombay Municipality for the same purpose, makes a fair start. If, by some arrangement or other, the income accruing from the funds of the Ripon Memorial Fund and the second Sir Jamsetjee's Memorial Fund be diverted to the same object, the Bombay public will have a fine opportunity of commemorating the Jubilee by the establishment of a large technical institute supported by three or four sources.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 23.

IT would be a matter of great regret if the fund for perpetuating the memory of such a benevolent saviour of India as Lord Ripon were diverted to another purpose, for it would deter future subscribers from contributing to other funds. This is patent, that the present fund for the Ripon Technical College is very inadequate; it would be better if the name of Lord Ripon be perpetuated in some way or other in connection with the Victoria Institute by the establishment of a Ripon Professorship or Fellowship.

YEZDAN PARANT (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, January 23.

THE Victoria Technical Institute will undoubtedly be a fitting memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign, and on establishing it we congratulate the Government of Lord Reay. There was much talk and discussion about a technical institute in our midst, but nothing practical was done to further the good object of technical education. Lord Reay's Government, however, taking advantage of the Jubilee, have resolved to mark the lines of a technical institute by giving an annual grant of Rs. 25,000, supplemented by funds subscribed by the Municipality and the general public. They have also given the Park Government House as a local habitation for the proposed Institute. This act of Lord Reay's Government is highly praiseworthy.

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed.—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Earl of Dufferin's Jubilee speech has called forth an odd mixture of feelings from Native writers, according to a few of whom it meant nothing but "empty rhetoric"; while the majority, abandoning themselves to the charm of his eloquence and earnest goodwill, anticipate great reformatory concessions at no distant period, some even venturing to fix the date on the celebration of the Jubilee in England. But many of our contemporaries seem to deprecate His Excellency not committing himself to any distinct declaration of policy as regards Native India. Up to this time the whole thing has struck the Native Press as music without corresponding echoes in the hearts of the people, as poetry in language without substantial results in the realities of prose and practice—all personal good wishes with which his Government would seem to have not over much to do. It is something, however, that His Excellency sees the logical unfitness in the constitution of the different schemes connected with the Government of India. A more extensive practical application of the policy of Lord Halifax is insisted upon as regards Native representation, both in the legislative and executive departments of the State. Others think that it is the tremendous opposition offered by Anglo-Indians, both official and non-official, which is the main cause of obstruction to the strenuous efforts made by Lord Dufferin for the good of the natives of India.

In the discussion of the Public Service Commission, the Native Press points out the superior advantages in local matters in almost every respect possessed by the Indian candidate over those supposed to be acquired by English Civil Servants. The method of judging of educated Natives generally by the type of Native Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and other Native revenue and police subordinate officers, who, being indifferently educated and selected more for their servile pliability than for superior mental qualifications, are necessarily a low stamp of men, is condemned as extremely unfair. The limit of age again presses forward for discussion, and the urgency of its being raised is still being insisted on. The disinterested evidence given by a few of the more distinguished Anglo-Indian witnesses before the Commission is held up to admiration. As to the comparative merit of the British Civilian Judge and the Native Subordinate Judge, it has been admitted on all hands that, on matters of fact, the Subordinate Judge has been found more frequently right than his Civilian European superior. Then as to the respective merits of the examinations proposed to be held simultaneously in England and India: the examinations to be held in the latter are opposed by most of the Mahomedan and other class journals, which adduce arguments in support of their opposition. This branch of the question is somewhat extensively discussed. In short, the constitution of the Indian Government on a perfectly European basis would seem to be not only unjust, but as impracticable as it is anomalous. The Vernacular Press presents the financial aspect of the question for the consideration of the Commission and recommends a reduction of

the enormous salary of the upper Government and a proportionate increase likewise in the uncovenanted service.

Mr. Slagg's return to Parliament has been hailed with acclamation by the Native Press, with whom his name is becoming a "household word." He has been greatly missed for some time, and his entering Parliament again is looked upon as signifying a reaction in favour of Mr. Gladstone. This fortunate event has revived the hopes of some of our contemporaries as regards the fulfilment of the promise made some years ago as to the institution of a Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of India. It is gratifying to note the variety of ways in which Mr. Slagg's return to Parliament is discussed by the Native Press. His predilections and sympathies for India are well known to them, and have awakened in their minds the title with which he was formally welcomed by them, viz., the second Member for Hindostan, a worthy successor of Henry Fawcett, like whom Mr. Slagg is a strong advocate of Indian administrative reforms, as he is alleged to be the originator of the promised Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs. But above all reforms his name stands in special connection with the movement for reconstituting the India Council.

Now that the unfortunate Cambay case is over and the accused has been found guilty, the Native Press no longer hesitates to speak its mind freely. The Commissioners have, in their condemnation of Mr. Wilson, but vindicated a principle of justice and their own uprightness. It is true that the Civil Service has a prestige to maintain, but not at the sacrifice of principle or in order to shield an unworthy member. Such a person, screened, would corrupt the best service in the world. But the depth of degradation to which the accused has brought himself is made a subject of general commiseration. Indeed, it would appear that the prompt manner in which the late Political Agent of Cambay has been dealt with has somewhat taken the Native Press by surprise, though there are others of the opinion that he has been rather leniently dealt with, considering the disgraceful character of his offence. Others think the example set by the Bombay Government is well worthy of imitation by the sister Presidencies. But notwithstanding the opprobrium fixed on the accused, the other party does not escape sharp rebuke from the Press for having acted so weakly in the beginning, considering the grossly insulting nature of the proposals made to him. Great credit is given to Messrs. Moore and Naylor for maintaining the prestige of the Indian Civil Service not only in the estimation of the Natives, but of that also of all respectable and right-thinking men.

Another instance of official highhandedness of a daring character, so aptly illustrative by all accounts of the "savage in broadcloth," is the Rungpore Deer Shooting case. The characteristic defect in the investigation of this case was, according to Native Press, its extreme tardiness, Sir Rivers Thompson having no alternative but to ultimately decide against the culprits. The conviction is attributed to the skill displayed by Mr. Mammohan Ghose in cross-examining this worthy trio. The doubtful efficacy of the punishment meted out to at least one of these being rendered doubly so by his timely resignation, is a noticeable feature in the case, which has not escaped the criticism of the Native journals. Another circumstance to which the case owes its partial success is the fact of the parties aggrieved being people of substantial means and able to employ legal assistance, but for which the case might have been relegated to the vast majority of wrongs unredressed.

The death of the late Dr. Anandibai Joshi has been a theme of universal regret with the Native Press. A career full of promise to her countrywomen has been cruelly cut short, and it is natural that such an occurrence should cast a gloom over the community who regarded her trials and triumphs as something worthy of national homage.

LORD DUFFERIN'S JUBILEE SPEECH.

The *BENGALÉE* (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 19.

HIS EXCELLENCY announces on this memorable occasion, (and the announcement was made with a warmth to which all who heard him could bear testimony) that he would rejoice if he could place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status of those Native gentlemen, who, by the policy of Lord Halifax, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils. In plain language, His Excellency says that he would be glad and happy if, during his Viceroyalty, he could reconstitute the Legislative Councils. We are thankful for this declaration—a declaration far more emphatic than any His Excellency has yet made. As a personal expression of sympathy we welcome it; and we also feel that the sympathy of the Viceroy in favour of a public question goes far to bring about its satisfactory solution: for the Cabinet must be guided by the views of the Viceroy in Council. We have received a personal pledge for which we are grateful; but we long for a pledge on behalf of the Government over which His Excellency presides.

The *MAHARATTA* (English Weekly), Poona, February 20.

ITs importance will immediately be perceived when we say that therein the Viceroy expressed himself to be in perfect sympathy with the "natural ambition of native gentlemen to be more extensively associated with their rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs," and his Lordship was further pleased to say that he "would be happy if he could place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was wisely given by Lord Hastings." This was a remarkable declaration and, coming from the lips of so cautious a statesman as Lord Dufferin, it is significant. The report of the Public Service Commission will soon be placed before his Lordship, and he will then have an opportunity of proving his readiness to give the Natives a more extensive share in the administration of the country. We also hope that Lord Dufferin will not stop his benevolent work with the executive branch only. We earnestly urge him to see his way to give the natives of India a more extensive share also in the Legislative Councils of their country.

The *TRIBUNE* (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, February 23 and 26.

HIS LORDSHIP fully recognises that the liberal policy initiated by Sir Charles Wood's Education Despatch of 1854 should be carried to its logical conclusion. This is exactly what the late Viceroy did, but his strenuous efforts in the direction of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the educated classes in this country by removing their political disabilities met with tremendous opposition at the hands of the Anglo-Indian community, both official and non-official. After what has fallen from Lord Dufferin's own lips, let us hope that his Lordship will do all that lies in his power to reform the existing system of administration in the direction indicated. His Lordship has merely to give effect to the resolutions unanimously adopted at the Second National Congress which met at Calcutta last Christmas week. There can be no manner of doubt that those resolutions embody the wishes and sentiments of the educated classes from one end of the country to the other. . . . The speech delivered by Lord Dufferin on the occasion of the Jubilee—which we reviewed in our last—is remarkable from several points of view. That it is a piece of oration characteristic of the Viceroy's reputation for eloquence and oratory, needs no special mention. It is full of sentiments of kindness and regard for the educated classes; and people thought they were hearing Lord Ripon again. Again, while sympathising deeply with the aspirations of the educated Natives for more extensive share in the administration of the affairs of their country, it holds out a strong hope that his Lordship, before leaving these shores, will try his best to enlarge the basis of Legislative

Councils. May he render his rule in India memorable in history by associating it with a full and adequate development of the policy originated in the Charter.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 24.

IT is hardly necessary to say that the Viceregal reply to the several addresses, presented on the occasion of the Jubilee, fell short of the expectations of the people. But we have no reason to suppose that, this was owing to any lack of good wishes on the part of the Viceroy. For, evidently his Lordship had not everything in his own way in framing the document. His Lordship was seen to be under a sensation of nervous tremor when he began to read the speech. The speech was one of the sublimest of speeches that was ever delivered. On such occasions a large amount of poetry is allowed, and we, therefore, do not mean any discredit when we say that the speech, though it contains a good deal of prose, contains also a large amount of poetry.

DNYAN PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, February 24.

THE warm sympathy expressed with the aims and objects of those who advocate political reforms in this country, with a view to ensure the increased association of the influential and educated leaders of Indian public opinion in the administration of the country, will, we have no doubt, be very gratifying and encouraging to the promoters of such reforms and of the National Congresses. As we have already pointed out in these columns, the Second Indian National Congress, which met at Calcutta last Christmas, demonstrated very clearly that the desire and demand for the reconstitution of our Legislative Councils on an enlarged and improved basis was not confined to any particular province nor to any particular section of the Indian nation, but was universal. And we are thankful to Lord Dufferin for his having taken the earliest opportunity not only of expressing his full sympathy with that desire and demand, but also of intimating in unequivocal terms that he would be "glad and happy" if "during his sojourn among them circumstances permitted him to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils."

KANADA SUVARTI (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, February 25.

IT could not have escaped the shrewd mind of Lord Dufferin that the community that would most particularly be interested in this portion of his speech, would attach additional weight to his words on account of the importance of the occasion which called them forth from him. It may fairly be said that Lord Dufferin has hitherto scrupulously abstained from giving out his real views on Native aims and aspirations, and we are all the more thankful to him for this frank avowal of his sympathy with the educated Natives. It now remains to be seen how far he will exert to put his views into practice, and what he will do to satisfy those political aspirations which he has pronounced to be quite "legitimate."

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 25 and 28.

THERE is not one among the many "imperative duties" which he enumerates, and to which he exhorts educated Natives to devote their energies, which cannot be more satisfactorily discharged by the Government coming to the help of the people. We will take a single instance. His Excellency very rightly includes agricultural and industrial

improvement among these 'imperative' duties. But at this very moment how is this improvement sought to be brought about in some of the European States? It is a well-known fact that some of the most advanced countries in the world, such as France, Germany and the United States, have found it necessary to protect native industries by a system of bounties and protective duties. Recently the Italian Government decided to impose a duty on imported grain with a view to relieve agricultural distress. Even in England, the home of free trade and the only country that has spontaneously adopted its principles, there is a distinct reaction against it. If India had an independent Government, she would have acted like the continental countries of Europe and would not have placed herself in competition with a nation of such gigantic and unlimited resources as England. . . . In his remarkable speech on the Jubilee day, His Excellency the Viceroy made a sublime forecast of the future of England's mission in India. To one outcome of this future in particular he referred in touching language, which he described to be "to evolve, from its (India's) present intricate and imperfectly adjusted mechanism a homogeneous community, so well balanced and co-ordinated, so united in its material interests and moral convictions as to form a loyal, patriotic and compacted whole." Paraphrased in ordinary language, this means that one of the results looked forward to in the distant future is the transformation of present India into a federation of its different provinces. The creation of such a homogeneous and united India is the ambition of the Indian patriots. There is nothing impossible or chimerical in this ambition. Within the present century we have seen Germany grown into a united and powerful country, dictating peace to the world, from a condition of internal war and disintegration caused by the jealousy and oppression of two hundred petty and hostile Chiefs.

INDIAN Echo (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 26.

THERE is one phase of the speech that is too much prominent, and we do not know how to account for it in such a master of the English language as His Excellency: it is the great vein of eulogy that goes swelling on through the whole oration: there is too much of "the English people," "the English rulers" "the British nation," and "British interests." This idea at length bursts forth in this profoundly real and therefore deeply impressive sentence— (the British nation and its rulers have been called upon) *to (among other things) safeguard and to develop the enormous moral and material British interests which have become inextricably implicated with those of the Natives of the soil.* For the rest it is all a *beau idéal*, it is all a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we are all requested to wait for a political Socrates in the fullness of a millennium to bring down the divine Nemesis from the clouds.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, February 26.

LORD DUFFERIN'S name is honourably connected with the introduction of representative government into Egypt. We earnestly hope that his Lordship will signalize his rule in India by carrying out a similar policy. He has still three years before him, and when he sincerely desires to see Natives more largely associated with the ruling class in the management of their affairs, he should take up in right earnest the question of reorganizing the Legislative Councils. The reconstitution of these Councils—their conversion from shams into realities—is a measure indispensable for the good government of the country. It is true that the existing constitution of our Legislative Councils cannot be altered without an Act of Parliament. But if Lord Dufferin should strongly recommend the change, his proposals will surely receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Home Government. At any rate, his Lordship ought to do all that lies in his power to give effect to his liberal views: and if his efforts be not crowned with success, it will be the misfortune of the people of India, and not his fault. There can be no doubt that he owes it to himself to try his best to promote the introduction of the reforms, which he considers necessary. . . .

• *The EAST (English Weekly) Dacca, February 26.*

THE Viceroy's speech, although exceedingly valuable as an oration for its eloquence and the vigour and beauty of its language, does not in any way fulfil the eager hopes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. Beyond giving a slight and uncertain hint, the Viceroy held forth no hope to the anxious and expectant crowd who looked up to him, when he rose to speak.....May we yet hope that the hint of the recognition of our Legislative Councils, on a more popular basis that the Viceroy was pleased to give, will be clothed in a definite shape on the actual day of the celebration of the Jubilee? If this be done, not only the Empress's Jubilee, but also the administration of Lord Dufferin will be remembered and cherished with feelings of loyalty and gratitude by her Indian subjects. . . .

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 27.

THE thanks of the Indian communities are due to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for the soothing message of modification in the constitution of our Legislative Councils; but how many such promises yet remain to be realised! The eligibility of the natives of this country to higher posts in the services was proclaimed by an Act of Parliament as far back as the year 1833, and its purpose was more effectually confirmed, may emphasised later on when the Civil Service was thrown open, and yet what do we find? The great service is still as close a preserve as it could possibly be, and the same may equally be said of the uncovenanted and other services. Our Magna Charta of 1858 puts the sons of the soil on almost the same level with her Majesty's European British subjects, but the promises are still deferred even to this day, and the result is that official promises have failed to beget that amount of confidence among the people which they ought otherwise to beget. We have no desire to cast a shadow of doubt upon the Viceregal half-suppressed, half inanimate announcement, but once more the announcement has passed the stage of practical activity: it is just possible that many an official spoke may be put into it, and the boom may still be withheld from us for ever. If at all Lord Dufferin has under his consideration a scheme for a modification of our Councils, he could have well afforded to announce it on the Jubilee day, because in doing so, he would have associated the change with Her Majesty's Jubilee, and thus given it the weight of a royal sanction.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 27.

THE Viceroy's speech, in reply to the addresses of congratulation tendered to him for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on Jubilee day at Calcutta, is an important deliverance—impressive, terse and eloquent, yet sober and earnest. It is not a mere rose-coloured description or exaggeration; but while vividly pointing out that much has been effected in the past by the Government, it also as clearly indicates that a great deal yet remains to be done both by it and by the people, each in their own lines, for the happiness of the country: it moreover, we are glad to think, holds out a promise of some boon from the former, but fails not to remind the latter of their own responsibilities and share of work.

INDU PRIKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 28.

HIS EXCELLENCY takes not only a survey of the past but a peep into the future, and it is in this peep into the future that His Excellency discloses a feeling of sympathy with the people, an enlightened appreciation of the conditions of Government in this country, and an attitude altogether so friendly to Native interests that it will not fail to be received with the utmost reassurance and gratification. These words seem to us to mean no conventional greeting. They are not in the usual formal style of benediction all

rounds. Coming from a cautious Viceroy, and one not yet known to be quite overflowing with excessive sympathies, the words seem to betoken the dawn of a new era of constitutional government in India and convey as good a promise as the deliberate words of a Viceroy, uttered on a solemn state occasion, can make it. They seem to proceed from conviction. We know that the question of representative Legislative Councils has long been a subject of thought and enquiry with the Viceroy. In private conversations in Bombay, His Excellency is known to have given expression to views of similar import. But their utterance on an occasion like the Jubilee invests them with a peculiar significance, and marks an expression of deliberate opinion.

YOUNG BENGAL (English Fortnightly), Calcutta, March 1.

WE know from a very reliable source that it is in the contemplation of Lord Dufferin's Government to grant representation in the Legislative Councils to the people. Now we take it, the Jubilee was the best opportunity for declaring the policy of Government in this respect. A real statesman would have done so. We have a long speech full of rapid rhetoric and no substantial concession made to the people. The odious Arms Act will have sooner or later to be repealed. The Jubilee was just the occasion when the news of its repeal would have increased the enthusiasm and loyalty of the people towards their sovereign a hundredfold. But Lord Dufferin is not one of those who know how to take opportunity by the forelock, and so this Act, so universally detested, is still allowed to disgrace the Statute Book, and in the place of its repeal we are treated to some lines of empty rhetoric by His Excellency who has finished by reminding us of the interesting fact that we are his *filior* subjects and *brothers*.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, March 5.

LORD DUFFERIN excels in the mosaic art of making an effective speech, and he can with ease and grace give beauty and attraction to his own creations, and with the same facility clothe facts, well known, with a dignity and eloquence which give them the appearance of novelty. It is more than a mere compliment he has offered in his Jubilee address in respect to the loyalty of the two hundred millions of this land, the vast body of subjects acknowledging allegiance to the British Throne. He has well said that the "unanimity and spontaneity" of the testimony has "no parallel in any other country in the world." There was no pressure which forced any demonstration of fealty to the Crown. It was spontaneous and it was unanimous. It was so, and it will be so, as long as the confidence raised in the British rule lasts; and the latter, it is to be hoped, will be spared the common fatality of all mundane institutions to age and perish. We wish that the interests of the English and the Native will always be inseparable like the union of milk and water, and we further desire that the balance of justice will ever be maintained in future years with the growth of the Empire.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, March 5.

WE hold it, and we do so without meaning any disrespect to Her Majesty, that no portion of the credit for all the good things that have taken place in this country during the last fifty years is due to her. If so, the discredit for all the bad things must be hers also. A recital of the former would inevitably revive the memory of the latter of which a portion, to say the least, is unhappily not inconsiderable. We need not recount them here. It would be sufficient to say that for all the benefits conferred upon this country, there have been great many wrongs—personal as well as national—that have been done to her; and to acquiesce in Lord Dufferin's statement would amount to an indirect admission that India has no grievances to complain of. Our wrongs may not be wrongs, and there may not be just grounds for our grievances in the estimation of our rulers, but the people surely feel heavy with the sense of them. It may be that all told, they were

not better off under their Native Government; but their present expectations are not adequately realised. Fulfilments fall far short of those expectations, and it would be nearest to our heart, if in all our disappointments and lacerated feelings we could keep the Empress Victoria out of sight. . . .

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The *BANGABASI* (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 19.

THE Viceroy made a speech in reply to all the addresses. What Lord Dufferin said displays his great political insight, moderation and intellectual power. After saying that representation may be granted to the people of India, his Lordship added that the people should turn their attention more to the agriculture and manufactures of the country. His Lordship did not even forget the social question. By referring to this question, his Lordship has given very good advice to the Babus. We are glad of this. But we do not entertain much hope. For really good advice does not find a place in the ears of the Babus.

THE *SHOMPRAKASHI* (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 21.

IT is needless to say that the utterances of the Viceroy were worthy of the occasion. If the administrative policy in India be pursued in such an impartial manner, then the British Government will continue to exist in this country so long as the sun and the moon last.

THE *ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA* (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 21.

THE despair caused in the minds of the people of India by the British administration, has been removed by this festival. The feelings of loyalty, excited on account of this festival, have been encouraged by the speech of Lord Dufferin. In the course of the speech his Lordship said that the Queen is always anxious for the welfare of her Indian subjects. What Lord Dufferin said about the Queen is not incorrect. So the people of India have now learnt that the Queen, whom they regarded as step-mother, is not so. Although the authorities have, on this occasion, tried to seduce us with some worthless titles, we will continue to be loyal as before.

THE *DAINIK* (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, February 22.

MORE earnestly than the Viceroy, and with greater respect, we also say that the virtues of Her Majesty, as stated by the Viceroy, are her companions in the every day life of Her Majesty. If Her Majesty was the sole owner of India, then these virtues would undoubtedly have been a great safeguard. But the British Queen has to bow to the British people. She will have to turn to the side of British interest, and every one will have to admit that the British interest is not always in accordance with justice, righteousness and duty; and for this we blame the British nation and the British Parliament. No one can blame the Empress Victoria.

THE *SANACHAR* (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 23.

WE most humbly bow to the advice given by the Viceroy. But political force is the basis of all noble objects, and in all countries all noble objects are initiated and carried out by the Government. Improvement in agriculture has not solely been

effected through the efforts of the people. In all countries the Government has tried and is now trying for it. Sanitary improvements will not be effected through the efforts of the people. Of course, the people are concerned with their social question. Except this, in whatever direction you turn your eyes, you will find that without Government help nothing can be done in any country.

SURAVI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 24.

THE Jubilee has come and gone. The poor people of India, being forgetful of their sorrow, poverty and slavery, addressed the Queen-mother with feelings of joy and respect, and paid homage to the throne of that mother who is residing at a great distance, and also prayed to the gods for long life to her. But what have they got in return? Empty and hollow words. Loyalty is a great virtue of the people of India. They are followers of an ascetic religion. They do not look after results. The words K. C. S. L. K.C.I.E., Raja Bahadur, Raja, Nawab, Nawab Bahadur, Maha Mahopadhyaya and Shamsul Uluah, are nothing but empty words.

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, March 4.

THE Jubilee speech of the Viceroy, although marked by unsurpassed eloquence and diplomatic skill, still lacks elements strong enough to produce conviction and certainty of promises held forth therein. The felicitous expressions and their melody are charming, but days of practical action have long succeeded those of empty sweet speech-making. The tranquillity and peace that is reigning in India is not the outcome so much of contentment brought about by a wise and happy rule, as of helpless disappointment.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly) Tanna, March 6.

THE Viceroy, in his Jubilee speech, openly acknowledges the necessity of introduction of certain measures, without which the British Government would not be supposed to apply those high principles of generous administration which they publicly profess. The generous course of education pursued by the Government has produced men competent enough, without whose direct influence and co-operation the tone of the administration is impossible to improve. The aspirations of the Natives are legitimate and genuine, and it would be wrong and disastrous to baulk them.

THE *Bakul* (Marathi Weekly, Ratnagiri, March 6), remarks that the administration of Lord Dufferin has so long been barren of any important practical measures, but his Jubilee speech raises hopes of some solid reform being effected under his regime.

ANDRAPRAKASIKAI (Telugu Weekly), Madras, February 23.

THE Jubilee honours have been promiscuously conferred. There is no order or method in the bestowal. Instead of such empty titles, the people of this country would have been much more satisfied, if some real privilege, for which they have been clamouring for a long time, had been conferred on them. But the Viceroy in his speech says that he sympathises with our aspirations. Therefore, we can reasonably expect that on the real Jubilee day, the prayers of the people will meet with some response.

AIMBADAM ANDUN (Tamil Weekly), Trichinopoly, February 26.

THE greatest rejoicings have been observed throughout India on the day of the Jubilee, and the declarations made by the various heads of the Governments were

calculated to restore confidence. The occasion might have been marked by some tangible concession made to the aspirations of the educated classes. At any rate, the declaration of the policy which the Viceroy intends to follow is of the most reassuring character.

SALEM PATRIOT (Tamil Fortnightly), Salem, March 1.

THE question forces itself upon us, namely, "what has been the outcome of the Jubilee?" Of course, prisoners have been released and there have been grand *lanashas* every where. But on occasions like these, the people of this country are wont to expect some tangible concession made to them. Although there has been none such, yet the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy is calculated to assure the people that if not now, at least on the 20th June, the opportunity will be availed of to make some concession to the demands of the people of this country.

SUDESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, March 2.

THE Viceroy's speech on the occasion of the Jubilee has been read with interest by one and all. His Excellency sympathises with the aspirations of the educated class and believes that their demands should, to a considerable extent, be satisfied. His Excellency promises to do his best for the fulfilment of the generous mission of Great Britain in India. His Excellency rightly remarked that with the help of the educated classes, the government of the country must be easier and more fruitful of benefits now than it has been before. These sentiments are noble, generous and statesmanly. This declaration of His Excellency's policy has more than ever tended to endear him to the people of this country.

The KOU-I-NOUR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, March 3.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy's speech, on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration, is not only an illustration of his well-known eloquence, but opens the door of great hopes for India, and shuts the mouths of those who always blame the educated classes of this country and their acts, writings and conduct, pointing these out as seditious. Wise and far-sighted men do not take those acts of the educated class as revolutionary, but they see that a great change is being brought about in India's constitution, and that is the result of the Western education which the British Government so liberally have conferred on the Natives.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 19.

IF the great manufacturers of a country like England should look to Government support from time to time, what wonder is there if the people of India should need it? Government has not yet supplemented the efforts of the Indian people in a sufficient manner to develop the resources of the country. We have no Commissions out here as in England, no technical schools have been started here as in England: and hence trade and industry do not develop in India to the same extent as in England. Faint efforts in the direction of establishing technical schools in our midst have been put forth, on which experienced people do not look with much complacence. Advancement in agricultural operations cannot be hoped for unless Government support is accorded, and unless agricultural schools are started in India on the model of similar institutions in England. His Excellency the Viceroy should devote his attention to the carrying out of such reforms instead of approving their importance: and if the announcement of such resolve of the Government had been embodied in the Jubilee speech, it would have been received with satisfaction by the people. . . .

THE *Yezdan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, February 20), says that the words of the Viceroy, which gave utterance to the pleasure it would afford His Excellency if the political status of the natives of India was augmented by his efforts, were hopeful enough. But they could prove of real value only when action is taken in accordance with the spirit of those words. . . .

THE *Hitechhu* (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, February 24), observes that the people of India fully expected that the Viceroy would seize the opportunity which the occasion of the Jubilee afforded, to grant any one of the several prayers of the Native community. . . .

THE *Sarya Prakash* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, February 26), says that unless the Viceroy pays his attention to the development of higher education in India, and to the introduction of moral instruction in all the grades of educational institutions, to the increase of powers to the people for the purposes of self-government, to the establishment of Volunteer Corps in the country, and to the establishment of military colleges in India, he will never be able to unite the different communities of India into one homogeneous whole as a nation

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, February 19.

TO acquire adequate efficiency for the discharge of duties such as the members of the Civil Service are charged with, there is greater need on the part of a selected English candidate to travel over different parts of the country with a view to acquaint himself with Indian life in all its phases than for an Indian to have a knowledge of the English life and manners. At present the English Civilian, coming out to this country without any knowledge of it except what they have from Histories and see in Maps, simultaneously have to learn their duty and to do it. The Indian candidates are quite at home in this respect. They have not to acquire that knowledge of the country which is so essentially necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties and in which any extensive and intimate acquaintance with English life is not called into any active requisition, and whatever of it is absolutely necessary is supplied by the English education which they obtain in this country. Learning their duties and discharging them at the same time, on the part of the young English Civilian, is pretty much like the learning of "the art of shaving by vivisection." Such is not the case with the Indian Civilian. . . .

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 23 and March 4.

THAT the present class of Native Magistrates are not superior men may be admitted. But they are by no means specimens of those that will enter the Covenanted Civil Service under any system that may be devised for the purpose. Most of our present Deputy Collectors are officers that have risen from a comparatively low position, and the class of Sub-Magistrates, Tahsildars and Police Inspectors are not the best material from which Deputy Collectors might be appointed. Subserviency and corruption are part and parcel of their official existence. We have known of Collectors treating Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars as their menial servants, and showing particular favour to those that are universally known to be corrupt and inefficient. Of course, there are exceptions; but the majority are of the above description. How can we expect men so brought up to be independent and fearless in the discharge of responsible duties? They are in most cases men of indifferent education, and the low pay they receive and the enormous powers

entrusted to them have an utterly demoralising effect. And then the system of procuring supplies for every English official that happens to go on circuit in the district renders it almost impossible for any Native subordinate official to be honest. It is men that have risen amidst such circumstances that are, as a rule, appointed as Deputy Collectors, and woe to the country if the Civil Service should admit into its ranks Natives of this description. To form any idea of the efficiency of Native Magistrates in the higher rank from the character and work of Native Subordinate Magistrates is extremely unfair. The aptitude of Natives for the administration of civil justice has been vindicated by educated Natives; and their aptitude with regard to criminal justice will be similarly vindicated if you introduce Natives of sufficient training and general education. Without this safeguard which is essential in the case of all responsible duties no matter whether they are entrusted to Englishmen or Natives, it will be unfair and unjust to the Native community to place them in high situations. Anglo-Indians, well-known for their sympathy with the people and for their intimate knowledge of them, like Mr. Justice West and Dr. Miller, hold it as their opinion that for a long time to come, say at least for two generations, the controlling and directing centre of the Government should be Englishmen; and in this view every thoughtful Native will agree. We should, therefore, oppose a scheme of reforming the Civil Service by which the Europeans will be altogether eliminated from its higher ranks. We do not attach much importance to the existence of caste and racial distinctions as disqualifications against Native advancement; because such distinctions have never been considered in any other country in the world to justify a foreign race monopolising all political power and public offices. We believe that Mr. Beveridge is right when he says that as executive officers Natives would act impartially and would be able to cope with difficulties. The only justification for retaining the chief directive service for Englishmen is that their presence is wanted to train and qualify the people for the difficult art of self-government. Towards producing this grand result Mr. Cotton's suggestion, that the present system of district administration should be modified and some of the functions now exercised by Magistrates should be transferred to representative private individuals or bodies chosen by the people, is a very good suggestion. The idea is not new to the Government. Already a portion of the work which District officers used to do formerly is done by municipalities and local boards, and the result has been such as to justify a further extension of that policy. We do not see why much of the Police, Forest, Abkari, and magisterial work, now done by District officers and controlled by different departments, should not be carried on under the supervision of a Native Committee organized on a representative basis. The District officers will control it from outside, but not from within, as they now control Municipal bodies. In fact, these Committees and bodies will be so many councils to the Collector who will consult them on all important matters while carrying on the routine work himself as at present.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, February 21.

AS to the age question, both European and Indian opinion seem to be generally unanimous as to the necessity of raising age from the present limit of 19 to 21 or even 23 years; and we sincerely hope that one of the chief results of the present Commission's investigations will be the raising of the present maximum limit of age. If this consummation alone be the upshot of the Commission, that body will have done a large amount of useful work. Not only are natives of India practically excluded from entering the Covenanted Civil Service by the present limitation of age, but even the quality of the Service itself has been very much deteriorated in consequence of the low age at which the candidates for the Service are allowed to compete. The matter does not admit of the slightest doubt, and even Mr. Wren, the great Civil Service "coach," has written strongly against the present limitation of age. And now that the importance of an English training for Native candidates, both for the Covenanted and the Statutory Civil Service, is admitted so widely, it is high time that the leading men of the Hindu community throughout India should put their heads together, and come to a definite understanding on the subject of going to England, so that these young Hindus, who may proceed to England for the purpose of competing for the Civil Service or for completing their training there, if admitted into the Statutory Service, may not be put out of the "pale of caste" by

reason of their visiting or residing in England. A great conference of the leading Hindus of all parts of India on this subject is very desirable on an early date. The question may well engage the attention of the next National Congress at Madras. But, if possible, we should like to see the question definitely settled, even before the next National Congress meets.

REIS AND RAYYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 26 and March 12.

WITH exceptions here and there, the European Civilians in this country deserve to be complimented for the liberality and the freedom from self interest which they have displayed in their evidence before the Public Service Commission. • It argues no ordinary moral advancement to rise above considerations of race or of private benefit. It is far easier to preach than to practise liberality in matters directly affecting the pockets. The Indian Civil Service as a class, however, has, on this Public Service question, behaved quite like an honorable governing class. We have already referred to some noble evidence given by the Civilians of the North-West. It has been the same at other places. It was reserved, however, for some Lower Bengal Civilians to bear the most disinterested testimony in behalf of the admission of Natives. We allude to Messrs. Reynolds, Beveridge and Cotton. The two latter gentlemen have so closely identified themselves with the Indians that their opinions are not likely to meet with much favour from the generality of Anglo-Indians. It will not, however, be quite so easy to dispose of the testimony of an experienced, sober, and, on all hands, esteemed member of the Service like Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds ungrudgingly testified to the fitness of Native officials for charge of districts, in executive as well as in judicial capacities. Mr. Cotton submitted an original scheme in which he proposed that the administration of the advanced districts should be completely entrusted to Natives, retaining the European administration intact in the backward ones. Mr. Beveridge's views are distinguished by statesmanlike boldness and breadth. He advocated the total abolition of the present system for the Covenanted Civil Service, and the substitution in its stead of an open competitive examination in India. The effects of this would, of course, be the entire elimination of Europeans, in course of time, but this, he thought, was inevitable. He is no visionary, however. The higher posts, he would reserve for Europeans. • We must confess to astonishment at some points in the evidence of Mr. Finucane before the Public Service Commission, which we believe will be shared by that body itself. Among other things, Mr. Finucane stated that Native officers are apt to be partial to the landlords at the expense of tenants and that a large introduction of the Native element into the administration would be disastrous to the interests of agriculture. Nothing in conscience could be wider of the mark. And is this the firm deserved by this poor country for pampering this doubly white elephant of an alien misunderstandable unapproachable official chief of husbandry and cattle-breeding?

The BENGALEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 26.

THE Statute of 1833 removed the badge of disqualification and declared us to be eligible to all appointments in the public service of our country. The Proclamation of 1858 announced that "so far as may be our subjects of whatever race, creed or religion be freely admitted into all offices the duties of which they may be qualified, by their ability, education and integrity, duly to discharge." But can it be said that the terms of the Proclamation have been carried out, or that the Act of 1833 has been given effect to, or that justice is done to our people when the examination, which is to afford admission into the highest offices in the public service of their country, is held ten thousand miles away from it? We are dreadfully handicapped in the contest; and upon the high ground of justice alone, we would urge upon the Public Service Commission the need of recommending the holding of simultaneous examinations in India and in England. Even when the limit of age stood at 21 years, the late Lord Iddesleigh, then Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking in the House of Commons on the 5th of May 1868, was forced to admit that "he was conscious that the offer now made to the natives of India, that they should present themselves at the competitive examinations in this country, was at present

little more than a nominal opening for Natives, though he hoped that by-and-by it would become something more. At present, however, it was only with great difficulty that Natives could pass such an examination."

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 27.

OUR contention is as regards age. Let it be raised to 21 or even to 23. That done, we should insist upon some revision of the present system. The examination ought to be held in England and India simultaneously—in India at the chief centres of University learning. Then, when the successful candidates of both countries are placed in the order of merit, let all of them be compelled to pass three years of University life in England. Mr. Tawney's suggestion is particularly good; he says that Oxford and Cambridge should be chosen, and all candidates should be graduates. That remedy will remove the complaint about imperfect education and manners brought against the present race of Civil Servants. No doubt a good University education will chasten manners and perhaps fill the young mind with sympathy for the Indians to a larger extent than is possible at present. If candidates pass the open competitive examination at 21, they will take their degrees at 24. It may be said that at 24 they will grow old and it will be too late to begin life. There is no weight in this objection. For as a matter of fact Civilians, after having served the full length of their service in India, retire to England and pass many, many years of their lives in doing nothing. Even those that mean to do something have a splendid career before them after retirement. Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, Sir William Muir are still mighty workers and have a good future before them. We shall do away with the subsequent examinations in England, and introduce them into India. That is to say, the successful candidates will have to pass all the subsequent examinations in this country. We ought to have not only educated men for our rulers but better men—more sympathising, less hateful, and in every way more manly. It is rulers like Lord Lawrence, Sir William Muir, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Sir Charles Bernard that we want; and not those like Mr. Beaumont whose conceit is his only recommendation, or Sir Lepel Griffin, whose only merit consists in his being able to express opinions strongly. Men of the latter class have a strong faith in their own race, whereas what we want to prove is that the virtues of Western civilization can make a good nation of the Hindus—able in every way to govern themselves.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 3.

WE really admire the hardihood of those who say that the Natives are not fit to manage criminal administration. What are the requirements of a criminal Judge? As far as we understand, the essential requirements of this office are that, the incumbent of it should be able to distinguish between true and false evidence, and to estimate the degree of the enormity of an offence, with reference to the feelings and habits of the community to which the parties belong. Is it not absurd to state for a moment that a Native Judge is not immensely superior to an European in these matters? Is not the half of the discontent prevailing in the country due to the incompetency of the European Magistrate-Judges in both these respects? We do not allude to the question of honesty: for even the bitterest enemy of Native interests will not venture to impugn the honesty of Native Judges. . . . In civil cases, questions of fact founded by the lower court, which had the advantages of observing the demeanour of the witnesses, are upset by appellate courts and their decisions are final on the matter. Is not this absurd on the face of it? Experienced Native Judges, fully conversant with Native customs, manners and social systems, find their decisions set aside by inexperienced foreigners. Is not this shameful? This system is only maintained to preserve the supremacy of the English officials, but at the sacrifice of justice, common sense, and decency.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly,) Madras, March 5.

THE revenue and judicial establishments have a large Native executive staff, consisting both of fools and knaves, and wise and honest men; and we did not want an expensive Commission to tell the world what the world already knows. A few questions would have elicited this and other information, instead of the one hundred and eighty-four, which encumbered the catechised and sorely troubled their occiput. Young India will not relish Dr. Miller's crushing evidence. He says, and we agree, that Europeans should be at the head, generally, to form the black-bone of the service, and that all other appointments should be distributed according to merit to all classes of Natives. We have some doubt that Covenanted Civilian are not up to the mark in the Judicial branch, and we think that Subordinate Judges who have spent their lives in the service are better fitted for the post of District Judge than raw Englishmen without experience. It is absurd to allow appeals being sent up to young Civilian Judges whose knowledge is by no means superior to that of Subordinate Judges. In respect to their decisions, in matters of fact, the Subordinate Judges have been found more frequently right than Civilian Judges.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 5.

TO deprecate the journey to England is to deny a truth as universally accepted as that the sun rises in the east. Is our Moulvie prepared to answer whether education in this country is in any way comparable to education in England? Are the Universities here as good training grounds for the development of character of our young men as the universities in England? An independence of character, a higher sense of duty and a love of truth and rectitude are plants which receive greater nourishment and a healthier growth in the bracing atmosphere of that land of liberty. Our Moulvie has often seen that Native *hakims* do not sometimes command that confidence of their own people which a Ferngee *hakim*, in spite of the important differences of race and religion, enjoys. And what can the reason be? We do not want to answer this question ourselves, for in that case we will have to make some very unpleasant revelations. That our young men, if they are wanted to be trained up for the higher and responsible appointments in the State, must, as a matter of necessity, go to England for further training is a truism which, happily for our country, has already found a place in the convictions of those who wish well of their countrymen. We are quite sure that neither our Moulvie nor men of his mind can bend the course of the current of public opinion. The other statement that Mahomedans, who returned from England, dropped out of sympathy with their fellow-countrymen is equally false. The case is just the reverse.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, March 5.

IN setting their face against simultaneous examinations, Mr. Amir Ali and his followers do not improve the chances of Mahomedan candidates in any way, except by putting some difficulties in the way of other Indian candidates. So long as Indian successful candidates are required, as a condition obligatory, to go to England, and this is a condition that must be imposed, it is no argument against the holding of simultaneous examinations that one section of the community dread them because it would never succeed in competition. The Mahomedans have as good reason for dreading the English examination. The one ruling principle of the Covenanted Service must be competition, so long as any higher or better test cannot be thought of. Whether Mahomedan, or Hindu, or Burmese, the Covenanted Service can be open only to those who stand highest in the examination, and who pass successfully through the period of training. Coming to the subjects for the examination, Mr. Amir Ali said that Persian should be substituted for Latin, and he was kind enough to say that Sanscrit might be included for its antiquity, but Arabic and Urdu would be both useful and invaluable. How does Urdu become a classical language? And if it is to be introduced, why not, in the name of confusion,

Sandhi and Panjab, Mahara and Gajati, Tamil and Bengali.' The only original and valuable evidence given on this subject was that of a very able judicial officer in Bengal, who said that Asiatic classics should be ranked higher than European classics, because the successful candidates would require very little knowledge of either Latin or Greek while serving in India.

BIHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly) Bankipur March 5

TURKISH who are for a compulsory visit to England maintain that a stay there has an educational value of its own, quite apart from any academic training that is undergone in that country. The benefits of breathing the free atmosphere of England of mingling freely in the society of Englishmen and women of being familiarly acquainted with their manners customs habits and predilections and of witnessing the progress of civilization and of the arts and industries of these advanced times are the advantages which it is thought are to be derived from a visit to England and compensate in the opinion of the advocates of such a visit for all the trouble and expense incurred in undertaking it. And why again should Mr. Amin Ali think that the mere absence of a didactic test by way of examination in England would make young men whom a competitive examination have proved to be in possession of patience endurance habits of application and industry surrender the opportunities of study which might interest themselves in that country. If this really be the case competitive examination is positively valueless as a test of the possession of any intellectual qualities whatever beyond a good memory.

INDIA NATION (English Weekly) Calcutta March 7

INDIAN laws must be based upon the principles of Bentham and Savigny not of *Natural* and *Natural* laws must be imposed in India and financial administration carried on according to principles of Political Economy which is a science of European and not of Indian origin. Officers have to be managed and we must have it kept not in the style prevalent in the age of *Philosophy* or even of *Liberalism* if it is possible to discover that style at all but in the modern English style. Hence the necessity of European education and such education is better acquired in Europe than in India. It may be a matter of regret but it is a fact. We have to learn from Europe the way in which our country is to be managed. The case is unique exceptional no analogy is of any avail. The dry light of fact is overwhelmingly bright. People may have an abstract right to do public duties in their own country in their own traditional way. But such an abstract right can never be acted upon in this country. It has been surrendered. Progress is a Western conception so is self government. To descend to details the criminal law administered in this country is mainly English it is not the Hindu criminal law. And is not English law best learnt in England? These are plain principles and the attempt to overcloud them with metaphysical subtleties about the innate rights of men is neither wise nor honest. Nor is it honest to compare a stupid native of India brought up in England with an intelligent an exceptionally intelligent native of India brought up in his own country and to say that the latter is superior to the former. Education does not create brains it only perfects and disciplines them. If concrete examples are to be a safe test at all the only rational course is to compare a man before his English education with himself after his English education. There are several of our countrymen who by their talents and attainments are fitted for the highest duties, though they have not travelled beyond India but surely they have not attained ideal perfection. Great as they are, they could be greater by European culture. The idea of apportionment of offices cannot be entertained for a moment without landing us in the most serious difficulties. There are so many divisions of territory, so many races and sects in India that apportionment is impracticable. It is currently assumed that Hindus and Mahomedans exhaust the genus native of India. But if certain appointments are to be reserved for Hindus and certain others for Mahomedans why should not a similar reservation be made for Parsi Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, Brahmos Theosophists, members of the Arya Samaj and for other sects that may exist in India? Mr.

who are seeking to subvert the fundamental principles of Indian administration do not recognise the variety of considerations upon which the statesmen of old times accepted those principles as fundamental. India is so circumstanced that any policy other than that which found expression in the Statute of 1858 and the Proclamation of 1859 is not only unjust, but unworkable.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, March 13

IN discussing the subject of the Public Service Commission it seems to have been taken for granted almost on all hands that the present system of recruiting the service is as good as could be and needs only a slight improvement. Now such an admission would be the past experience. The system was good enough in its day but circumstances have changed so much since then that the old system has become almost obsolete. To improve such a system no longer suitable to our times would be only perpetuating the bureaucracy against which enlightened public opinion in this country as also in England has been arraying itself with increasing force. One way of improving the system would be, of course, by admitting a larger number of Natives into the Civil Service. But those who are opposed to the system itself ask if this would not intensify the evil instead of mitigating it. Absorbing so much of intelligent public opinion in India which is used at present in watching and criticising the action of the official bureaucracy would in the proposed improvement so called deprive the country of a necessary element of progress. We only add a Native bureaucracy to the existing foreign bureaucracy with this addition that the Native bureaucracy may scruple less than the European in ignoring the wishes and interests of the subject race. Virtually then Indians to be governed by a standing army of soldiers on the frontier and a standing army of civilians in the plains, and a large number of our educated classes becoming officialized they will represent so much strength lost to the country in the way of criticism and control. Such an arrangement is opposed to the spirit of Local Self Government and those who have already perceived danger in it to the best interests of the country deserve credit for expressing themselves to that effect. It is a view which requires careful examination though running counter to cherished opinion and belief it is not likely to find favour with the educated classes at once.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS

SANCHAI PRAKAR (Bengali Daily) Calcutta February 26

IN no part of the world are civilians so highly paid as in India. The reasons for which the East India Company raised the salary do not now exist. Reduction may be effected in the salary of officials from Assistant Magistrates up to the Viceroy. There may be no harm if a little more salary be allowed in consideration of foreign climate. If the salary of covenanted civilians be reduced then along with the same the salary of Uncovenanted officials may also be reduced.

ANANDA BAHU PATHAK (Bengali Weekly) Calcutta March 7

IT is true that the Statutory Civil Service is not liked by the people. The chief reason of this is that they believe that in order to deprive them of admission into the Covenanted Civil Service this service has been created, and the other reason is that instead of appointing able men the authorities appoint incompetent men who can secure their favour or create some interest with them. It is true that the authorities have shown some ingenuity in the creation of the Statutory Civil Service and some means should be adopted for the removal of this slur.

• *The SAHACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, March 9.*

THE costliness of the Indian administration is gradually increasing, and it has become indispensably necessary to effect reduction in the number and salary of Civilians. No long, on account of the hostility of the Anglo-Indians, the officials in high position have not been able to effect reforms to the extent desirable. Several Anglo-Indian officials have displayed liberality and high mindedness in their evidence before the Public Service Commission. If the Commission acts according to the recorded opinion of the majority of witnesses, then arrangements ought to be made for the admission of Natives into the Civil Service, either by holding the examination in India or in some other way. We believe that like competent Native Civilians there are many competent Native Deputy Magistrates who may be placed in independent charge of a District.

BURDWAN SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), March 15.

SEVERAL Europeans and Natives have given evidence before the Public Service Commission. Most of them are of opinion that the Examination for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Service should be held in this country. Some of them have said that the candidates, after their success at the examination in this country, should reside in England for some time. We do not believe that residence in England for some time will make the Natives able administrators.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly) Tanua, February 27.

THERE was no necessity for appointing a Commission and lavishing money on it, the object being so plain and simple to attain. If the Natives are competent and necessary for better administration, a percentage of Uncovenanted posts should be reserved to be competed for by the Natives and the Covenanted posts to those who would be successful at the Civil Service examination in England.

The JAGANNATHA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, March 11.

IT is to be regretted that the testimony afforded by the Mussalmans before the Public Service Commission, without being able to promote their self-interest, does only weaken and spoil the cause of all other Natives put together. The backwardness of the Mussalmans is solely due to their apathy towards educational progress, and it were wrong to impute it to any disabilities imposed on them from outside. No good purpose will at all be served by making selfish distinctions between the rights of Natives and Mussalmans as in their nature conflicting.

The HINDUSTANI (Urdu Weekly), Lucknow, March 6.

IN a few weeks, the Civil Service Commission will finish its task. For the present it is impossible to say what sort of report it will prepare. Though the majority of the evidence is against our wishes, yet by the presence of the three Native gentlemen on the Commission we have every reason to hope that our wants and desires will not fail to obtain a due share of the Commission's favourable consideration.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkote, March 9.

THE pith of a great number of depositions before the Public Service Commission is, that the Civil Service examination should be held both in India and England, and

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the limit of the age of candidates be exhausted. If due attention is paid by the Commission to the subject, the present state of the public Service, it is hoped, will be much improved.

SALEM SWADESABHIMANI (Tamil Fortnightly), February 16.

WHAT the Commission should do really is that they should recommend that the salary of Civil Servants be reduced by a third. The facilities afforded to come out to India are so very great that we wonder why such a salary should be paid to Europeans at all. As regards Europeans and Natives, we are of opinion that there should be difference in pay. Now, we ask to be employed in places reserved for Europeans, and we know the mode of living of the Europeans is more expensive than that of ours. Further we suggest that the employment of Native machinery will cost less to the Government. Under these circumstances, how can we honestly ask that the pay of the Natives should be equal to that of the Europeans?

SWADISA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-Weekly), March 13.

THE deliberations of the Public Service Commission have brought into existence another Commission which is directed to make enquiry into the number of appointments now held by the Natives in special departments. It is notorious that in certain departments Natives are entirely shut out from employment, and it is a fitting corollary to the Public Service Commission that it should be found out from which departments Natives are wantonly shut out. This shows that the Viceroy is earnest in his endeavours to give effect to his declaration, that he sympathises with the Natives in their aspirations.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 28.

MR. BEAMES evidence is not only faulty, but is the outcome of selfish views on the subject, and is calculated to be hurtful to the interests of the Government and the people. The Native community looks with dismay at the spread of such views among the official class. It is impossible to believe that officials imbued with such selfish views can work for the good of the people in such a manner as to deepen their loyalty towards the empire. On the contrary, the opposite result will ensue from the administration of such officials. It is high time for the Government to remove such evil from the official class, or the future consequences will be disastrous. . . .

JANI-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, February 28.

THE English element is necessary in the administration of India, and the old evil day must be supposed to be revived when all the posts are thrown open to Natives in India. In spite of the ambition of the educated classes, we say that Natives are unable to carry on the administration of the country without European supervision and direction. If the Natives wish well of themselves and their country, they should never entertain such ambitious views as enunciated by Mr. Beveridge before the Commission; and if Natives from other parts of India were to follow the lead of certain Bengalees who hold advanced views on the subject, we boldly assert that Natives would be only jeopardising their future prospects. The aim of the Natives should be restricted to this alone, that the English should treat them as younger brothers with affection, and that the subordinate posts of the empire should be reserved for the Natives only. . . .

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 27,

TAKING the evidence recorded up to date before the Public Service Commission as a whole, it may be said that it supports, in a general way, Native complaints. Anglo-Indian witnesses with a decided spite against Natives have also deposed that the present standard of examination for the Civil Service is extremely difficult for the Natives to compete for, and they have also deposed to the necessity of increasing the limit of age up to twenty three years. Many European witnesses have also condemned the Statutory Service as much as the Natives. From a digest of the evidence up to date it may be safely inferred that if Lord Dufferin is really desirous of carrying out all the promises that he made in connection with the subject, he will have to meet many demands of the Native community in respect to this subject.

THE *Komud-e-Mumbai* (Gujarati Tri-weekly, Bombay, March 2), says that with the exception of the evidence of a few European witnesses, the bulk of the evidence was in favour of introducing some reforms in the present scheme of competitive examination. As regards the condemnation of the Statutory scheme, the evidence is nearly unanimous.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 6), says that if all Europeans held such impartial views on the subject as Mr. Monteath, the vast chasm that now yawns between the two communities would be bridged, and that it is necessary for the safety of the empire that there should be no official like Mr. Beames. . . .

MR. SLAGG'S RETURN TO PARLIAMENT.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 25.

WE are glad that Mr. John Slagg has been elected as member of Parliament for Burnley. In December 1885 he was ousted from Manchester by Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay. Since then his service to this country in the House of Commons has been greatly missed. Just before the dissolution of Parliament in 1885, he was to have moved for the institution of a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs and Lord Randolph Churchill was to have seconded him. But although Parliament was dissolved, the Conservative party as well as the Liberal Government that succeeded were in favour of such an inquiry. But nothing has been done; and we hope that Mr. Slagg and his friends will do their best to bring about the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry which has been promised this session.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, February 26.

THE return of Mr. John Slagg, Gladstonian Liberal for Burnley, in the place of Mr. Peter Rylands, a conspicuous Liberal Unionist, is welcome news to all true friends of Indian progress, and a pregnant sign of a reaction in favour of Mr. Gladstone's policy in England. Mr. Slagg's sympathies for India are well-known; and he has already done much for her.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, February 26.

MR. J. SLAGG'S victory will be received with acclamation in India. When the minds of the British electors were almost unhinged by the Irish question, Sir James Fergusson found it easy to defeat Mr. Slagg, who refused to desert Mr. Gladstone. Mr.

Slagg has been out of Parliament all these months, although he is one of those men who have made their mark in the House of Commons. In Mr. Slagg we have a friend upon whom we can count at all times, and we are gratified that at Burnley he has defeated his opponent by a clear majority of about 550 votes.

INDIAN ECRO (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 26.

IT gives us great pleasure to notice that Mr. J. Slagg has been elected member for Burnley by a majority of 245 votes over Mr. Thursby, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Slagg, the reader no doubt remembers, is a strong advocate of Indian administrative reforms, and it is to him we owe, in a large measure, the promised Parliamentary Enquiry into the affairs of this country. It was a misfortune to us when in the election of 1885 Mr. Slagg lost his seat at Manchester. Mr. Slagg contested Burnley in the Gladstonian interest.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, February 26.

MR. SLAGG'S return to Parliament as member for Burnley is a piece of good news for India, and we may add for Ireland too. He is a Gladstonian Liberal and his election by a majority of 545 votes shows that the current of public opinion in England is veering towards Home Rule.

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 26.

MR. SLAGG had been elected member for Burnley by a majority of 545 votes over Mr. Thursby, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Slagg's return is welcome news to the people of India.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, February 27.

THE return of Mr. John Slagg to Parliament is viewed in this country with perhaps livelier satisfaction than in England. Our stake upon his success is as great as is his interest in our progress. And there can be no doubt that with the splendid opportunities before him Mr. Slagg will endeavour to obtain a just consideration of our claims and entitle himself to the distinction of a second Member for Hindustan.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, February 28.

REUTER'S telegram, saying that Mr. John Slagg has been returned to Parliament, will be read with especial satisfaction by natives of India. Mr. Slagg is a staunch Liberal and one of India's best friends. For our own part, we are as pleased with his election as if one of our countrymen had obtained a seat in the House of Commons. We expect great things of Mr. Slagg, and we are sure he will not disappoint us.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, February 28.

INDIA is deeply indebted to the electors of Burnley for electing Mr. Slagg as their representative in Parliament. Mr. Slagg is one of those few Englishmen, who take a warm interest in Indian questions and labour hard to see justice done to India. He is a strong advocate of the reform of the India Council, and his return to Parliament will give him an opportunity for renewing the fight which he was prevented from making by the

sudden resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in June 1885. He has already given enough proof of his sympathy for India's cause, and he was one of those who were recognised to be India's friends in the celebrated resolution of the Presidency Association. We hope Mr. Slagg will bring to his work the same ardour and enthusiasm which marked him out formerly as one of India's best friends, and trust success will await his efforts henceforth in the cause of the reform of the Indian administration.

* INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, March 2.

WE are sincerely glad at the re-admission of Mr. Slagg into Parliament as the member for Burnley. Mr. Slagg takes a deep and abiding interest in India, and so long as he is in the House, he will, we are confident, try his best to ventilate the just grievances of this country. The abolition or the reconstitution of the India Office is one of the important Indian subjects, which have great attraction for Mr. Slagg, and we would request him to take it up again. We wish this enthusiastic friend of India all success in his Parliamentary career.

TELUQU HARP (English Weekly), Vizianagram, March 4.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Slagg has entered the House of Commons. Mr. Slagg is a sincere well-wisher of India, and his defeat at the last General Election was very much regretted by the Native community in India, and the nation now rejoices at his success. We are sure that his return to Parliament will excite the spleen of the Anglo-Indian newspapers of the *Pioneer's* stamp.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, March 5.

WE say that fortunately for India, Mr. Slagg has succeeded in obtaining his seat in Parliament. In him, not Bengal alone, but the whole of India will have a mouth-piece through which real and substantial grievances of the people and their just and legitimate demands may be brought to the notice of the Legislature, with the added emphasis of a politician of catholic sympathy who measures India with the standard of righteousness and honest principles. Mr. Slagg's return is a cause of great rejoicings with the people, and we have to congratulate the country upon this election.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), February 22.

MR. SLAGG is a great well-wisher of India, and he has left no stone unturned to convince the people of England about the poverty of India. He has taken great pains to advocate Native claims to political advancement, and it is even said of him that the mantle of the late Mr. Fawcett has fallen on his shoulders. It was a great loss to India that such a distinguished and benevolent statesman was not in Parliament. . . . There are many Anglo-Indians in Parliament like Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Maclean and Sir Richard Temple, whose baneful advocacy of class interest is likely to jeopardise the Native cause. Against the machinations of such men, Mr. Slagg will be able to work strongly and effectively in the interests of the Native community. His knowledge of Indian affairs is as ripe as his sympathy for the Native is pronounced. . . .

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, February 27.

MR. SLAGG has proved his sympathy for us in his past career. Mr. Slagg has proved himself the new friend of India after the late Mr. Fawcett. We are aware of his views about the allotment of equal rights to Natives with Englishmen. His efforts for the advancement of Natives in larger numbers in the public service are well-known. Again, his views about the constitution of the India Council and the expediency of its abolition as a relief to the Indian treasury, are fresh in our recollection. We have just cause for satisfaction at the return of such a well-wisher to Parliament.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, February 27), says that Mr. Slagg's sympathy for India is well-known. He devotes much attention to Indian affairs, and when any Indian subject comes up for discussion in Parliament, he takes great interest in it and supports the Native view of it.

THE *Yezdan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, February 27), says that the successful return of Mr. Slagg to Parliament is a matter of satisfaction to India, and of congratulation to the gentleman. Mr. Slagg is not a dummy member of Parliament. He is very clever and influential, particularly among commercial circles in Manchester.

The SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 26.

UNFORTUNATELY for the people of India, Mr. John Slagg, a sincere friend of India could not during the last election get himself elected as a member of Parliament. But he has now been elected. We are glad of his. He is always trying to effect reforms in the administration of India and to remove abuses.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, February 28.

THE *Pioneer* is apprehensive on the return of Mr. Slagg to Parliament. Mr. Slagg is not an educated Bengali Babu. He is not even a Russian. The *Pioneer* is as much an Englishman as Mr. Slagg is. The cause of the *Pioneer's* fear is that Mr. Slagg is not so selfish as Englishmen generally are. Mr. Slagg does not approve the high-handedness which the English people exercise through Parliament or otherwise. There are very few people in England like Mr. Slagg.

SURABI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, March 3.

IT is a matter of great satisfaction that Mr. John Slagg, a sincere well-wisher of India, has been returned to Parliament for Burnley. At this the Anglo-Indians have felt very mortified, and the newspapers which represent their interests are over-burdened with sorrow. But why become apprehensive so soon? Is it because Mr. Slagg will fearlessly bring before Parliament the miserable condition of India and the high-handedness of Englishmen in this country?

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, March 6.

THOSE of us in India, who are acquainted with the name of Mr. Slagg, will no doubt be glad of his success, though late, in entering the precincts of Parliament. He

entertains a genuine sympathy for India and was some time ago the prime mover in asking for reform in the constitution of the India Council.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 13.

NOW we cannot praise sufficiently the uprightness of the Commissioners, appointed to hold the inquiry in this case, nor the impartiality and the respect for truth with which the Government of Lord Reay has been actuated in the matter. The whole thing has been sufficiently disagreeable, and it will be a relief to all to hear that the matter has at last come to an end. We have to come across disagreeable things in this world at times, and our only consolation should be that we have acquitted ourselves well at such conjunctures. Such is evidently the feeling with which the Commissioners and the Bombay Government have dealt with the matter, and they have our full sympathy for it. As regards Mr. Wilson personally, we feel a great pity for the position he is in. Unfortunately he has brought himself into it, and it is but just that he ought to suffer the consequences of his own misdeeds. Regarding the Commissioners, it must have been a sore trial to them to have to find a member of their own service guilty of the most infamous charges, and greater should be the thanks of the public due to them inasmuch as they rose higher than the false notions of lowering the prestige of their body. By the bye, the present decision has raised the prestige of the Civil Service and of the British Government, much higher than Mr. Wilson's acts have lowered it. There will be black sleep in every fold and their entire absence is never practicable in this mundane existence. But Messrs. Moore and Naylor have shown to the world that the Civil Service of India is manned by gentlemen who have the courage of their convictions, and who may be trusted to do justice even against a brother of their own.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, March 13.

JUDGED by his own peers, assisted by the best legal advice, and surrounded by that official aroma which sweetens even a "sink of iniquities," Mr. G. H. Wilson, Collector and Political Agent, has fallen to a depth of degradation from which there is no rising. We were hardly prepared for this crushing blow, and are somewhat in doubt even at this moment, with the Resolution of the Government of Bombay before us breathing righteous indignation and horror in almost every paragraph, whether it is for a single act that he has been condemned so wholly and entirely, or whether the unfortunate man has been overtaken by Nemesis for his past misdeeds. Mr. Wilson seems to have borne an evil reputation, and that could not certainly have helped him in his present trial. His fate ought to be a warning to men in the Service, who exercise something like kingly functions and to whom the ryot looks up in simple faith as guardians of his life and honour. Mr. Shamrao Laud, too, does not come quite scathless out of the ordeal which has made some holes in his armour, though the Government Resolution is silent about that. He cannot be too thankful to the counsel who has been his strength and support in the hour of weakness and who has contributed so much to the discomfiture of the enemy. Mr. Mehta has added greatly to the reputation of the Native Bar, both by his ability and the consummate skill with which he fought sophistry and intrigue at every turn. As to Mr. Laud's daughter, she has nothing to fear from the dastardly assailants of her character. We think she is entitled to this public expression of sympathy, as her visits to the ladies of the Nawab's Zenana have been so cruelly misconstrued by her father's enemies and made so much of by enemies of progress among her own people.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 13.

THE finding recorded and the blame and praise allotted are so just that the painful case may be said to have satisfactorily terminated, and all concerned in this result may be congratulated on it, beginning with Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner N. D., who held the preliminary enquiry in the matter. It would be a trite remark to make that evil doers in high places should take a lesson from this case; for those given to vice or corruption, whether in high places or low, are not guided by the fate of offenders found out and punished for their deeds before them, but rather by the means they have of escaping detection and conviction; and the best provision a Government can make to ensure justice and purity in its administration is to leave as little scope for the abuse of absolute authority, and as much for its victims to obtain redress, as is compatible with its safety and efficiency. Para 3 of the present Resolution implies this moral in the Political Department, and in the general administration it ought to show the unwisdom of uniting judicial and executive functions in the same hands.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 14.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bombay, finding Mr. G. H. D. Wilson guilty of the charge preferred against him by Mr. Shamrao^{*} Narayan Land, Dewan of Cambay, is in accordance with the verdict of impartial public opinion on the case. When the trial commenced, it seemed hardly likely that Mr. Shamrao would succeed in proving his statements, which were of so serious a character and reflected so discreditably on the character of an important member of an important Service, that there were some who suspected it might be all a conspiracy on the part of a few Native intriguers to ruin Mr. Wilson. At the same time we could not understand why Mr. Shamrao would have invented this mode of ruining Mr. Wilson. And as the trial neared its end, both the oral and documentary evidence recorded left no doubt that the complaint was based substantially on truth. The Resolution of Government is at once a noble vindication of British justice and morality. It will go far to convince the meanest *ryot* that the Government we live under is no respecter of persons or races, and will visit outrageous behaviour on the part of any officer with condign punishment. It is a painful case and requires no further comment than this, that the Government and the Commissioners have acquitted themselves with strict impartiality in disposing of it and thus earned the thanks of the public.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, March 14.

WE hope that the report of the Commission will be published very shortly, as such publication is essentially necessary to satisfy everybody all round that justice and nothing but justice has been dealt out. The verdict of both the Commission and Government will, we have no doubt, be regarded as satisfactory by the Native community from one end of the country to the other. And we have equally no doubt that the Anglo-Indian community also will regard it similarly. The result of this case will considerably enhance the prestige of the British Indian Government in the eyes of the Native community, and it is well that it should be so.

HAVIAKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, March 15.

THE thing worthy of note in this case is that the Government of Bombay, with perfect uprightness and independence, did enquire into the case and found Mr. Wilson guilty. The Commissioners, the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor and Mr. Moore, though they had a painful duty to perform, did perform it with great and perfect impartiality. The evidence which came before them and which has appeared in public prints would convince every one that it went very strongly against Mr. Wilson, and he could not but be found

guilty..... We think the severe censure from the public and the Government, and the extreme shame to which he has been put, is a sufficient punishment in one respect to a man of Mr. Wilson's position, and therefore it will be enough, we think, if Mr. Wilson is simply made to retire from service at once.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, March 16.

IT is very seldom that such grave and scandalous charges are preferred against officers of such high standing and position, and it is much more so that they are proved. This case and others of a similar character, however, serve to show that the members of the Civil Service are like other men, not incapable of committing offences of the worst type and of abusing their official position. The Government of Bombay and the members of the Commission are to be congratulated upon and thanked for their straightforwardness and impartiality which mark the proceedings of this unfortunate case.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-Weekly), Karachi, March 16.

WITH a promptness that contrasts most favourably with the dilatoriness of the Bengal Government in a similar case, the Bombay Government has pronounced judgment in the Cambay scandal case. As might have been expected, the Government finds Mr. Wilson guilty of having made improper proposals to the Dewan. It was impossible to come to any other conclusion after the perusal of the whole evidence. The case looked too damningly real to be a mere fabrication. The Bombay Government has suspended orders in the case pending the Secretary of State's decision. But in a case of this nature there can be only one form of punishment—dismissal from the great Service which the man has disgraced for so many years. The Civil Service cannot be too soon purged of a man like the late Political Agent of Cambay. Lord Reay's decision for a public trial, the firmness that he has displayed throughout his administration, and in this case, mark him out as one of the strongest and wisest rulers that this Presidency or any other part of India has ever known.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, March 16.

THE case has been reported for orders to the Secretary of State for India who, we hope, will make an example of this amorous British official, now that his guilt has been established beyond doubt or question. To the thanks of the Bombay Government to the Commissioners we add our own for the excellent way in which "they have performed the very painful task of inquiring into so scandalous a charge against a member of their own Service."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 17.

THE decision of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case has fallen like a thunder-bolt upon the English community in India, and the blow appears to have stunned them completely. Everybody knows that there are good many black sheep in the Civil Service, but nobody was prepared for a conclusion like the one arrived at by the Cambay Commission, much less that the Government would adopt it. But yet Mr. Wilson has been found guilty by his own countrymen, after "a most patient and exhaustive investigation." In short, judged by his own peers and assisted by the first English counsel in Bombay, a Civilian and Political, wielding unlimited powers over hundreds of thousands of people, has been proved to be one of the most execrable creatures that can disgrace humanity. . . . What shall we say of Mr. Shamsoo Laud? Shall we praise him for his coolness and unparalleled patience, or condemn him for want of courage? All that we can say is that most men, under the circumstance, would have

knocked the *malee* down when he came with the outrageous proposal. "And most men, under the circumstance, would have trampled down his thousand rupees per month under foot, and refused all communications with the base Political but at the point of the dagger. We, however, do not choose to carry the matter further as regards Mr. Shamrao. He has been sufficiently punished by the proposal which a *malee* carried to him. He is still more punished by the publicity given to the incident, and he will be punished again by the opinion expressed about his vacillating conduct by his countrymen and friends."

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly). Bombay, March 18.

IT seemed almost impossible in the beginning that a gentleman of the position of Mr. Wilson would ever be capable of so serious and sinful an act as was disclosed in the charges; but at the same time it was evident, that unless there was sufficient cause Mr. Shamrao would not dare bring forward such scandalous charges against one with whom it would not be wise, on Mr. Shamrao's part, to be on terms of disagreement except for very strong reasons. Strong efforts were made for the defence to disprove the charges, but the evidence was so meagre and the proof on the side of the prosecution so strong that the defence ultimately failed. It was in one respect good that the Commission appointed to enquire into this case was composed only of European members, and although in certain quarters objection was taken to this, we were quite certain that the members nominated were above all prejudices and were sure to go through the duty set upon them with perfect uprightness and justice.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 19.

IT is painful to enter into the details of the case, nor is it necessary, we believe, that we should do so. It is enough to say that it is a disgrace to the Civil Service that a person of the character of Mr. Wilson should ever have belonged to it; and the members of that service ought to do nothing less than disown him in a body. . . . Mr. Moore and the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor deserve the thanks of the whole community no less than those of Government, which they have already received, for their conduct throughout this painful matter. We hear that Lord Reay has recommended to the Secretary of State that Mr. Wilson should be removed from the service.

THE EAST (English Weekly). Dacca, March 19.

THE final orders in this case have been wisely deferred until the proceedings are considered by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The Resolution is worthy of so just and conscientious a Governor as Lord Reay, and we are thankful to him for his taking such an impartial view of the whole affair. We also congratulate Mr. Moore and the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor on their being complimented with thanks by the Government, for the manner in which they have discharged the very painful duty of inquiring into so scandalous a charge against a member of their own service.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly). Madras, March 19.

THE case of Mr. Wilson is unique. But we yet think that things next door to it are likely to crop up in India now and then. Such charges are not likely to be openly made in consequence of many technical difficulties in the way of justice. We commend the action of Lord Reay in boldly investigating the case. We shall be glad if such a person as Mr. Wilson is got rid of. The punishment to be inflicted on him does not much affect Indian interests. At the least, he should be made to retire. We now simply take this opportunity of shewing to our benign Government the paramount duty of listening

patiently to every complaint against officials, whenever made, and ever acting upon the idea that occasionally a black sheep of the flock may exist in the service to the end of time, and that Indians, while they do not generally exhibit an inclination to complain against official abuse, have always a good case whenever they actually come forward.

BEMAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, March 19.

THE Commission appointed to enquire into what is popularly known as "the Cambay Scandal" have finished their labours and submitted their report to Government. They have found Mr. Wilson guilty of having made the infamous proposal with reference to Mr. Shamrao's daughter to the Dewan of Cambay. The Government of Lord Reay has agreed with the verdict of the Commission, and the papers of the case have been submitted to the Secretary of State for final disposal. The offence has been very heinous, and we hope the punishment will be as heavy. The interest which the Indian public takes in a case in which female honour is concerned is very keen indeed, and it will await his decision with the greatest anxiety. The Commission and the Bombay Government, we hear, have recommended the retirement of Mr. Wilson on pension.

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, February 19.

IT is very kind of the Government of Bombay to so keenly guard against injustice and immorality on the part of their public servants, and to so sharply look to the interests of their Native subjects. Would it not have been far better for the ends of justice if the matter was brought before a properly organised tribunal, when there would have been no room for an excuse to be made by any of the parties? The Government, however, must know their own policy best: but for the disinterested public to praise or disapprove the decision arrived at by the Commission in this case will depend much upon a full knowledge of its merits. We have said this with no intention to support Mr. Wilson; he is a perfect stranger to us, as is Mr. Shamrao; but we are not among those who would without hesitation praise Government when they punish a European and *per contra* condemn them when they chasten a Native!

THE MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, March 20.

MR. Shamrao Narayan Laud has, on the whole, come off with flying colours. Not only has Mr. Wilson been declared guilty of the charge made against him, but it has been further resolved that he had no justification for the insult he gave to Mr. Shamrao. We congratulate the Dewan on the success of his cause. But we must caution him against acting with servility with officers of Mr. Wilson's stamp, even for a matter of such importance as a certificate of good conduct.

THE LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 20.

WE quite agree with the Bombay Government. In this case, Mr. Wilson's conduct was unpardonable under the circumstances. But the punishment, for which he has been proposed to the Secretary of State for India, seems to us to be wholly insufficient. The offence, of which Mr. Wilson has been clearly found guilty on the most overwhelming evidence, is of the gravest character and should, in our opinion, have been visited with a punishment which would have furnished an example and a warning to others, who might be disposed to trifle with the feelings and insult the families of Native gentlemen of respectability and position, over whom they happened to be invested with official authority. Had Mr. Wilson belonged to the

Uncovenanted Service, it is certain that he would have been dismissed with ignominy and incurred the forfeiture of any pension he may have earned. As the case stands, he is practically to be dealt with much as if he had been invalidated for further active duty. How can we expect that offences such as Mr. Wilson committed should never occur? We hope the Secretary of State for India will make a real example of Mr. Wilson. Before closing these remarks, we beg to express our unqualified admiration of the spirit with which Messrs Moore and Naylor conducted the enquiry into the charges against Mr. Wilson. It is such men who really redeem the high character of the Covenanted Service from the degradation to which it is brought by men like Mr. Wilson.

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 20.

It is affirmed that both the Commission and the Government have recommended Mr. Wilson for retirement on pension to the Secretary of State, and we ask if this would have been done in the case of a Native similarly charged. No one should understand us to mean that we are anxious to foster race feeling, for we are far from doing so. But we really admire the sincerity, moral courage and devotion to duty which prompted the members of the Commission in delivering a fair judgment in the case in which one of their own race was involved. This is the more honourable to them and to the Government who appointed them as members of the Commission. There will be but one opinion throughout the length and breadth of India in regard to the judgment delivered. Such judgments will enhance the value of British people and rule over us. Lord Reay is worthily popular with the subjects.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNAÇULAR PAPERS.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, March 13.

NO one anticipated that the decision of the Government would be what it is as published in its Resolution, though the charge against Mr. Wilson was substantiated by unmitigable evidence. Lord Reay has completely vindicated the purity of the British law by demonstrating that it never changes or falters, even when high authorities are brought before its tribunal.

SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, March 13.

A PART from the judicial nature of the Resolution of the Bombay Government, published on the notorious Cambay scandal, it reads a very wholesome lesson and warning to all in the public service, and enjoins them to be virtuous and honourable in their dealings. It also maintains that in the eyes of the law and Government all are alike, and even influence and authority cannot escape their requirements. We feel very proud in having at the head of our administration a man of such judicial and impartial character as Lord Reay.

JAGANMITRA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, March 14.

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government has brought to an end the scandalous Cambay case, and found Mr. Wilson guilty of the charge preferred against him. We see full justice done in the matter. Authority and power in the mofussil often show wantonness of spirit, that does not see the light either for want of courage or means of the persons concerned. Such instances must be severely dealt with to ensure confidence in the administration of justice.

The KESARI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, March 15.

BOTH the communities, English as well as Native, had a keen interest in the result of the enquiry into the Cambay incident, and the prompt Resolution of the Government on the subject is nothing but satisfactory. It has found Mr. Wilson guilty of the charge preferred against him by Mr. Laud. No one had dreamt the decision of the Government would be like what it is. Such scandalous incidents should never occur; and if they did, justice must be vindicated in a similar manner.

DYANACHAKSHI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, March 16.

THE disposal of the Cambay Case is contrary to the general expectations of the Natives. The decision is quite true and honest, and one that does credit to the impartial administration of which Lord Reay is the head. The Government agree with the opinion of the Commission, and Mr. Wilson has been found to be guilty.

The PRABHAKAR (Marathi Daily), Bombay, March 17.

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government on the report of the Commission, appointed to investigate the charge laid by Mr. Laud against Mr. Wilson, meets with the entire approval of the Native community, though the English Press urge discordant views without supplying any strong grounds for so doing. They say that the case ought to have been committed to the Sessions for disposal. We ask where was the necessity when the Commission, composed of persons of acknowledged capacity, could sift the evidence brought before them and ascertain where the blame rested?

POONA VAIBHAV (Marathi Weekly), Poona, March 20.

THE Commissioners held the balance of justice so even that any amount of praise for them would be inadequate. We all know what treatment we receive at the hands of our rulers, and this is what puts the independent and judicial spirit displayed by Lord Reay, in the disposal of the Cambay scandal, in very striking colours. Those who desire to retain India in permanence under their power should follow the example set by Lord Reay.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, March 20.

IT is said that Mr. Wilson has been recommended to retire on a pension of rupees 700, whereas his honourable retirement would entitle him to 1,000 rupees per mensem. This recommendation, when considered along with the condemnatory terms of the Resolution, seems rather too lenient. One is reminded of the case of a Bengali Civilian who was compelled to retire on only 50 rupees for a comparatively culpable offence.

JAGADADARSHA (Marathi Weekly), Ahmednagar, March 20.

WHENEVER a dispute in which a European and a Native are concerned occurs, justice very often sets aside its dignity to shield the interests of the former, and hence the exceptional instance of the disposal of the Cambay case is what makes it remarkable for its impartial judicial character and entitles Lord Reay to any amount of praise. The post of Political Agent is very responsible, and men of exceptional and acknowledged merit and qualifications, literary and moral, should only deserve selection, whereas generally the opposite is the state.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras March 16.

A more distressing piece of official tyranny we never met with. Mr. Wilson has been found guilty by his own compeers, and the evidence discloses to what insidious purposes official supremacy and uncontrolled power can be directed. The thanks of the whole Native community are due to the Government of Bombay for their promptitude in instituting enquiry into the grave scandal by appointing an impartial Commission.

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, March 12.

THE impartial and satisfactory course employed by H. E. Lord Reay in this case not only entitles him to the great thanks of the people of Bombay, but also of India. His Excellency has added immensely by his attitude in this case to the confidence he already enjoys. The entire public of Bombay will also join His Excellency in tendering thanks to the Commissioners for their impartial verdict.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, March 12.

THERE is no doubt that many direct as well as indirect purposes will be served by this Resolution. In the first place it shows the impartiality of British justice, secondly it shows that in the eyes of Government its officials, however exalted they may be, are equal to Native subjects, thirdly it demonstrates how anxious the Government is to uphold the prestige and purity of the Civil Service, fourthly, it proves how respected members of the Civil Service disdain to show any partiality towards one of their own ranks.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), March 14.

AMONG the painful incidents of this case, there is one point for consolation, that the authorities concerned have done their duty with credit and upheld the prestige of British administration. The Dewan of Cambay showed great strength of purpose in not suppressing this painful fact and proving it in the eyes of the Government on the strength of elaborate evidence. The two European officials of the Civilian class in giving out with courage and impartiality their real opinion on the subject, without any considerations for Mr. Wilson or for the Civil Service or for the English community, have done their part with great credit. Lastly, the Government of Bombay have creditably done their duty in accepting the verdict of the impartial Commission. It now remains for the Indian State Secretary to act similarly, and we have no doubt that he will do so.

THE *Rast Goftar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 13), says that it is painful to take note of the fall of a great official. On the other hand the Government of Bombay gains in public estimation by its impartial attitude. The Dewan does not come out of the trial quite untouched. The paper thinks that it is worth examining the fact whether there are officials, military or civil, in the mofussil, who are of the same stamp. It does not mean to say that this evil is rampant, but it believes that Mr. Wilson's case is not the first of its kind.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 13), praises Mr. Shamrao for the pluck he showed in opposing such a great official as a Political Agent. His own interests not only were at stake in the issue of this case, but those of the post he held and the Raj he served. Mr. Mehta also deserves praise for his creditable conduct of the case.

THE *Yezdan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 13), says that Mr. Wilson's case exhibits such a picture of the high-handedness and military exercise of powers used

by Political Agents as is worthy of study by the Government, as it proves the necessity of instituting a general inquiry into the doings of Political Agents.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 13), is indifferent whether a guilty official like Mr. Wilson should be punished or not in proportion to his guilt, but it finds it satisfactory to note the regard shown by Lord Reay for truth in ordering an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in the charge against a high official of offering gross insult to a Native official for the purpose of gratifying his selfish object, as well as the impartial attitude of the Commissioners in this case.

THE Satya Mitra (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 13), says that all sensible people feel satisfied at the decision shown by the Government of Lord Reay in this matter. The Government has done well in not publishing the report of the Commissioners, as the publication of the details of such a disgraceful case is likely to affect public morals.

THE Kossid-e-Mumbai (Gujarati Tri-weekly, Bombay, March 14), observes that this Resolution shows the glory of British justice, as it must convince even the illiterate that the Government does not condone the guilt of high officials.

THE Nyaya Darshak (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, March 14), says that thanks are due to the British Government for giving justice to Mr. Shamrao. The Commissioners also deserve great praise for their impartial and sacred justice. Mr. Mehta also is entitled to praise for the pains he took in this case and the ability with which he pressed home the charges.

THE Praja Hit Patru (Gujarati Weekly, Nadiad, March 16), says that the public awaited with great anxiety the result of the charges against a high official being investigated by European officials, but the Government Resolution, endorsing the impartial verdict of the Commission, has not only satisfied the entire Indian public, but has greatly enhanced the prestige of British justice.

THE Brouch Samachar (Gujarati Weekly, March 17), says that the impartiality shown by H. E. Lord Reay in ordering a public inquiry has greatly enhanced the prestige of British justice, and the impartial attitude of the Commissioners has given lasting satisfaction to the public.

THE Hitechhu (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, March 17), remarks that Mr. Shamrao deserves thanks for the unusual pluck he showed in this case, as it is the custom among the Natives to abandon a prosecution where the honour of any female member is concerned, from a false sense of delicacy.

THE Satya Vakta (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 18), says that it is no easy matter to file a charge against a high European official like the Collector and Political Agent, and Mr. Shamrao has undoubtedly shown great pluck in pressing a charge at the cost of such time and money.

THE RUNGPORE DEER SHOOTING CASE.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, March 10.

WE are glad to find that Sir Rivers Thompson has not been mincing terms in his condemnation of those proceedings. That these three leading Executive authorities in the Rungpore District acted in this case for "other objects than the protection of the

public interests," and that their combined action constituted an "abuse of official power," are truths which the Lieutenant-Governor could not but find on the very surface of the proceedings, and which His Honor has most frankly acknowledged. It is scarcely necessary to enter further into the details of the case, after the Lieutenant-Governor's very sound and satisfactory estimate of the proceedings. We will not too closely look into the question whether the punishment meted out to the offending officers is sufficient or inadequate for the offence committed. It seems to us, however, only fair to remark that in degrading Mr. Newbery to the rank of Joint-Magistrate, after he had sent in his resignation of the service, is very much like slaying the slain. It would have been better for the dignity of the Government itself, if it had spared itself the trouble of punishing a man who has practically placed himself beyond punishment. Making every allowance for these shortcomings in the judgment of the Government, we must admit that the judgment is, all in all, most creditable to Sir Rivers Thompson, to whom all praise is due for the outspokenness with which he has dealt with this case. If Local Governments would dispose of similar cases in the same way that Sir Rivers Thompson has done in this instance, just rule and contentment among the people would be general throughout the land. That the present proceedings attracted and engaged the serious consideration of the Local Government is, perhaps, attributable to the fact that the aggrieved parties were in a position to engage, and did actually engage, a Calcutta Barrister to expose the whole business in the very nakedness of its atrocity. And it is to the same cause due the satisfactory result disclosed in the Government letter under reference. It is a pity that Sir Rivers Thompson did not always show the spirit he is now displaying at the close of his career.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 10.

THE Resolution on the Rungpore Deer Case is perhaps the only redeeming feature of Sir Rivers Thompson's long administration, and we are profoundly thankful for it. It will, we dare say, produce a very wholesome effect upon our District autocrats, to whom the lives and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects are mere play-things. We also thank Sir Rivers Thompson for having entrusted the charge of writing out the Resolution to Mr. Colman Macaulay, than whom a more liberal-minded Englishman does not exist in the whole Civil Service. Mr. Macaulay, in addressing the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, might have omitted with advantage the following sentence from the Resolution:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has perused these papers with much regret, and he entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by you that if the Rungpore officials had to afford an opportunity for misrepresentation, they could not have effected their object more thoroughly than by their proceedings in this case." Of course the "misrepresentation" refers to the criticisms of the Native Press on the case, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, there is not a single Hindu paper which misrepresented or exaggerated the facts of the case. As a matter of fact, there was a reporter of an Anglo-Indian daily paper present when the case was conducted, and the facts were impartially and very fully reported. As regards some of the facts which appeared in this paper, we got them directly from the counsel engaged on behalf of the defence.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 12.

ANY one who has read that Resolution cannot fail to be impressed with His Honor's strong sense of justice. Every doubt that could be entertained about his motives disappears when the words of the Resolution fall upon the ear. There is nothing masked about it. Everything is plain and straightforward. His Honor has expressed his displeasure in unmistakable terms without any reservation. This is more than enough to convince the sceptics that His Honor has never been found unwilling to do justice to any class of the people. Everything that could be done for one without detriment to another has been done with alacrity by His Honor . . .

INDIAN COURIER, (English Weekly), Benares, March 12.

THE Government of Bengal has passed severe censures upon the official conduct of Messrs. Shuttleworth, Stack and Newberry, in connection with the late Rungpore Deer case, and has otherwise marked its sense of displeasure at their conduct in connection with it by degrading them in the service. Messrs. Shuttleworth and Company have had their lot cast in very bad times. Things would have gone less severely with them, if they are at all severe, if the case had occurred in the earlier days of Sir Rivers Thompson's administration, and not towards its close, and that for obvious reasons. . . .

The BENGALÉE (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, March 12.

WE congratulate the Government on the Resolution which it has issued in the now historical deer-shooting case of Rungpore. It is not always that we are able to speak well of the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson; it is not always that its measures meet with public assent or elicit public gratitude. But we are free to admit—and we make the admission with a sense of thankfulness—that this Resolution should, on the whole, and barring exceptions to which we shall presently refer, meet with public approval. The case was a grave scandal—one of the gravest that we have yet come across in the whole course of our journalistic experience, and the censure that is passed is clear, distinct and emphatic. The infamy of the officers concerned has been proclaimed by the highest official authority in the land, and in language so clear and vigorous as to admit of little improvement. We could only wish that something of the spirit, which is so conspicuous in the present Resolution, had been shown by the head of the Government in dealing with the Krishnuggur Students' case and with the case of the unfortunate Dacca boys. . . .

REIS AND RAYYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 12.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has, on the consideration of the facts of what is known as the "Rungpore deer case," passed a severe rebuke upon the conduct of the district Magistrate, Mr. Newberry, and the District and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and further marked his displeasure of their proceedings by degrading Mr. Newberry, and stopping the promotion of the Police officers. With rare exceptions amongst Anglo-Indians of pronounced national partialities, the decision of the Government will meet with general approval. Reserving a detailed notice of the Government Resolution for another occasion, we must congratulate Sir Rivers Thompson on the impartiality and force of character shown by him in this case. The district authorities had made an infamous league, as it were, to bring disgrace on a respectable family of zemindars for no cause whatsoever except the personal displeasure of the Assistant District Superintendent. This functionary happens to be a young man, who had apparently taken to heart the refusal of his request to the head of the family for the loan of an elephant. He was evidently looking out for his opportunity of taking revenge. Instead of checking his youthful caprices, the older and superior officers allowed him a free hand, and ultimately made his quarrel their own. It was a combination of the entire district authorities for harassing an innocent, though obnoxious family. It is only lucky the family was in a position to protect itself by availing of the best legal assistance. As it is, not only has justice been obtained for the persecuted victims of official animosity, but an example has been made of official high-handedness which will have the most wholesome effects upon the administration. . . .

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, March 12.

THE decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, we hope, will give universal satisfaction; but one thing more would have rendered the matter fully satisfactory, if an order were

passed to make good the loss which the injured party had for nothing to suffer on account of the reckless high-handedness of the authorities in fault.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 13.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON'S decision on the Rungpore Deer case is calculated to relieve the public mind from a huge burden. The justice of the decision is beyond doubt, and its political effect will be most beneficial. It will put a stop to the reign of *zulm* in the mofussil, while everywhere the belief in British justice will receive an additional confirmation. Mr. Newbery, whose high notions of his dignity made him rather notorious in the mofussil, will understand that the Natives are no longer like dumb, driven cattle, but that they have rights as well as he and his class. He will resign no doubt, and we hope that in his retirement he will have ample time to think of his past life and repent of his past doings. Not a little of the credit of the whole transaction is due to Mr. Manmohan Ghose who, by his eminent forensic abilities and tact in cross-examination, has been twice the instrument of calling the heaven-born service to bitter account. A few such cases and official *zulm* will come to an end.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, March 13.

RETribUTION has been somewhat slow in the now famous Rungpore Deer Shooting case, but it has been sure nevertheless. For this certainty we have to thank the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson; and for the slowness it would not be unfair to blame the system of administration which, working wheel within wheel, moves at snail's pace, and sometimes denies justice almost in the act of affording it. Nothing puzzles the Native, accustomed to direct appeal and quick redress, so much as this dilatory and circuitous method of doing justice which becomes more so where a European, especially an official, is on his defence. In the present case, however, there is cause for congratulation. We had given up all hope of success for the Zemindar, and can appreciate the action of the Government of Bengal all the better on that account.

GUJARAT MITRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, March 13.

THIS Resolution of Sir Rivers Thompson really reflect much credit on the Bengal Government and on the British rule in general. Sir Rivers Thompson himself has said that the prosecution of the owner of the shot deer was nothing else but oppression of the three officers, and are very glad that due notice has been taken of them by the worthy Lieutenant-Governor. The good example set by him in the punishment of the above three will be useful in future as a warning to those European officers who may be inclined to harm the innocent Natives.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 14.

IT is to be hoped that the rebuke he has administered to erring officials will not only have the effect of correcting them and permanently improving their nature, but will exercise a wholesome influence on the Police and the Magistracy in all the provinces under his charge. When we read Mr. Macaulay's letter we are not so much pleased with the heavy blows which descend on official vagaries as alarmed at the possibly large prevalence of similar vagaries. It is by an accident the facts of this particular case have seen the light. Every persecuted person in the country is not as rich as Proxonno Moyi

Dasi, and cannot afford to secure the services of a skilled counsel for the purposes of defence. Every persecuting official does not go the same absurd lengths that the Rangpur triumvirate has gone. Every case does not divide itself into two trials, the first being dismissed on purely formal grounds, and the second being more outrageous than the first. If the harassed person was not a rich lady, if the prosecutors were a little more shrewd than they were in this case, if legal formalities were complied with to secure a conviction in the first trial, we should probably never have heard of the case. Yet it would have been a case of persecution, of oppression of weak by the strong under the pretence of administering justice. What a sad commentary on the security of life and property in the country! Is life worth living in a country where the biggest Zemindar dare not offend an Assistant-Superintendent of Police?—where the sanctity of womanhood is no protection against the tyranny of the police countenanced by the Magistrate of a District?—where the forms of law are employed with diabolic ingenuity by a combination of judicial and executive officers for wantonly destroying the cherished rights of civilized citizenship and bringing misery to man and beast? These are the questions which occur to the inquiring and practical mind. The Lieutenant-Governor has upheld the majesty of the law and affirmed the claims of justice; he has done his duty.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, March 16.

THE whole proceedings were flagrantly vexatious and oppressive, and they were deservedly the subject of severe criticism and condemnation by our Native contemporaries in Bengal at the time of their occurrence. The conspicuous ability with which Mr. Manmohan Ghose, Barrister-at-law, who had been engaged from Calcutta, conducted the case Rungpore, helped in bringing under the full light of publicity this secret conspiracy of three leading European Executive officers to establish a system of terrorism over all classes of the Native population of the Rungpore District. The case seems to have locally terminated in September or October last. In the present month, or nearly five months after, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal finally reviews it, passes his own orders on it and metes out punishment to the delinquent officers. . . . Sir Rivers Thompson has certainly succeeded in making a show of justice and fair dealing in the present case; but his action has almost lost its chief merit through the reluctance, tardiness and even ungraciousness with which it has been taken, almost while preparing to lay down the high and responsible office he has been filling with so little advantage, or rather with so much harm, both to himself and the Native populations.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, March 16.

MR. NEWBERRY must have felt the humiliation very deeply, and it is astonishing that an officer who must have been at least 20 years in the service should be guilty of such gross abuse of authority. The judgment of the Bengal Government, says the correspondent of the *Times of India*, has caused great astonishment—among whom and how many people there is no means of knowing. There is no doubt that people who think that officials may carry things with a high hand without any fear of punishment will be considerably astonished; the Government of Bengal will be generally praised for its firmness and justice. With the exception of one newspaper, all Bengal papers have welcomed this decision. If the Government could be equally firm and fair in a few more instances, complaints against the highhandedness and petty tyranny of officials should be seldom heard. The Government owes as much to itself as to the general body of its able and conscientious servants to visit official evildoers with prompt and condign punishment. To maintain the irreproachable character of the administration, nothing is so necessary as to make public officers remember that 'arbitrary and oppressive action on their part will not be tolerated for a moment.'

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 21.

THE defence put forth in the columns of the *Englishman* is certainly most vigorous, and at the same time amusing in its simplicity. It is based entirely on the ferocious character of the deer. The sambar was ferocious in its rutting season and dangerous to human life, and therefore summary police action was urgent. It so happens, however, that the premises are imaginary, and the conclusion therefore void. The deer had his horns cut, and without horns the deer was as harmless as a calf and the rutting season for deer had, in August, passed away. It was left for the *Englishman* to suppose that a domesticated pet animal without horns, without tusks, without cutting teeth, without claws, and as timid as deer usually are, was dangerous to human life, and that an Englishman could not approach it without a loaded rifle, and was compelled in self defence to shoot it. On this principle, Mr. Shuttleworth would be justified in shooting every domestic cow that had lately calved, and fallen in his way. We are glad that such folly did not prevail with Sir Rivers, and for once he rose to the occasion and did a very proper act of justice. . . .

DACCA GAZETTE (English Weekly), March 21.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has shewn Mr. Newbery great leniency by degrading him only one grade in the service, in consideration of his long and past good official career. The punishments on Mr. Stack and Mr. Shuttleworth are more nominal than real. They have been transferred from Rungpore to Mymensing and Chittagong Hill Tracts respectively, and their promotions have been stopped for some time to come. The substantive appointment of Mr. Stack was an Assistant Superintendentship, and by the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution he has reverted to his Assistantship. The Resolution says that "he will not be appointed to the charge of a district for at least one year, and until he is reported to have shewn a better appreciation of his duty and responsibilities." There is no knowing whether he would, by ordinary course, get a lift within one year; and for the other requirement, it would be very easy for him to get the Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police to report in his favour. The same remarks hold good in the case of Mr. Shuttleworth. So literally speaking, their punishment is nothing. The only loss they have suffered is the loss of reputation which will also in course of time efface out of memory.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), March 10.

THE Resolution of Sir Rivers Thompson's Government is as impartial as it is novel and bold, and it is likely to be favourably received by the Native community of Bengal. It is novel on this account, that up to this time Sir Rivers Thompson has always sided with the English community whenever a case between European and Native communities has come before him for revision. He has always been anxious to pay due regard to English interests, while he has shown indifference towards Native interests. Sir Rivers has shown great courage in deciding the Rungpore Deer case in favour of the Native community.

THE *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, March 14), says that though the Cambay case and the Rungpore Deer case differ widely in details, still in both cases the officials concerned forgot the responsibility of their posts, and as heavy punishment is dealt in both cases to the guilty parties, the prestige of British justice has been immensely raised in the estimation of the entire Native public of India. . . .

THE *Rast Gafar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 13), says that the Resolution will appear just to an impartial observer.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 18), says that Sir Rivers Thompson is entitled to special thanks for doing the needful in this case.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, March 19), says that Sir Rivers Thompson has acted impartially in an important case just on the eve of his departure, and for this he undoubtedly deserves praise.

THE LATE DR. ANANDIBAI JOSHI.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, March 2.

It is with the feelings of deep regret that we learn that Dr. Anandibai Joshi, M.D., who returned to this country from America a few days ago, after completing her medical studies there, died at Poona on Sunday last. While on her way back, she was attacked with cough and fever, and on her arrival at Bombay she showed symptoms of consumption. Her medical advisers in Bombay considered that her sickness had become serious and they therefore advised her to go to Poona. On her arrival at Poona, she placed herself under the treatment of Native *Baiks*. She felt somewhat better for a time, but her case had been considered hopeless and she at last succumbed to the disease to the great sorrow of all India. The deceased lady had been appointed Superintendent of a medical institution at Kolhapur, and great hopes were entertained of her future career. Her untimely death has thrown the people of this country into deep mourning. Great sympathy is felt for her bereaved husband, Mr. Gopal Rao Joshi. It was he who instructed her and induced her to go to America under difficulties which were enough to baffle the boldest and most enterprising man. She, however, braved all the odds in her way and accomplished a feat unparalleled in the history of the female world. Death has, however, cut short her brilliant career, and made it as if it were a dream.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 3.

WE deeply regret to learn that Mrs. Anandibai Joshi died at Poona on Sunday last, the 27th ultimo. She had been ailing from fever since her return from America to her native land, a few days ago. She was lately appointed Principal of the Female Hospital of Kolhapore. A large number of relatives and friends of the deceased gathered at the funeral ceremony. It is said that universal sympathy was expressed on her account. We should not wonder at this considering that Mrs. Joshi was a young Hindu lady who sacrificed a good deal for the purpose of acquiring education. The country expected great things from her, but alas! all these hopes have so soon and so sadly been brought to the dust.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, March 4.

MANY are the incidents in her life, young as it was, which are full of interest and instruction to her countrymen and countrywomen. But disease kept her away from a career which had been cut out for her in Kolhapore, and has now closed a life, which was full of promise, to the great loss of her country and of the cause of substantial social reform. With Ramabai removed from all sympathy with her country by an unaccountable and unexpected conversion to the Christian religion, and Anandibai prevented by cruel death from reaping the fruits of her enterprize and labour, female education will not fail to suffer in the estimation of our people for some time. It is sad to think that Western India should be so unfortunate as to her two prominent figures in the field of Hindu female enterprize.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, March 5.

THE death of Mrs. Anandibai Joshi is a loss to Indian progress and the cause of female education. It is only last week that we mentioned her as a "living proof of the great advance made by our country in the Victorian age. Scarcely had the paper been placed in the hands of our readers, when the sad news was wired to Bengal of her premature death. We offer our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband whose loss is simply irreparable. We can only exclaim in the words of the poet.

— "Why has worth so short a date?
While villains ripen grey with time"

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 5.

THE news of the death of Dr. Anandibai Joshi will, no doubt, create universal regret throughout the country. Since her return from America, after completing her medical education, she had been ailing with fever, and this proved her death-disease. The deceased lady was the pioneer of female enterprise in the field of medical science, and much more, therefore, is the regret. Death has seldom closed a more promising career. Anandibai breathed her last on the morning of the 27th ultimo.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, March 6.

NO more striking instance could be adduced, than the death of Mrs. Anandibai Joshi, of the extreme uncertainty of life and the blighting of hope when nearest fruition. Mr. and Mrs. Joshi seem to have conceived a very high ideal of patriotism, and the way in which they set about realizing it, denying themselves for years even the small conveniences of life, and putting up with separation from caste and family and even from each other, is truly affecting. Mrs. Joshi appears to have been consumed by the earnestness that was working within her. There was an amount of energy in her nature, which the frame could hardly support. But she sustained herself amid all trials in the hope of repaying the devotion of her husband and friends. Her removal from the career of public usefulness which awaited her is a sad blow not only to those she has left behind to mourn her personally, but to all India. Anandibai had more individuality than poor Ramabai, and none who came across her could help respecting her the more for her loyal observance of the manners and customs of her country in the essence, though like a progressive Arya she had discarded them in the form. It will be very long, indeed, before India rears another martyr to science and missionary of progress, like Anandibai Joshi.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 6.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Dr. Anandibai Joshi who had just returned from America after a stay of about three years there for the study of the science of Medicine at the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia. She was to have joined her appointment at Kolhapore immediately after arrival in this country, but illness having intervened it was proposed that Mrs. Joshi might as well remove to Poona for change, that being her native place. But the case terminated fatally. Being no admirers of entrusting the education of our women to strangers in strange lands, we may not be wrong in looking upon this sad event as one cumulative fatal result of foreign residence and its attendant wants, discomforts, and hard study. However, there was one thing in her that deserves our admiration; her courage and strong desire to learn a science

wherewith to be useful to the female portion of her own countrymen in India. We deeply sympathise with Mr. Gopalrao Joshi in his bereavement and offer him our condolences for the fateful event which must most bitterly sadden his heart.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 6.

NO disappointment could be bitterer—no loss heavier. We have had to mourn the premature loss of men from whose life great public good was expected; but this is the first loss of an accomplished woman, cut short just at the point of starting a useful public career, and on that account it is all the more to be deplored. Mr. Joshi, who has spent all his slender means on this training of his wife for the good of his sisters, deserves all sympathy in his bereavement. He will of course find a wife, as any Hindu can marry any number of them at any time of his life, and he is yet young; but he takes to heart his present loss because he cannot hope to replace it for the community, and it is here that his misfortune is identical with that of the community. We must, however, accept the decree of Providence, though it seems hard to us; and, as the next best thing, try to perpetuate the name of Anandibai and of the intrepid work she did during the short time allowed to her on earth. This is a task to which all educated men and women in Maharashtra should address themselves, and if every graduate and under-graduate faithfully contributes his mite, a sufficient fund would be formed for founding a scholarship or endowing some other object in the name of Dr. Anandibai Joshi, connected with the encouragement of medical study and relief among her sisters. Even before she went to America for her medical education, Anandibai took pleasure not in clothing or ornamenting herself richly, but rather in sparing what she could for the benefit of the needy; and now that she has sacrificed her life in the laudable ambition, her name ought not to be forgotten. The educated men of Maharashtra owe this duty to her memory, and we hope they will duly respond to its call.

DEEN BAXDIU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 6.

THE untimely death of this lady is indeed a sad misfortune for our country, so backward at present in female education. Her indomitable will and perseverance under difficulties, her intelligence and above all her marked individuality of character, were such as would have done honour to any person of a sterner sex, and they show what the Hindu women are capable of achieving. Her loss at a time when the value of female physicians is beginning to be realized in India is specially to be deplored. We tender our sincere condolence to Mr. Joshi in his affliction.

'The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, March, 7.

THE premature death of Dr. Anandibai Joshi, which we announced the other day is deeply to be regretted. She was a young woman of brilliant parts, refined culture, superior attainments, and had devoted some of the best years of her youth to the study of Medicine in the far off American continent, and had won distinctions of no mean order in the branch of study she had chosen. She is lost to India at a time when her services will be most useful to it, nay, before she could herself enjoy even a short and happy respite after braving the perils of a foreign travel and a sojourn in a strange land. It is indeed rare to find a lady who had won the good-will and admiration of both Natives and Europeans at such a young age, by a strong devotion to European scientific study. Her pitiable end will be mourned not only in India, but also in America where she has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HAVIAGA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, March 2.

WE have first to record our deepfelt regret at her sudden demise, and we offer our condolence to her husband, Mr. Joshi, in this his sad and crushing bereavement. Mr. Joshi was the chief active agent in educating his wife and making her what she became and he must feel the most sad of all in all respects. But our countrymen should not despair, because Dr. Anandibai died soon after she had finished her education. They ought to first take up the noble example set up by her, and follow her in her integrity of purpose, perseverance and exceptional courage to overthrow the social thralldom of her sex.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, March 2.

IT is impossible to conceive a death so mournfully tragic as that of Dr. Anandibai Joshi, who, after successfully overcoming untold difficulties, graduated in medicine in America and returned to her native country—only to die. Immediately on her return she was appointed to a high post in Kolhapore, but she never joined her appointment. She was suffering on the return voyage, and evinced serious symptoms shortly after landing. She was taken to Poona and placed under careful treatment. But science and devotion were unavailing, and she was carried away a few days ago. She was very young and had undoubtedly gifts and energy of a superior order. Her death is a great and untimely loss to the country and to a great cause.

The TRIBUNE (English Weekly), Lahore, March 12.

IT is with the deepest regret that we have learnt the sad news of the death of Dr. Anandibai Joshi. She was a lady of great pluck, energy, courage and intelligence. After her return from America she had been appointed Principal of the State Hospital at Kolhapore. In her, India has lost one of her noblest and bravest daughters!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without any difficulty to their regulating, purifying and tonic qualities.

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road Bombay.

WITH but few exceptions our contemporaries take a more or less gloomy view of the financial statement for 1887-88. A good many of them strike a mournful chord on the absorption of the Famine Insurance Fund by other than the purposes for which it was originally intended. Thus, they contend, the nation may well say that the Income tax is now a permanent, and not a temporary burden. Its paying the way if not for the reduction, at least the modification of the Salt tax had at any rate been confidently anticipated by the time the Burman difficulties were over. This indefinite prolongation of the Income Tax, in face of the neglect of the authorities to levy the tax on the net earnings of guaranteed railway companies with the steady increase in the revenue from salt would appear to be incomprehensible to some of the Native journals. What with loans and road cesses, License tax, Public Works cess, excise and other sources of revenue the authorities seem determined also to make the most of the Income Tax and the Salt Tax. With the exception of the Provincial contracts, which the Native Press unanimously protest against not only on grounds of centralization, but also on those of the general inefficiency they would entail, they see no reason why the recommendations of the Finance Committee should not have been definitely specified and, if possible, availed of. Why, indeed, should even the Provincial assignments have been reduced while imperial costliness has been perhaps more than proportionately increased? Then the fact of supplementing the Public Works sterling loan by annexing to it the treasure hoarded by the late Maharaja Scindia, under the advice of the Council of Regency, though comparatively speaking a better plan than incurring foreign loans has been commented upon as politically open to objection.

Notwithstanding Sir Rivers Thompson's piety and good intentions, for which not even his bitterest opponents seem disposed to refuse him credit, his competency as a ruler and a statesman has been called into question by the Native Press without one dissentient voice, excepting the Mahomedan journals. Towards the Mahomedan and Anglo-Indian communities he is alleged to have been exceptionally partial, although some of these organs give him poor credit for good administrative ability. They unite in praising his personal qualities which would have fitted him eminently as a useful citizen. But he has been found deficient in public spirit, which, they say, was the secret of his failure as an administrator. In taking leave of him, the Native papers wish him every success in his future career, though they honestly declare the relief they feel at his departure from them.

shores; while some of them even venture to hope that he may change for the better while in England, and yet befriend a race who sadly require, if they do not deserve, at least his benevolent efforts on their behalf. The great defect in his administration, pointed out by the Native Press, has been, as alleged, his leaving everything to his Secretaries, owing to ill health, among other causes. Amongst the redeeming points in his career have been his active co-operation in female medical education and the strenuous efforts he put forth on behalf of the oppressed ryots, in carrying through the Bengal Tenancy Bill, against which there had been such organised opposition, both in England and in India.

Miss Florence Nightingale's letter, on sanitation in Indian villages, has been discussed with the respect due to that eminent lady, whose high character entitles her to a right to deal with Indian affairs. The question being one of peculiar delicacy, involving as it does departmental action with consequent social and rural disabilities, it is not a matter of surprise that some of the Native journals associate it with the scheme of Indian self-government; while others, viewing the evil from the standpoint of existing social and political conditions, are naturally disposed to consider it as suitable to those rather unfavourable conditions. But that something ought to be done, is universally admitted, while the ways and means to do it effectually are also discussed. But a question is raised as to the possibility of its being done at all without a larger infusion of the indigenous element in the administration of the country.

The retirement of another eminent Anglo-Indian, Sir Charles Aitchison, the late ruler of Punjab, has agreeably exercised the minds of Native journalists. Differing in character from Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Charles leaves these shores followed by the regret of the people of India, which feeling both Mahomedans and Hindus alike share. Sir Charles Aitchison's liberality was characteristically illustrated during the Ilbert Bill controversy, from which he consistently stood aloof. In short, his Indian career, identifying itself with several educational, financial, social, economic and political reforms, may be summed up in the indisputable fact that if India had no nobler ruler than Lord Ripon, Punjab had no one nobler than Sir Charles Aitchison.

In discussing the investigation of the Public Service Commission, the Native Press urges the encouragement of more impartial and independent evidence as regards the reasons why appointments in the higher departmental ranks are closed to the Natives. So far as the Civil Service is generally concerned, there would appear to be apparently liberal and fair evidence given. It remains to be seen how this evidence is made practically applicable to the filling up of appointments, by Natives, in the higher ranks hitherto held sacred only to the European or the Anglo-Indian. The question is asked, why certain appointments in the Forest and the Public Works should be filled up exclusively by Europeans or Anglo-Indians from England generally, and Cooper's Hill particularly, when almost equally well-trained and better locally informed men could be had from Roorkee, Poona, Calcutta, and other places in India. In short, all departments appear to the writers to be mere depôts for providing Anglo-Indian incapables with handsome salaries. In Madras, the Salt Department is pointed out as an exclusive preserve for European Dowds.

The retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn, the friend of the Indian Agriculturist, is another topic of discussion. An organised demonstration is proposed in his honour to show Native appreciation of his services in an unmistakable manner. Already some twenty thousand rupees have been subscribed for the occasion. Such is the popularity of Sir W. Wedderburn. The Lahore and other out presidency papers speak highly of the efforts made by the natives of Bombay to do honour to so benevolent and earnest a friend.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1887-88.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, March 27 and April 10.

THE Minute shows that there is an increase of expenditure over revenue in two years of £1,048,900 and £1,231,800 respectively. This increase, we are further told, is met by transfer to loan funds, so that the increase means so much debt for which we have henceforth to pay interest. However clever or however prudent this arrangement may be from the financier's point of view, in our eyes it is a mistake. It is the enunciation of the fatal policy of borrowing for meeting the expenses of general administration. The Famine Insurance Fund has thus lost its only justification, and the nation may well see that the Income Tax is now a general and not a special tax. When the new burdens were imposed during the last year, the ambiguous position given to them raised hopes in our minds that the Income Tax would enable the Government of India to reduce the burdens of the Salt Tax when campaigning in Burmah was over. But this year's Statement shows that our hopes were completely ungrounded. The Minute contains another statement which is equally a death-blow to similar hopes: if it does not raise new fears of the Income Tax being increased. We are told that the recommendations of the Finance Committee, in directions other than Provincial finance, cover a very wide field and will, for some time, continue to occupy the attention of Government. In ordinary unofficial language, this means that the Finance Committee has made recommendations which may result in a saving in Imperial expenditure; but that the Supreme Government is not prepared to accept them, at least until, the agitation about the Income Tax being given up, it is made a permanent burden. By that time military and police expenditure in Burmah would have increased and a war with Russia may be imminent, so that the savings, when effected, would have to be applied towards meeting these unforeseen charges. The only recommendation of the Finance Committee that could be adopted at once was that of reducing Provincial assignments; so that the Supreme Government has profited by those very circumstances by which we in the Provinces are made to suffer. There is a double burden imposed upon us, one direct and the other indirect. We pay more in taxes and receive less in return for the money we pay. . . . So far as present arrangements go, the Provincial assignments have been reduced while imperial costliness has increased—a conduct that will keep Provincial Governments dissatisfied. When the Finance Committee was appointed it was given out most solemnly that the recommendations the Committee may make would be duly considered and given effect to in framing the Financial Statement under review, and we shall be far from the truth if we say that those who supported the imposition of the Income Tax did so on the good faith which the Viceroy's and Finance Minister's responsible utterances at the time had raised. To say now that the recommendations run over a wide area and cannot be given effect to for some time at least to come is to declare unpardonable weakness as administrators; and the Indian nation has justifiable reasons to complain about the unwarranted course adopted. If Lord Dufferin would care to regain his reputation and to show to the Indian people that he is a real statesman, let him remember and practically follow the principle that 'the question of retrenchment is essentially a question of administrative reform with a view to economy and not one of hard necessity or financial pressure justifying a resort to measures of panic and haste likely to be injurious to the permanent interests of the country.' Periodical impositions of new burdens and financial tactics of showing surpluses and avoiding deficits shake credit and lose faith—two very serious dangers to peaceful administration. Sir John Strachey incurred the risk and brought the Empire to the brink of insolvency. Sir Auckland has unfortunately trodden out of the path laid open by his immediate predecessor and followed in the wake of Sir John, and the inevitable result has followed to the regret of all concerned. If the Government would not seriously look to it, let us do it lest we in the long run suffer unutterable woes.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 27.

THE Budget estimates give us the following figures:—

Revenue, £77,460,200; Expenditure, £77,443,500.

The surplus is the grand total of £16,700. Of course for much of this extravagance revealed in these figures we are indebted to the Burmese war. But we need not complain. The enormous expenditure on account of the war operations was met from the Famine Insurance grant. In future we are expected to take war to mean famine, and famine to mean war—the two being, according to the financial dictionary, convertible terms. The charges on account of exchange increased by £474,600. So perhaps Lord Dufferin's estimate of a million per penny fall in the value of the rupee is not exactly borne out. The Financial Minister has squeezed that pretty lemon of provincial funds and got out of it the good sum of £640,100 to avert a deficit. This indicates no daring feat in financiering, as it merely transfers money from one fund to another, leaving the poor tax-payers as much liable to taxation as ever. A good deal is said to justify the appropriation of the Famine Insurance grant to general purposes, but as we have said that famine now means war and *vice versa*, no more explanation is needed on this point. The Income Tax brought £1,348,100 to the exchequer, and we are relieved to find that we shall not have to pay more this year unless the warlike Ministry at home or Lord Dufferin's Government in India means to complicate us in a war with Russia. The Army estimates, including Burmah, amount to £19,197,000. Prince Bismarck has enunciated the novel theory that a large army is needed to ensure peace; in India we are accustomed to the idea that a large army expenditure is needed in times of peace. We are informed last of all that Government means to incur the annual loan for Public Works to the amount of 5½ crores, and the loan will be raised in India. Of this amount 3½ crores will be obtained by the investment in Government Securities, at the desire of the Gwalior Council of Regency, of treasure hoarded by the late Maharajah Scindia. The remaining two crores will be raised in India. Such are the leading features of the Budget. We thank Sir Auckland Colvin for one boon at least. He has exempted us from further taxation. That is something, to be sure.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, March 27.

THE new Budget shows more of dexterous handling on the part of the Finance Minister than of the prosperous condition of our finances. But for this we cannot blame Sir Auckland Colvin. He has tried to make the best of a bad business. Public opinion, such as it is in India, may comfort itself with the reflection that a fresh loan has been averted. But we have by no means escaped an addition to our standing debt. . . . It is hard to see why the Income Tax is not levied on the net railway earnings of Guaranteed Companies. We are glad the consumption of salts shows a fairly steady increase, in spite of a temporary decline last year, thus justifying the far-sighted and humane policy of the Ripon-Baring administration. The estimates for 1887-88 show a surplus of £16,700. This surplus is nominal, while the deficit "transferred" is real and substantial. Such is the result of the military policy of the Government of India.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 28.

A PART from war or famine, there remains, so to speak, uncovered the future growth of expenditure connected with exchange, a source of gravest anxiety regarding which the Finance Minister has no desire to modify the remarks recorded last year. This item has increased from £4,411,347 in the accounts of 1885-86 to £5,500,500 in the estimates for the year 1887-88. It is impossible to foresee what will be the future increase; but it may be said that, so far as an unfavourable exchange is due to larger drawings by the Secretary of State owing to increased purchases of material for railway construction, the

ratio of increase will be lessened in proportion as the railways now in course of active construction by the State approach completion. It must also be remembered that the net surplus of railway receipts will become more considerable, on the one hand, as the lines now in course of construction are opened and as capital at present unproductive, yields returns, and on the other hand as the expenditure remaining on account of construction diminishes. In both these directions, some set-off may be looked for against increasing charges on account of exchange. The excess military expenditure on account of Upper Burmah will disappear, it may be hoped, in next year's estimates. But the civil expenditure will probably, for the next two or three years, be in excess of the revenues of that Province, and, so long as this proves to be the case, it must continue to be of the nature of an extraordinary charge, for which some special provision, such as that of this year, may have to be made. Apart from the question of silver, there would seem, therefore, to be no grounds for anxiety greater than those here indicated. Much caution is needed for the present, because we cannot look forward to relief through the immediate increase of the net receipts in any material degree from the opening of new railways, or the slackening of construction: and because in proportion as the surplus revenues are utilised for administrative needs the Government will have to draw upon resources which form the first reserve of an outbreak of famine.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, March 29.

It seems to us that the Government of India has actually been induced by its Financial Minister to pose before the world in the ridiculous character of the enterprising man, who put a price on the skin of a bear that was still roaming at large in its native wilds. We would advise the Government and Sir Auckland Colvin to catch or kill the bear, before it arranges to make money by the sale of its skin. If all previous experience is not belied, we suspect that much more expenditure than has yet been calculated upon will have to be incurred, before Upper Burmah begins to yield any additional revenue even worth collecting. It is impossible to criticise the present Budget fully, unless we allow our comments to run to the lengths of Sir Auckland Colvin's Minute itself. It is, therefore, that we have selected this item as a sample of the general character of his estimates under other heads. The readjustment of the Provincial Contracts, under the scheme of Financial decentralisation, is said, we observe, to have brought in a clear gain of £640,000 to the Imperial revenues, that is, that the Government of India has appropriated to its own purposes sums which the Local Governments and Administrations by a careful and economical application of their own ways and means had been able to make available for local improvements and objects within their respective provinces. The Budget Statement, however, fails to take any account whatever of any reductions of public expenditure which the recommendations of the Finance Committee may render practicable. It seems to us that it could not have been difficult for the Government to have formed a rough estimate of the probable amount of these reductions, and to have stated the amount for public information. Its complete reticence, on a point on which public anxiety may reasonably be supposed to be acute, is unintelligible except on the understanding that the recommendations of the Finance Committee do not fall in with the foregone conclusions of the Government itself as to the extent to which economy is to be carried in reviewing the present scale of Indian expenditure.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, March 30.

THE consumption of salt has increased largely. There has been a steady and enormous fall in the importations of both gold and silver, the heaviest fall having occurred in the former metal. The recommendations of the Finance Committee with regard to the Provincial Contracts have already had their effect, and in the next Budget there will be an accretion of £540,100 to the Imperial revenue. Until the Minute is published, it is impossible to examine in detail the reductions made in Provincial expenditure, and to consider how far such reductions are wise. It is, as a rule, unwise to count upon replenishing the Imperial exchequer by reducing Provincial expenditure. Economy is needed in Imperial expenditure more urgently than in Provincial expenditure. The last portion of the

Press Commissioner's telegram will attract considerable attention. 'The annual loan for Public Works,' we read, 'will amount to 5½ crores. Of this amount 3½ crores will be obtained by investment in Government securities at the desire of the Gwalior Council of Regency, out of the treasure hoarded by the late Maharaja Scindiah.' This is a wonderful stroke of business, but is certain to be viewed unfavourably. Had it not been for the Council of Regency this large sum would have never been invested in British India. The State or the minor Maharaja will not be a loser by this arrangement, but it exposes the somewhat greedy impecuniousness of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar, we all believe, must have amassed larger treasure than his neighbour of Gwalior, but the present Maharaja, not being a minor, has no idea of investing part of his wealth in Government securities. Scindiah died a timely death—for the Public Works Loan.

• AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 31.

LET the sympathetic reader contemplate it at his leisure. The figures marked (3) are £19,130,307—the entire net land revenue for the year 1885-86 of the whole of British India; and £19,133,907 the amount of net expenditure for the army services alone during the same year. The other two series of figures are corresponding the items for the Revised Estimate of 1886-87, and the Budget Estimate of 1887-88. The process of subtraction gives £3,600 more for the expenditure of the army after the entire land revenue has been swallowed up by it. We have no patience for operations of this kind. Let the reader work out another. The net salt revenue in 1885-86 was £6,317,813. The net provincial rates for the same year was £2,954,715. The two together amounts to £9,272,528. The net expenditure in Civil Departments for that year was £10,816,283. The figures for the years 1886-87 (Revised Estimate) and 1887-88 (Budget Estimate) are given below:—

		1886-87	1887-88.
		£	£
Salt Revenue	6,026,000	6,107,200
Provincial Rates	2,891,000	2,905,900
Total	8,917,000	9,013,100
Expenditure, Civil Department	11,159,900	11,754,400

Who would wonder that with an extravagance like this there would be always a deficit and borrowing, in spite of Income-Tax and License-tax, Road-cens and Public Work cess, Salt and Excise, and all the other taxes that the ingenuity of our able financiers could devise? If anybody would think of famine and scarcity and deplore the effacement of the Famine Relief Fund, and the ignoring of the solemn pledges that were given before never to violate its sanctity, let him have the consolation to think that we have created rail-roads in the barren hills of Afghanistan, and devastated the kingdom of Burmah. If we would grumble still, we are no better than sedition-mongers and revolutionists.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, April 1 and 6.

IN reality we have no surplus whatever; but to create one by the mere manipulation of accounts will be misleading to future students of our finances. Since the year 1885-86 there has been an increase of nearly £3,000,000 in revenue and £4,613,577 in expenditure, this latter amount omitting the net extraordinary military expenditure of 1885-86 and including the net excess of expenditure in Upper Burmah. The deficit of about £1,613,577, which is the difference between the amounts of increase in revenue and in expenditure, has been made good by the absorption of the Famine Insurance Fund. Calculating the various sources of increase in revenue as well as expenditure, Sir Auckland repeats the usual optimist declaration that there are no grounds for anxiety. "There is as much prospect of revenue increasing as there is of expenditure, but, while the causes leading to the latter are temporary, those that lead to the former are expansive and chronic." This is the usual consolation that our financiers have been never tired of taking.

to themselves. But somehow or other the causes of increased expenditure, which we hear declared always to be temporary, re-appear almost year after year in one shape or another, and our financial authorities have contented themselves with merely discharging the annually recurring and unavoidable obligations. Consequently except with borrowed money, there is hardly any means of undertaking measures necessary for the material and moral improvement of the people. For instance, in the estimates of expenditure for the year 1887, reduced allotments are made from revenue for famine relief, for irrigation works, for construction of railways, and for civil buildings and roads. And as a result of increased contributions from Provincial Government, grants for education in all provinces have been reduced. If a state of finances which renders necessary the reduction of ordinary expenditure on objects so essential to the well-being of the people can be called sound, then the financial condition of India is sound. The ideal of a decentralization scheme should recognise the principle that the Local Governments are entitled to the primary claim upon the revenues raised in their respective Provinces. The charges of the Imperial Government should be fixed in ordinary times, and on extraordinary occasions, such as war, extraordinary contributions should be claimed from the Local Governments. It is obvious that to the revenues contributed by the people of Madras, they should possess the first title, and only secondarily can the Supreme Government utilise it for other provinces. We do not say that the time is ripe for re-adjusting our interprovincial finances on any such federal principle; but it must be the constant aim of the Supreme Government to make a nearer and nearer approach to that ideal from time to time. Whatever Sir Auckland may say to the contrary, there can be no doubt that the Provincial Governments are not satisfied with the terms of the contracts. Reference is made in the Minute to the complaints and protests received from these Governments, and it is impossible to accept as satisfactory the explanation of the Finance Minister, so long as we are not in possession of the views of the Local Governments. No proof, however, is wanted to show that within the past two or three years retrogression, instead of progress, has been visible in the material and educational development of the Provinces. In Madras especially, the abolition of the tank maintenance scheme is a serious blow to the important object of restoring our smaller irrigation works to order. Similarly larger irrigation projects have suffered, and even education has not been free from the indiscriminate inroads of economy. It is all very well for the Supreme Government to call upon the provincial authorities to cut their coat according to their cloth, but the public, if not these provincial authorities themselves, have a right to ask whether the Supreme Government follows the precept it lays down for others.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 2.

THE Income Tax yield in the estimates of 1886-87 is £1,348,100. But the amount budgeted for was £1,458,000. The loss, we are told, is nominal; as the share of the Government in the Income Tax on the net earnings of Guaranteed and State Railways is £131,980. Be that as it may, with a surplus of only £16,000, with revenues withdrawn from their legitimate channels of expenditure to swell the ever-increasing volume of military charges, with a tedious but not an inexpensive war, and with a depreciated currency in relation to gold, the financial out-look of the country is very gloomy indeed and may well justify the dark anticipations of Mr. Hyndman and the men of his school. If in the midst of these accumulating embarrassments of the Government, a European war were to break out (not at all an unlikely contingency) then, with Russia so close to our North-Western frontier, what would be the position of the Indian Government, with the precautionary measures which would be forced upon it under the circumstances of the case? The Government has really no time to lose to introduce the necessary measures of economy. They are imperatively called for, in the situation which the Financial Statement discloses; and the most effective economy can only be secured by the wider employment of our countrymen in the public service. We would urge this reform not merely on grounds of high justice, but on those of strict economy. Cut down the exorbitant salaries of as many highly-paid offices as possible and appoint qualified Indian gentlemen. That would be the truest economy and the wisest policy. "The Annual Loan for Public Works," we learn, "will amount to 5½ crores, and will be raised in India. Of this amount 3½ will be obtained by the investment in Government securities, at the desire of the Gwalior Council of Regency, of treasure hoarded by the late Maharajah Scindia."

No Public Works Sterling Loan will be raised this year" Gwalior is now practically under the direct Government of the Paramount Power. The Council of Regency works under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General. For our own part we have not the slightest objection to the investment of the hoardings of the Gwalior State in Government securities, but the action of the Council of Regency is liable to misinterpretation. It will be interpreted as being due to the influence of the Government, to which it is practically subordinate. The Government should afford no pretext for such an interpretation.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay April 3

THE estimated yield from the Income Tax is represented by a sum £1,458,100 showing very little improvement over the revenue derived last year from the same source. The yield from the opium revenue is considered satisfactory and inasmuch as considerable reductions have been made in expenditure the savings effected in this direction, when added to surplus in this branch may give the Supreme Government a pretty large sum to strengthen its own financial resources. The railways do not seem to hold out brighter prospects, instead of an increment in the revenue branch there was under the revised estimates for 1886-87 a loss of £1,177,900 and for the next year this loss is likely to increase by £1,383,700 mainly owing to heavy renewals on the Sind, Panjab and Delhi railways and to the interest due on large sums of capital representing the unopened lines. As to other branches of revenue there is nothing special worth noticing the receipts from them being almost on par. We shall now endeavour to summarise as briefly as we can the expenditure side of the budget, leaving the examination of the several details as compared with those of the previous year for another occasion. Turning to expenditure we find that continued military operations in Upper Burmah have enormously increased the pecuniary responsibilities of Government. Almost two years since the commencement of hostilities have expired and yet the reconquest of that country has almost yet to be undertaken. Though the revenue receipts have considerably increased the civil administration there in its Police branch has had to be strengthened by an additional expenditure of £2,893,200. The military expenditure for the pacification of that province alone amounts to £1,770,000 £720,000 being an extra army charge and £66,000 on Marine. The increase in the revenue of Burmah holds out some hope that at some distant date at least Burmah may become self supporting nevertheless it cannot be gainsaid that both Burmah and the North-West frontiers have provided the last straw on the Indian financial camel's back.

SUBODHA PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay April 3

THE annual Financial Statement is already published. It is as unsatisfactory a document as any of its predecessors. The chief features of the new budget are the suspension of the Famine Insurance grant during the ensuing year and the curtailment of the Provincial grants. These paltry shifts are sought to be justified by some very subtle reasoning. But the facts are there. Another feature to be noted is the dispensing with the annual sterling loan for the next year. Government obtained a windfall from the Council of Regency at Gwalior who have determined to invest 3½ crores of treasure in Government paper. It is a petty statesmanship at best which is reduced to straits like these in order to obtain the money required for carrying it on.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta April 4

RETRENCHMENT is gain to the Government and loss to the people. If a number of men lose their appointments, there is loss to the country. The individuals affected are distinct losers, and there may be a loss of efficiency in the service. Retrenchment is justified by necessity, and must we expect no advantage from it except unanimity from fresh taxation? While retrenchment continues and no tax is reduced or abandoned the country gives no evidence of increasing prosperity, it rather

shows financial decline. But even the Income Tax and further retrenchment will not be enough, for Sir A. Colvin adds: "On the other hand we shall have brought upon our estimates before long the total addition to military charges consequent on the increase to our forces." Military charges, therefore, will swallow up all savings and all the income which the most irritating tax will yield. Before we congratulate ourselves on immunity from further taxation, let us consider if there is room for further taxation. For party purposes the Government will probably decline to re-impose the import duties; and the only alternatives it has got are, first, to increase the Salt Tax, and, second, to increase the Income Tax. These new taxes if imposed will bring people to the brink of starvation. Increased Salt Tax will kill the poorest classes, and an increased Income Tax will ruin the classes above them. While the number of soldiers will be increasing and fortifications progressing, in order to protect the people of India, the people will be dying of slow starvation. Sir A. Colvin makes no attempt to brighten the prospect which low exchange holds out. "Apart from war or famine there remains, so, to speak, uncovered the future growth of expenditure connected with exchange, a source of anxiety regarding which I have no desire to modify the remarks recorded last year." As regards Burma also, prospects are not re-assuring. Military expenditure continues there, at any rate "temporarily." For two or three years, there will be expenditure in "opening up communications." Lastly, "the Civil expenditure will probably, for the next two or three years, be in excess of the revenues of that province [Upper Burma], and so long as this proves to be the case, must continue to be of the nature of an extraordinary charge, for which some special provision, such as that of this year may have to be made." The largest portion of the Financial Statement is taken up with an historical survey of the subject of Provincial Contracts. The whole of this portion of the essay may be regarded as an apology, a special plea, for centralization.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, April 4.

LET us hope the surpluses for the Revised estimates for 1886-87, and the Budget estimates for 1887-88, small as they are and obtained by all manner of devices, will be maintained in the final accounts. But the financial equilibrium is so nicely balanced that we cannot be very sanguine about it. The elements of uncertainty such as the growing military expenditure, the loss by exchange and the cost of the settlement of Upper Burma are so great that they might any time turn the scale to the wrong side. Our administrators cannot complain of these uncertainties. They are more or less necessary incidents of all administration. But true administrative wisdom consists in forestalling these incidents and providing for them long before they occur by timely economy and laying by a store of funds which would help them out of any sudden emergency without resort to extraordinary measures. Instead of an attempt to make any prudent provision for the future, our Budgets are framed with a view to provide for living from hand to mouth. Happily the revenues are so elastic that they have risen during the last twenty years by more than half as much more. In 1867-68 the revenues amounted to 48½ millions. At the end of the next decade, that is, in 1877-78 the revenues rose to £58,969,301. In the current year the amount estimated is £77,160,200. The expenditure during the same period has risen from 49½ in 1867-68, and £62,512,388 in 1877-78 to £77,413,500. It must be allowed that the demands of administration may necessitate expenditure in one year more than another. But the growth of expenditure under the Government of India seems to have been quite abnormal, and seems to have been entered upon without any thought for the future. Each year's Budget shows a figure of expenditure in excess of that for the year before, and the revenues have been made to keep pace with that expenditure. How far this growth is to continue, and where it will eventually land us it is difficult to say. But certain it is that notwithstanding the elasticity of the revenues the financial future of India is anything but cheering.

HAVIKA SUBODHA (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, April 5.

THE present Budget for 1887-88 estimates £77,460,200 as revenue and £77,442,500 as expenditure, promising a surplus of £16,700, but which on the face of it, from previous precedents, looks suspicious, and none can be sanguine about it. The revenue

estimate is higher and along with it the expenditure estimate is also higher, and thus for the time the hope that there is to be economy and reduction of the general taxation is in vain. The military expenditure alone comes to about 19 crores of rupees, that is about 25 percent. of the whole expenditure. Is this not appalling, and still there is to be a permanent increase in the army, and a permanent expenditure for it. This increase is by £126,400. The Supreme Government, thus to meet with the next year's financial difficulties, have suspended the Famine Insurance Fund, that is, have credited that amount to the revenue, and also have to fill in their coffers with an addition of £490,000 from the provincial revenues. The Income Tax is estimated to give a credit of £140,600 and thus that tax is to remain for the next year too. Happy it is, that it has not been increased, nor any other further taxation levied.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad. April 6.

LET us consider, for instance, the enormous ever-increasing military charges. The army estimates for 1887-88, including Burmah, amount to £19,197,000, against £19,70,600 in the Revised Estimates of the preceding year. The estimates for the present year include £344,984 on account of a permanent increase to the strength of the army. Who will deny that these charges are beyond all proportion to the limited resources of this impoverished country? Even granting that the present strength of the army cannot for some time be reduced, could not an equally strong army be kept up at a much smaller cost by the larger employment of Native soldiers, and by appointing Natives of tested merit as officers? Are not the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Brahmans and Rajputs of Baiswara, the Shekhs and Pathans of the Punjab stout enough for any enemy if they are only allowed to use equally good weapons? And have those martial virtues which till so lately gave India such high commanders as Ranjit Singh, Jung Bahadur and Jijaji Rao (Sindhia) so completely died out in the Native races, that even centuries of contact with the highest civilized nation, periods of active service and discipline under the best English Generals, are not sufficient to make good officers of them? If those qualities have died out in the Indians, the British Government, and none else, stands condemned before God and man for having killed them by systematic persistent neglect and sheer disuse. But more of it hereafter.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Canarcse Weekly), Bombay, April 8.

SMALL as this surplus is, it has been made possible only after great effort. In the first place, the Famine Insurance grant has been entirely absorbed. The amount of £1,248,000 which should have been charged against revenue on account of this grant, has been utilized in converting the real deficit into a plausible surplus. Secondly the revision of the Provincial contracts has added a sum of £550,000 annually to the Imperial revenues for the next five years. The Statement enters into a long defence of the policy followed by the Imperial Government, which is represented as having been necessitated by the heavy strain put upon the Imperial finances, but which has undoubtedly crippled the power of Local Governments to undertake or endow works of public utility. Local Governments have been deprived of their right of enjoying the fruits of their own economy and good management, but sheer necessity has compelled the Imperial Government to adopt a step which has now called forth such an elaborate justification as the one that was thought necessary to give in the Financial Statement of this year. There are, of course, the Income Tax receipts to contribute to the equilibrium in the Budget. Had it not been for these special circumstances, the Estimates for 1887-88 should have shown a hopeless deficit. How far the estimated surplus will be actually maintained is a question involved in the greatest doubt. True, Burmah is reported to be fast approaching a state of peace and order. But exchange is always an uncertain item on the wrong side of the account, and may upset the calculations of the Finance Minister at any moment, not to speak of the call that might be made on the public purse by a time of scarcity. Altogether the Budget for the year can hardly be said to be very encouraging.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly,) Madras, April 9.

THE retrenchment in Provincial expenditure is mostly in the case of original public works. This means for our Presidency fewer bridges, roads, &c. Besides, the reductions proposed by the Financial Committee will relieve the exchequer of a large expense for the future. It also appears that a Mahratta State lends its savings to the British Empire, a confidence in the permanency of British rule which, while it speaks for the loyalty of the Native Prince, creates a sneer in certain quarters. There are other rich Native States that could follow in the wake of the Mahratta Raj, and Sir Auckland Colvin would feel a little more settled in his accounts, were they as liberal. The Supreme Government by these acts reveals that it is hard pushed for money. To accept such obligations from Native Princes is bad indeed, and to put on short allowances Provincial Governments is equally bad. Sir Auckland Colvin has done his best to give the Indian world cheerful prospects. His elaborate and able explanation betrays an uneasy conscience. The Budget may be accepted as a fair one. The financier could not have given a brighter one under his trying situation, a situation bristling with difficulties. His Statement will receive strong criticism from the English Press. Certainly, it cannot be denied that Sir Auckland Colvin has acquitted himself as ably as Mr. Wilson, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and other predecessors. What we wish to see is, all extravagant expenditure in India given a death blow, and a sound economical system introduced, which will save us an Income Tax, and yet give us annually a reasonable surplus.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, April 9.

SAY what he may, the broad fact cannot be concealed that the ordinary revenues are now insufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure. Formerly, the normal condition of Indian finance was the ordinary revenue barely sufficed to cover the ordinary expenditure, and that there was no margin to fall back upon in case of war, famine or other contingencies. It was to remedy this state of things that Sir John Strachey imposed additional burdens upon the people in 1878. By the introduction of fresh taxation he provided for a reserve fund of a million and a half to be used for protecting the country against famine. That reserve fund has now disappeared. It has been absorbed into the general revenues. Then the re-imposition of the Income Tax last year, and the revision of the Provincial contracts this year, have added a million and a half to Imperial revenues. But even with this addition of three millions to the revenues, the Finance Minister is unable to make the two ends meet.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, April 13.

WE have no hesitation in saying that the anticipations of increased revenue in Upper Burma and on account of Railway receipts will not be fully realized. On the expenditure side we note an additional charge of £ 285,400 in the expenditure necessary for Upper Burma and of £ 781,900 increased railway expenditure debitable to revenue. Then provision is made in the estimates of 1887-88 for £ 344,984 for giving further effect to the increase to the effective strength of army, decided upon in 1885-86. The net loss to the State on State and Guaranteed Railways in the Budget Estimates of 1887-88 is a million and a third. The army estimates for the year, including Burmah, amount in round numbers to 19½ millions against 19 millions in the Revised Estimates of the past year. Loss by exchange increased from 4½ millions in the accounts of 1885-86 to 5½ millions in the estimates for the current year. This amount, we have little doubt, will be considerably exceeded. Exchange for 1887-88 has been taken at 17½d.; but the rate which now prevails is below 17 pence. The Finance Minister has, to our thinking, formed altogether a too favourable estimate of the present position and prospects of the finances. We cannot for a moment persuade ourselves to believe that the net surplus of our railway receipts will meet, in an appreciable degree, increasing charges on account of exchange. The normal increase of revenue will barely cover the normal increase of ordinary expenditure.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The SUBHASUCHAKA, (Marathi Weekly), Satara, April 1.

THE tax-paying public have some satisfaction at the prospect of more taxes being unnecessary this year, as a small surplus is expected. The army expenditure absorbs one-fourth of the entire revenue, and this item is conspicuous for its extravagance. Will England give some relief to India now when an extraordinary sum, and that too procured at no small inconvenience, is being lavished on the Burman imbroglio? So long as the people have no power to exercise control over the finances of India, the condition of the country, political and material, will have poor chance of improvement. . . .

The ARINODAYA (Marathi Weekly) Tanna, April 4.

ONE of the satisfactory feature of the new Budget is the surplus it shows and there is no apprehension of a fresh imposition or further extension of the taxes already in force. The actual surplus of 1886-87 clearly shows that the estimate was wide of the mark and it argues the need of a large annual saving as a set off against any possible financial derangement. But the authorities neglect this duty, as no grave responsibility rests on them. This has been the cause of the continued indebtedness of India.

The SURYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, April 4.

IN the Revenue and Police Departments the burden of business falls upon subordinate Native officers, while the loaves and fishes of the service are carried off by Europeans. Natives do all the work, while large salaries are paid to Europeans for no more heavy work than that of affixing their signatures. Natives are up to executive work, and there is no necessity of maintaining an expensive European agency at the head of such departments.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, April 6.

THE Budget affords after all a painful and unsatisfactory account of the year; its only redeeming feature being the raising of loans in India instead of in England, to prevent a considerable sum flowing to the latter country in the shape of interest. The Government intend raising five crores and a half for public works, and the surplus in Maharaja Scindia's treasury has attracted their attention. But the condition of Native States is far from satisfactory, and any surplus they may have should be utilized in introducing improvements in the States themselves rather than relieving the embarrassed Treasury of the Supreme Government.

The SUBODHASINDHU (Marathi Weekly), Khandwa, April 6.

IT is some satisfaction that the estimated surplus in this Budget has averted further taxation. But some serious frontier incidents might upset the calculation and need an increase in the army expenditure. The surplus, as shown, is not actual and cannot be safely relied upon. The Burma war was a great drain on the scanty resources of India, and England being as much or even more interested in its acquisition, the latter should have in justice borne a fair share of the total outlay. The Home Charges constitute an enormous item of expenditure in England and until this burden is fairly shared, a financial crisis may overtake India any day.

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, April 8.

IN the Budget there are two things that deserve careful notice. The one is the abolition of the Famine Fund, it being considered inexpedient and unnecessary now, as the extension of railways and increased facilities of communication afford strong safeguards against such a calamity. The wisdom of this policy is questionable. The other is the raising of loans in India. Why should Government direct its longing eyes towards the hoardings of Natives States?

The JAGANMITRA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, April 11.

THE many suggestions of the Finance Committee yet continue to occupy the attention of Government.* The transfer of the Famine Relief Fund to General Revenue was found advisable to meet present requirements. The imports of gold and silver stand very low and do but confirm the idea of the general indebtedness of India. Loans in future are to be raised on the spot, and the eye of Government turns towards the surplus of Scindia. Native Princes would do well to consider first whether their States stand in no need of the money they think of lending to the Supreme Government.

THE Mahanushtramitra (Marathi Weekly, Satara, April 14), remarks that the fact that the Government raises 77 crores and a half in a country which yielded only 12 crores to the Peshwas, during their rule, is significant enough of the way in which the former ruled. The promotion of the well being and general weal of the subject should be the main principle on which Government ought to base their policy.

THE Jagadadarsha (Marathi Weekly, Ahmednagar, April 17) writes:—The fact of borrowing three crores and a half from Scindia gives rise to all manner of criticism, and it is but prudent for Government to abstain from action that is distasteful to the people. In that territory itself there is ample room for improvement which might require, if carried out, a larger amount than even the present state of Scindia's exchequer warrants.

The BODHASI DHAAR (Marathi Weekly) Satara, April 20.

NATIVE papers find it very inconvenient to reach early so important a State document as the Budget Statement except through the medium of English papers, and these being not available everywhere, they have to be content on meagre information gleaned from other sources. This leads to unfair criticism and misapprehension on various matters. It would, therefore, be wise on the part of the Government to issue the annual Budget in a small pamphlet form for distribution among Native papers.

The HINDUSTANI (Urdu Weekly), Lucknow, April 3.

THE surplus shown for the ensuing year is not of much consequence. If war is declared in Afghanistan, it will not suffice even for one month's expense; nay in such a case some tax will have to be imposed, or a fresh loan started. Sir A. Colvin has manipulated the Famine Fund, but without satisfactory result. Since no new tax has been proposed, the Budget will not be placed before the Governor-General in Council. Public opinion may throw out a number of suggestions for economy, but everything is left to the opinion of the Finance Minister.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkote, April 4.

SIR A. COLVIN has indeed taken great pains in preparing the new Budget. It is a matter of great pleasure to see that no new tax is proposed; but on the other hand

no reduction has been attempted in any direction. If those expenses from which the public derive little advantage were largely curtailed in this Budget, Sir Auckland would have laid the country under obligation.

THE Sarsaahradhi (Hindi Weekly, Calcutta April 4) observes that when the people have no hand in the control of the State expenditure or their advice is not even listened to the publication of the Budget promotes no interest and serves no useful purpose. There are many objectionable features in the present Budget.

SARADSA MITRA (Tamil Bi weekly) Madras April 2

THE recommendations of the Finance Committee are calculated to curtail the expenditure by dispensing with the services of a few Native subordinates here and there. Instead of resorting to this trifling saving if the Government would really open their eyes to the grave injustice that is being done to the Indian tax payer at home much mischief can be avoided. The maintenance of the Cooper's Hill College for the benefit of those who are ultimately to feed upon this country is an unpardonable extravagance.

SANJAY PRASAD (Bengali Daily) Calcutta March 29

IN England the representatives of the people prepare the Budget and that Budget is practically sanctioned by them. But we have in India a Finance Minister who prepares the Budget. Taxes are increased and decreased according to the wishes of the Governor General in Council. The people have no voice in the matter nor their representatives are consulted. There are some representatives of the people in the Council and they now and then protest but without avail.

THE SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly) Calcutta March 30

THE Finance Minister has published the Budget in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last. No discussion took place even in the Viceroy's Council. What our Finance Minister with his Secretaries and clerks wished has been done and the Budget has been passed by the Viceroy. In the British Parliament discussion is kept up for days together on the English Budget. What a contrast between the condition of the two countries!

SHOM PRKASH (Bengali Weekly) Calcutta April 4

THESE items of income and disbursement do not hold out any hope of future good. We only find that what ever is done in other places is done as if for the sole benefit of poor India the burden of which she must bear. India is gradually becoming impoverished. What is the cause of the increase of expenditure this year? The only cause is the Burmese war. Efforts ought to be made to restrain military expenditure and also to make the imperial treasury solvent.

SIRAJI AND PAIRAKA (Bengali Weekly) Calcutta April 7

THERE is nothing in the Budget which will be unpleasant to the reader. The happy news of the present year is that no new tax will be resorted to. Learning that some people may entertain hopes for the reduction of taxes the Finance Minister has made some observations in this connection. He has explained the cause of the increase of expenditure on account of the Burmese war, and the loss on account of exchange. But

what has become of the Finance Committee? We are unable to answer this question. Sir Auckland Colvin has not said anything regarding the recommendations of that Committee.

The PRATIKAR (Bengali Weekly), Berhampore, April 8.

A very insignificant surplus has been shown in the Budget of the current year. It is impossible for us to say as to what will practically turn out. Many are of opinion that this seeming equilibrium between income and expenditure is harmful to the Empire. On account of financial pressure the Government might one day find the country in a critical position. We do not hope for any real improvement in this state till the growing military expenditure and the high emoluments paid to Europeans are curtailed.

The BHARATBASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, April 9.

THE Government of India do not place the Budget before the Legislative Council, fearing that some members might comment on it. The Finance Minister does what he likes, and does not wait to hear what others have to say. The Famine Fund has disappeared from the Budget of the present year and Famine insurance grant has been substituted for it. No money has been allotted to Provincial Governments for the purpose of preventing famine. From this it is not very difficult to guess what will be done at the time of the occurrence of a famine.

DACCA PROKASHI (Bengali Weekly), Dacca, April 10.

FROM the surplus shown in the Budget, ignorant people might be led to think that there is no poverty in India. But there is nothing to induce us to entertain such a notion. Last year we said that the actual expenditure will swallow up the small surplus, and that has come to pass. This time the gross income has been estimated at 77½ crores, out of which 5½ crores will be borrowed and 64 lakhs of Rupees will be wrenched from the Provincial Governments. There is in fact nothing in this Budget upon which India may be congratulated.

CHHARU VARTA (Bengali Weekly), Maimensing, April 11.

IT is not unknown to any one that the treasury of India is not in a flourishing condition. Under such circumstances it is necessary that the Budget should be discussed by the people. The Budget is not placed before the Council, out of fear that the miserable condition of the Indian treasury will be made known. We hope Lord Dufferin will revert to the old custom of placing the Budget before the Council.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), March 28.

TO let the expenditure of the country go on increasing, and then to multiply the sources of revenue by hook or by crook to meet the increased expenditure, is highly detrimental to the best interests of the country in the long run. If commensurately with increased revenue, there should flow a stream of foreign capital in the country from expanding trade or commerce, the burden of the increase in the revenue will not be felt by the country. But since such is not the case, the policy of multiplying the sources of revenue is highly detrimental to the best interests of the country, and it should forthwith be abandoned. If it is not possible to do without certain new items of expenditure, reductions must be made in the normal expenditure to carry on new works. There is plenty of scope for retrenchment in old items of expenditure, and the authorities

themselves seem to be aware of this possibility by the appointment of a Finance Committee. The result of this Committee is yet in the dark, but it must be made to bring forward some satisfactory result, for the present policy cannot work long.

THE Jani-e-Jamshed (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, March 31), says that low exchange is becoming more and more of a burden on the Indian Treasury every year, and yet the Government of Lord Dufferin is increasing the military expenditure of the country by crores and crores. The legitimate source of revenue, viz., the re-imposition of the Import Duties is not resorted to. When will, the paper asks, an independent Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission be granted to India, so that she might ventilate her just grievances before that body and obtain the necessary redress?

THE Akbar-e-Soudagur (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, March 31), says that if a reduction or abolition of the Income Tax had been announced, the Government of Lord Dufferin would have come in for great praise from the public, but in the absence of any such announcement, great discontent is prevalent among the public.

KALSHIP-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 3)

THE Burmah yoke imposed by Lord Dufferin on India has proved burdensome to the Indian Treasury, and it is not possible to guess what it may not come to in the future. There is no doubt of the magnitude of the Indian revenue, but our standing complaint is that the expenditure absorbs all this large revenue and brings about a deficit in the bargain. The Famine Insurance Fund is appropriated in the general expenditure, there being no surplus balance in hand, so that Government frustrates by its own action the aims and objects of the Famine Fund. The Treasury is not appreciably relieved by the imposition of the Income Tax. It is a matter of some consolation that no fears are entertained in this budget of additional taxation, but having regard to surrounding circumstances, it would not surprise us if a new tax were announced. All things considered, the Budget is unsatisfactory, there being not one ray of consolation or hope in it.

YAZDAN PARANI (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 3).

IT is the duty of the British Government to keep a close eye on the well-being and contentment of the subjects of Native States, but in accepting the tender of the Gwalior Regency for the public works loan it seems to have gone astray from the path of duty, attracted by the tempting offer. Will not the Government of India try to retrace this false step?

THE Rast Gofar, (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 3), agrees with the *Times of India* in calling the Budget a make-shift, for there are no indications in it of a prosperous state of the finance of the country nor are any substantial reforms suggested in it for redeeming the country from the ruinous expenditure into which it is drifting. The sources of revenue are stretched to the highest point short of collapse. There are no last measures in reserve to cope with great emergencies of war or famine. The ruinous exchange losses are increasing, the expenditure is expanding, and the measures of economy or administrative reform, that are absolutely necessary to arrest the ruin of the country, are kept in abeyance.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 3), remarks that the poor surplus of a lakh and a sixty thousand Rupees is itself a proof of the bankruptcy of the country. There is nothing to prevent this surplus even from being absorbed—will people in England tolerate such a state of affairs there? The only ray of hope in this Budget is that no new taxes are announced, but the growing military expenditure of the country absorbs a large sum and makes the state of the country highly perilous.

THE *Satya Varta* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 1), says that it is not necessary to add to the protests made from all quarters against the revision of the provincial contracts which leaves the Government of India gainers by the large sum of £640,100. The reductions suggested by the Finance Committee are meagre, and they have revived the policy of touching small incomes leaving the high officials practically untouched as regards their emoluments.

THE *Surya Prakash* (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, April 9) says that Lord Dufferin bids fair to follow in the footsteps of Lord Lytton by embroiling India in the affairs of Burmah. The surplus of Sir A. Colvin's budget is so meagre that any scheme will soon absorb it.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON'S RETIREMENT

REVENUE AND RAYTHER (English Weekly) Calcutta, March 19

IN ordinary times, Sir Rivers might have completed his administration and retired as an ordinarily successful ruler. For routine work success his qualifications were ample. Without being brilliant he is a fairly accomplished man of the usual type. Nor were opportunities wanting for achieving some degree of renown. By just falling in with the spirit of Local Self-government which Lord Ripon's sympathetic policy had pushed to the fore-front—by a policy of activity in the prosecution of works of public utility for which the scheme of financial decentralization had provided sufficient ways and means—by mere profession of sympathy with the educational and political movement which was making more noise than real progress among the people Sir Rivers Thompson might well achieve a celebrity as celebrity goes in these easy going times. Nor is his administration altogether destitute of claims upon the indulgent consideration of the people. He has fostered the new scheme of Local Self-government with judicious sympathy.

However well disposed might Sir Rivers personally be towards a reform of the excise the Excise Commission failed to suggest a thorough and effective scheme. Some of the Commission's recommendations are nevertheless calculated to minimise the evil. Sir Rivers Thompson has doubtless done other good things in other departments of the Government. But he laboured under a constitutional narrowness of sympathy. His race prejudice and sectarian partialities have been fatal to his success as ruler of a diverse population. Indeed, were it not for the exceptional circumstances which arose during his administration he might have left behind him the name of a fairly successful and popular ruler. But the Ilbert Bill controversy revealed the cloven foot. His behaviour during that controversy proved the grave of his good name so far at least as the people of this country are concerned. They at any rate cannot forget or forgive the part he took during that unfortunate crisis, just as Anglo-Indians are bound to be grateful to him for the weight of personal authority which he threw into their scale.

The mass of the people have come somehow or other to associate him with a policy which, vague and shadowy as may be their conception or knowledge of the course of the closing administration, is, in their eyes, inimical to the interests of the country. Rightly or wrongly, ignorantly or intelligently, they have formed their ideas of the retiring Governor as one who was no friend to the people. This is the sentiment of that mass upon whose genuine views English statesmen are so ready to rest the case for British rule in India. If a *plébiscite* were taken on the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson, that would be its deliverance. It would no doubt be extremely unpalatable to Sir Rivers and his friends—much more unpalatable in its bluntness and grossness than the discriminating verdict of the Native Press. But that is the national verdict.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, March 19

WE wish all joy to Sir Rivers Thompson, and we also wish him God-speed. But it is a fact which history will record hereafter that Sir Rivers Thompson's administra-

tion was the most unsympathetic and unpopular in Bengal since Bengal was constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship, and that Sir Rivers altogether failed to secure a cherished place in the hearts of the largest class of the Native community of the provinces. We now hope that on no account will Sir Rivers be allowed to be appointed a member of the India Council for there he will be put in a position to do greater mischief than he has ever been able to do (even as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal). Besides his physical incapacity should be an effectual bar to his employment in any capacity whatever in connection with the administration of Indian affairs. He should have retired long ago, and he has been hitherto allowed to continue in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal more to suit his own purposes than to promote the benefit of the public. Those who are behind the scenes know that his physical infirmities have made him rather a puppet-head in the administration of Bengal, and that many things which have been done in his name are in fact, the acts of his Secretaries in whose hands chiefly he has been merely a passive instrument. His physical weakness has been a great drawback to the success of his administration and much of the blame he has incurred and of the credit he has gained has been due to the spirit and capacity of his Secretaries. A sick and feeble Lieutenant-Governor with little or no sympathy with the people over whom he was placed to rule, and relying too much on his surroundings and too susceptible to their influence, Sir Rivers Thompson has been far from a success as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. We are quite willing to believe that if Sir Rivers had been blessed with better health and had not quite lost the sympathy he would not have felt for the Native as through the influences by which he was surrounded on all sides he might possibly have achieved such a reputation as might have ensured him the love and good will of all classes of the community of Bengal during his retirement.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly) (Calcutta, March 19)

OUR Hindu friends have acted unwisely in not taking part in the demonstration in his honour. Common courtesy required that they should have buried the hatchet now that Sir Rivers is about to retire so soon from the scene of his labours. But things are quite otherwise. It is much to be regretted that our Hindu friends have forgotten so soon the numerous benefits they have received from His Honour. Have they not obtained during the present regime a much larger share of public employment than they have been able to secure under any former administration? However we leave them to enjoy their isolation and leave them also to feel in their calmer moments the sting of remorse. Speaking of ourselves we have to express our heartfelt gratification at the enthusiasm displayed by our co-religionists all over Bengal in giving expression to their feelings of gratitude for the many acts of kindness done towards them by Sir Rivers Thompson. Whatever attempts may be made to undread the conviction is deep seated that Mahomedans are bound by higher considerations to be sincerely grateful to the departing ruler of Bengal. During His Honour's administration they have literally emerged from the darkness in which they have been enveloped so long. Sir Rivers Thompson's dealings with us has given us a status a vantage ground to stand upon and a claim to be recognised as a constituent part of the body politic by the Government. We need no mention here in what ways we have been benefited during His Honour's administration they having been mentioned so often. It will suffice to say that he is leaving behind him practical proofs of his genuine sympathy towards us, which promise to bear fruit for many generations to come.

THE HINDU (English Weekly) (Calcutta, March 20)

ALMOST all our contemporaries have represented him as hostile to the people. This is not true. Sir Rivers Thompson is a Christian, he is honest, conscientious, strict in his ideas of justice and always disposed to be guided by the right view. All his friends without exception call him kind hearted. He is a friend of the people—we believe it ourselves. But he is a friend of that old type to which we have alluded. All his struggles have been against the new ideas of the new generation over which he has ruled. Not that

he does not love the people but he does not like that the people should take to new ways of thinking and endanger British supremacy. Thus all the faults of his administration are due to his principles. They are wrong, but inseparable from a man of his training and cast of thought. All that however does not interfere with his habitual kindness of disposition, for we find that within the circle of his own ideas there was every scope for right thinking and right living and that notwithstanding his conscientious adherence to principle he is a good friend a steady worker and an honest man.

INDU PRABASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, March 21

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has after all satisfied himself that his five years' administration in Bengal has not been a failure. His admirers presented him with an address and that appears to be the basis of his satisfaction. But the five years' acts tell a different tale. The *Hudon Pat* has shown by recounting the history of his administration how utterly Sir Rivers has failed as an impartial administrator. His Resolution on what in Bengal is known as the Rungpoor Dues case indicates that he was capable of rising superior to race or official prejudice but most of his acts were dictated by a spirit of bitterness and rancour.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly) Calcutta March 24

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON was not a far seeing and liberal minded statesman and hence he could not appreciate with considerable distrust the many progressive movements of his time that saw their birth in Bengal. They were opposed to his own preconceived notions of government and he might have feared that the country was going too fast. Consistently with those cherished beliefs he at times opposed himself to the wishes of the most growing class flatter the trading and planting bodies patronized the Mahomedans in otherwise dilatory things which were hardly justifiable. Sir Rivers Thompson might have been a weak and obstinate ruler but it must not be said that he was unprincipled or past ill repute. True he lost many opportunities of doing good which had he known how to adapt himself to the growing needs of the country he would have surely taken advantage of. He had his own whims and predilections for which he paid the penalty. But the general administration did not suffer much in his hands, and so we allow him to depart from these shores in peace.

INDIAN LENO (English Weekly) Calcutta March 26

WE can hardly point out a single redeeming feature in his administration which has been marked throughout by an utter want of sympathy with the subject population and the one policy of which from beginning to end has been distinctly antagonistic to their advancement and progress. We do not want to make this review more bitter than it need be by instancing all the various acts of this administration which have been opposed to the best interest of the people when the facts are too well known to even a casual observer of the course of politics in Bengal during the last five years, and when even the *Englishmen* devoted henchman is aware that the province of Bengal has not made so much progress during the present administration as at other periods and admits that it can hardly be predicated of Sir Rivers Thompson's Government that it has been characterized by originality or force. The only ground on which the *Englishman* rests his claim to the gratitude of the community—of course of the European community only—is his attitude towards the Illustrious Bull. We are on this occasion, says our contemporary, 'desirous of honouring an individual in the aspect in which he has as consul, done signal service to the State as the representative of the English interest.' Again 'We cannot forget the man who did not forget us in the time of need who was mindful of his English birth and of the position of Englishmen and Englishwomen in India, to whom honours and the favours of the great were as nothing as

compared with the duty he felt he owed to his countrymen." After this admission from the *Englishman*, the recognized representative of the European community, the only class whom Sir Rivers has sought to please—if we leave out of consideration the attempts he has made during the latter part of his administration to win over the Mahomedans on the principle 'Divide and Rule'—need we say any more?

THE MARDATA (English Weekly) Poona March 27

NO other ruler left the scene of his career with greater unpopularity. There is not a single paper on the Bengal side which has a word of praise to give him. Even the *Englishman* though taking up the cudgels in his behalf is forced to admit that of all the past regimes that of Sir Rivers stands conspicuous for not having advanced the material prosperity of the province. This is a sorry admission. The Native Press is unanimous in condemning him and yet the only act of Sir Rivers worthy of praise—the resolution on the Rungpore Decree—receives a just tribute of approbation. The firm attitude of the Native community on the Bengal side in withholding from any demonstration in honour of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor has commended itself to the *Statist* which congratulates the community on this show of self respect. This attitude of our people will have a very wholesome effect on the Anglo-Indian officials who look up to the formal addresses from Native bodies as a matter of right perfectly independent of their conduct.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly) Calcutta March 28

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has not certainly been an oppressor of the people. Where the interests of large masses of men have been concerned, where the people have figured themselves as an obstruction before him, he has been found ready to behind those interests. His vigorous consistent steady support of the Bengal Tenancy Bill was certainly the most commendable of his acts. That support meant sympathy with the poor helpless classes the toiling millions of Bengal and meant opposition to an influential aristocracy never inspired by a true sense of its duties to the ryots. To the Bengal Tenancy Bill there was organized opposition in India as well as in England. In the press, on the platform and even in Parliament the voice of protest was heard against the Bill. When we remember that under such circumstances Sir Rivers Thompson continued firm in his adhesion to the Bill we cannot help being impressed by his courage, his statesmanship, his philanthropy. The ryots have much to say to the press they cannot hire agitators, they have no rewards to bestow on their active sympathisers. They have not learnt to quibble over the Regulations or to talk loudly about the sanctity of vested rights. Whoever comes forward to behind them must seek the reward of his labours in his own conscience must sustain himself in the midst of worry, anxiety and calumny by that solitary consolation which a purified sense of duty gives. Sir Rivers Thompson in fighting for the ryots could expect no higher reward, no more potent consolation. For such generous championship of the rights of the ryots he deserves the admiration of all right thinking people.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly) Calcutta March 28

WILL the last day of the week Bengal will lose its present ruler. After a sojourn of well nigh thirty seven years Sir Rivers Thompson will retire from India on the 3rd proximo. He has spent the best period of his life in the service of this country, and knows more of the people and of the institutions of the land than what can be claimed by most members of the Service to which he belongs. He has served in almost every post of honour and has all along been in constant contact with the subject race. For the last five years, he has exercised more powers and enjoyed more patronage than what falls to the lot of most crowned heads in Europe. The opportunities he had for helping the children of the soil of conferring favours and promoting both general and individual welfare and thereby cultivating their sympathy for him were immense. Nor

did he fail to make use of these opportunities. But as we have shown in our recent reviews, the result has not been satisfactory. We part with him not in anger but in sorrow, and he will leave the country unmourned and unregretted. Notwithstanding the adulatory address, the bogus demonstrations of public feeling, the simulated sabbath-mourners and the Archer pictures, his retirement we have the painful duty to record, will be looked upon by the children of the soil as a relief and not as a matter of mourning. Alas! alas that such should be the case!

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly) Lahore March 30

THE question naturally arises. Have the hopes which Sir Rivers Thompson's antecedents and first public utterances excited among the people of Bengal been realized? This query must be answered in the negative by all persons who judge of Sir Rivers's acts as ruler of Bengal during the last five years. He had had peculiarly favourable opportunities for carrying out a liberal policy, if he had been inclined to do so. Sir Ashley Eden had, shortly before his retirement recommended that the disabilities under which Native (ovenanted) Civilian's laboured in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects should be removed. And a few weeks after the new Lieutenant-Governor's accession to the misad Lord Ripon's epoch-making Resolution of the 18th of May 1882 was promulgated. If Sir Rivers Thompson had been sincere in his declaration that the natives of the country have become qualified for taking a more active part in the management of their public affairs, he could not have wished for more favourable circumstances for giving effect to his views. But how did he act? Did he avail himself of the opportunities afforded to him for giving the educated classes a wider political freedom than what then existed? On the contrary, did he not exert his best to prevent the grant of any concessions to those men who, by his own admission are fit to take a more active part in the administration of the country?

ANANDA BAZAR PATAKA (English Weekly) Calcutta March 31

THE only thing I find him that for the purposes of bringing unruly Bengal under discipline, the wisest course was to begin with the beginning, and he therefore took upon himself to regulate the conduct of such boys as in the usual way but by the help of the Penal Code and the Police Act. But the result of his labours ended in such a ridiculous manner that the public began to laugh at him, and he himself soon got ashamed of the work that he had inaugurated. It was in this manner that the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson failed so utterly in spite of the many admirable qualities he possessed. His piety was something like the bigotry of Amun, &c. His honesty was under the thumb of predominant likes and dislikes. His morality gave more offence than anything else because it was not founded upon a proper sense of justice. His firmness was the dogged determination of a mule of feeling without reason. His modesty was due to his incapacity for mischief. His popularity among the Anglo-Indians was owing to the fact that his acts pondered to the worst passions and served the best interests of that community. As a private citizen Sir Rivers Thompson might have gained the esteem of his fellow-bengals. He was out of place in a ruling position.

The BENCART (English Weekly) Calcutta April 2

THE truth is that the retiring Lieutenant-Governor never understood the spirit of the times, nor had he the sympathy which would have enabled him to understand it. He was never tired of referring to the exaggerated pretensions and the misdirected aspirations of the people, and even in his last farewell speech in reply to the address of his friends and admirers, he spoke, (evidently in allusion to the agitation for the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils) of the dreams which some people were endeavouring to enforce into practice. An administration so utterly wanting in touch with the feelings of the people, lacked the first elements of success. Sympathy is the secret of successful

rule; and Sir Rivers Thompson was wanting in this essential quality of the true ruler. To say that he had sympathy with the masses, but that he could conscientiously countenance the pretensions of the minority who did not represent them, was to hold what would appear to be absurd on the slightest examination. Our contention is (and it is indeed a truism) that the educated classes represent their countrymen much more than foreign officials could ever hope to do. If the educated community did not wield very considerable influence with the masses, could they have organized those great mass-meetings which have been viewed with so much interest throughout the country? On the whole, we may say that Sir Rivers Thompson failed, because he was a weak, narrow minded ruler, incapable of sympathy with the people and of broad, liberal and statesmanlike views.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly) Karachi, April 6.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON may have all the virtues attributed to him. He has the virtue of narrow-mindedness, of sincerity, of courage, and his administration has been guided by his virtues and his weaknesses. As an administrator he has not been a success. He has promoted the interest of a few, but that is scarcely any virtue in the administrator of a vast population. We regret to hear it said that some of Sir Rivers Thompson's critics have spoken slightly of his religious convictions. We should like to hear the names of such critics. Sir Rivers Thompson's private virtues, his deep religious nature are universally admitted. But with every virtue, and with great faith, an administrator may fail, as the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal failed.

DACCA GAZETTE (English Weekly). April 11.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON'S five years' administration of Bengal is now a matter of history; but it will be long remembered for the evil effects it produced in disturbing the equanimity of the whole Indian nation as well as of the Anglo-Indians. The animosity and the bitterness of feeling, which he succeeded in creating between the two classes, have not yet died out, and there is little chance of any sincerity of feeling being re-established within a reasonable time. Sir Rivers tried to injure the cause of the Natives in every possible way, and at the far end of his administration, he tried to create an ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans by showing the latter an amount of undue favour, unwarranted by law and justice. In short, Sir Rivers Thompson's regime proved to be a most tiresome one; and the people now feel relieved that he no more holds the reins of Government to do them more mischief. Sir Rivers had, by his partiality towards his own nation, and his inveterate hatred towards the nation he was called upon to govern, made himself so unpopular, nay tyrannical, that at the present moment any man in his place would be welcomed by the Natives.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The SHAMAYA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, March 25.

THE shortcomings of Sir Rivers Thompson's administration outnumber the good acts his regime can claim. For his many, unpopular acts, he should not expect anything better from us than harsh words. His Mahomedan admirers, and Anglo-Indians, may give him addresses. But both are insignificant before the vast majority of Hindus of Bengal. The people of this presidency will be relieved by the departure of Sir Rivers Thompson.

The BHARATBASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, March 26.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON is going home, and therefore we do not wish to use unpleasant words towards him. What has been said of his particular acts is enough.

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Sir Rivers Thompson's Retirement.

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We have received no benefits from his administration. He himself might admit this. Now we beg to make one request to him. As Lieutenant-Governor he has been able to do no good to the people of Bengal, but if at home he tries to do what he omitted to do out here, the people of Bengal will not hesitate to show their gratitude to him.

The CHITAVATTA (Bengali Weekly) Mumeensing March 28

SIR RIVERS has been in this country for about 37 years. For the last five years he has held the highest appointment in Bengal. What fame did he acquire during that time? He has not only not done what he ought to have, but has strived to do what he ought not to have done. Although his resolution in the Rangpoor Deer case has secured approval of the public, it will not go to remove his unpopularity. The people of Bengal will not shed a single drop of tear for him. In spite of our best efforts we have not been able to put in a word of praise for Sir Rivers Thompson at the time of his departure.

The SANTABATI (Bengali Weekly) Calcutta April 1

WHAT is it we have in this country pleasant to say for Sir R. Thompson on the eve of his departure? We have pointed out the many shortcomings of his administration on several occasions. We will not repeat them here. However, we think it right to set here a few of the beneficial acts of Sir Rivers Thompson: (1) He has afforded facilities to the natives for receiving education in modern science. (2) He has extended the scope of the Agricultural Department with a view to improve agriculture. Except these two, we do not know of any other good act of the Lieutenant Governor.

The JAGADATASHA (Muthu Weekly) Ahmednagar March 31

BENGAL is to be congratulated on its liberation from the autocratic and unpopular administration of Sir R. Thompson. The general feeling of discontent he brought about by identifying himself with movements prejudicial to the interests and aspirations of the people is what accounts for the paucity of testimonials which would otherwise have been showered upon him. He has no doubt the satisfaction of having some but these are from quarters where he exerted his influence and dispensed patronage.

ODH AKHAR (Urdu Daily) Lucknow April 11

THE Calcutta Trade Association presented a farewell address to Sir R. Thompson. In reply His Honor remarked that after 37 years' stay in India no man would like to leave the land for good without a feeling of regret. He hoped that the people of this country will continue to make head in industrial pursuits and their connection with England will remain as firm as it was in his time.

ROMAN SAMAGH (Gujarati Daily), April 1

THE career of Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has proved highly prejudicial to the interests of the Native community, the details of which it is not necessary to enumerate here. In spite of some demonstrations in his favour on the eve of his departure, the general Native public of Bengal has abstained from taking any part in them. He was never loved by the Native public of Bengal. Nay, it feels relieved at his departure. The Native public of India do not regret his departure, on the contrary they are glad of it, for by it they are relieved of the presence of an unfriendly ruler.

His departure removes one main source of discontent between the Anglo-Indian and Native communities. An unpleasant memory of the famous Herbert Hill controversy will also be removed by his departure for he had played a strong part against the Bill and the good policy of Lord Ripon. His name has been put on the list of ill-wishers of the Native community and whenever the public takes his name they would do so with unpleasant memory.

JANET-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily) Bombay April 6

NO mighty changes have been effected in Bengal during Sir Rivers Thompson's regime nor has the trade of that Presidency been much developed during his rule. He had paid not the same amount of attention to the interests of trade as to those of the Government Service and though the Anglo-Indian residents of Bengal are grateful to him for his advocacy of their cause during the Herbert Hill controversy, they are much disappointed at the poor statesmanship he showed for the work of government and for the development of the trade of the Presidency during his incumbency as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

VEDAN PATANI (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay March 27

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON seems to find some solace for his wounded conscience in the addresses got up by his admirers on the eve of his departure. His conscience must now torment him with the thought that he has not benefited the millions over whom God had given him the high honour of ruling in that he has satisfied a handful of his countrymen at the sacrifice of the interests of the Native community. Nothing but complaint and grumbling has been heard during the entire period of his rule. This fact must have convinced Sir R. Thompson that his *policy* has proved a failure and that he has become extremely unpopular with the people.

THIS *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly Bombay April 10) says that Sir Rivers Thompson requires to be pitied for all the errors of his administration for they have proceeded from defective judgment and not from sheer malice or ill will towards the Native community.

THE *Broach Samachar* (Gujarati Weekly March 17) remarks that the Native community views the demonstrations got up in honour of Sir Rivers Thompson on the eve of his departure as unsubstantial and hollow for there is no record of any substantial work done by him during his entire regime. He has throughout his rule, advanced the interests of Anglo-Indians and has disappointed the Native community.

MISS NIGHTINGALE ON VILLAGE SANITATION IN INDIA

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly) Bombay March 20

THIS is a question of first importance, partaking of social, economical, political, and if you like, religious character. It is a question covering the spirit and substance of Local Self-government in India to which Lord Ripon never tired of referring and on which he dwelt at some length if we forget not in his memorable speech in the 'Lions Hall' at Bombay. So much for the subject. As to the writer, we need scarcely say that Miss Nightingale is an authority upon this, as upon other subjects. Her study of sanitary questions dates so far back as perhaps the Crimean War, and glimpses of this study

be obtained from many of her works and letters published during that long interval. Her position with regard to questions of Indian reform has always been characterised by a spirit of sympathetic inquiry, of shrewd insight and sturdy independence. There is nothing of the official in what she writes, though she is too wise not to profit by authentic information. Such being the position of our benevolent adviser and such the subject upon which she has condescended to advise the representatives of the people of Bombay, it goes without saying that Miss Nightingale's letter is already receiving careful attention. Copies of it are to be sent to municipal Associations and it is hoped that the letter will be translated into the vernaculars and brought within easy reach of every villager who can read or understand it. This time Miss Nightingale may be assured that she has the opportunity of addressing the rural population directly. And her words are not likely to fall on deaf ears. The Indians are eminent in matters of personal cleanliness—there are few of them who go without a bath daily whatever the manner of the ablutions. This instinct of personal cleanliness is a very good basis to work upon. It will not be difficult to raise it by organized effort into what our friends call collective cleanliness. A pure water supply in every village is an important desideratum. We believe each village has its water storage to suffice for its wants—only the water is not so pure. This is a defect which could be easily remedied. We trust the Presidency and other Associations will take the matter in hand immediately conferring health on the village communities and at the same time initiating them into the mysteries of Local Self government.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo Marathi Weekly) Bombay, March 21

THE various political and social Associations that are now spread over the country must earnestly work in the cause. They must send out agents to instruct the people, and ascertain local wants and help the people in supplying them. The evils of the want of sanitation must be demonstrated by popular lectures, by the distribution of tracts and pamphlets and by actual experiments. Persuasion and advice will do a great deal to further the cause of sanitation. There will be no lack of readiness on the part of the people to follow the guidance of sanitary reformers. All they need is the perception and realization of the evils that surround them and the duty of the reformers is limited to assisting in such perception and realization. The burden of this duty falls with especial force on Municipalities and Local Boards. These bodies must exert themselves more actively than is implied in preaching and the spread of literature. They must enquire into and examine the causes of disease, take active steps in eradicating them, and enforce regulations so as to best prevent the accumulation of those causes. It may indeed be true as Miss Florence Nightingale says that it takes a lifetime to make a sanitation but the ordinary causes of disease are not what we believe beyond the control of Municipal and Local Boards. These Boards may not be able to undertake large and costly works of water supply and drainage but villages do not want any such works. A few simple judicious regulations are enough for the purpose of village sanitation. It is not so much money as earnest, intelligent and sympathetic work that is needed from the Boards. Foul water and foul air are the chief causes of disease and they could be easily kept clean without any great expenditure of money.

THE HINDI (English Lit weekly) Madras, March 23

SO far as this Presidency is considered, it is the opinion of many competent officials that the villages are by no means as unhealthy as represented by professional men, and that the terrible mortality to which their residents are subject is due to their poverty, to insufficient food and protection rather than to local sanitary defects. They even go so far as to say that in point of sanitation the Indian village will compare favourably with an average European village. Without adopting this opinion as a reason for stagnation and for relaxing our efforts for improvement we might mention it as a caution against the excessive zeal of theorists and philanthropists who may do more harm than good by forcing their fads upon the simple and ignorant villagers. The Madras Government has firmly resolved not to adopt any direct legislative measure, but have satisfied themselves

His departure removes one main source of discontent between the Anglo-Indian and Native communities. An unpleasant memory of the famous Ibert Bill controversy will also be removed by his departure, for he had played a strong part against the Bill and the good policy of Lord Ripon. His name has been put on the list of ill-wishers of the Native community, and whenever the public takes his name they would do so with unpleasant memory.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, April 5.

NO mighty changes have been effected in Bengal during Sir Rivers Thompson's regime nor has the trade of that Presidency been much developed during his rule. He had paid not the same amount of attention to the interests of trade as to those of the Governed Service, and though the Anglo-Indian residents of Bengal are grateful to him for his advocacy of their cause during the Ibert Bill controversy, they are much disappointed at the poor statesmanship he showed for the work of government and for the development of the trade of the Presidency during his incumbency as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

YEZDAN PALAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, March 27.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON¹ seems to find some solace for his wounded conscience in the addresses got up by his admirers on the eve of his departure. His conscience must now torment him with the thought that he has not benefited the millions over whom God had given him the high honour of ruling, and that he has satisfied a handful of his countrymen at the sacrifice of the interests of the Native community. Nothing but complaint and grumbling has been heard during the entire period of his rule. This fact must have convinced Sir R. Thompson that his regime has proved a failure and that he has become extremely unpopular with the people.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 10), says that Sir Rivers Thompson requires to be pitied for all the errors of his administration, for they have proceeded from defective judgment, and not from sheer malice or ill-will towards the Native community.

THE *Broach Samachar* (Gujarati Weekly, March 17), remarks that the Native community views the demonstrations got up in honour of Sir Rivers Thompson on the eve of his departure as unsubstantial and hollow, for there is no record of any substantial work done by him during his entire regime. He has, throughout his rule, advanced the interests of Anglo-Indians and has disappointed the Native community.

MISS NIGHTINGALE ON VILLAGE SANITATION IN INDIA.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, March 20.

THIS is a question of first importance, partaking of social, economical, political, and, if you like, religious character. It is a question covering the spirit and substance of Local Self-government in India, to which Lord Ripon never tired of referring and on which he dwelt at some length, if we forget not, in his memorable speech in the Town Hall at Bombay. So much for the subject. As to the writer, we need scarcely say that Miss Nightingale is an authority upon this, as upon other subjects. Her study of sanitary questions dates so far back as perhaps the Crimean War, and glimpses of this study might

be obtained from many of her works and letters published during that long interval. Her position with regard to questions of Indian reform has always been characterized by a spirit of sympathetic inquiry, of shrewd insight and sturdy independence. There is nothing of the official in what she writes, though she is too wise not to profit by authentic information. Such being the position of our benevolent adviser, and such the subject upon which she has condescended to advise the representatives of the people of Bombay, it goes without saying that Miss Nightingale's letter is already receiving careful attention. Copies of it are to be sent to mofussil Associations, and it is hoped that the letter will be translated into the vernaculars and brought within easy reach of every villager who can read or understand it. This time Miss Nightingale may be assured that she has the opportunity of addressing the rural population directly. And her words are not likely to fall on deaf ears. The Indians are eminent in matters of personal cleanliness—there are few of them who go without a bath daily, whatever the manner of the ablutions. This instinct of personal cleanliness is a very good basis to work upon: it will not be difficult to raise it, by organized effort, into what our friend calls collective cleanliness. A pure water supply in every village is an important desideratum. We believe each village has its water storage to suffice for its wants—only the water is not so pure. This is a defect which could be easily remedied. We trust the Presidency and other Associations will take the matter in hand immediately, conferring health on the village communities and at the same time initiating them into the mysteries of Local Self-government.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 21.

THE various political and social Associations that are now spread over the country must earnestly work in the cause. They must send out agents to instruct the people, and ascertain local wants, and help the people in supplying them. The evils of the want of sanitation must be demonstrated by popular lectures, by the distribution of tracts and pamphlets, and by actual experiments. Persuasion and advice will do a great deal to further the cause of sanitation. There will be no lack of readiness on the part of the people to follow the guidance of sanitary reformers. All they need is the perception and realization of the evils that surround them, and the duty of the reformers is limited to assisting in such perception and realization. The burden of this duty falls with especial force on Municipalities and Local Boards. These bodies must exert themselves more actively than is implied in preaching and the spread of literature. They must enquire into and examine the causes of disease, take active steps in eradicating them, and enforce regulations so as to best prevent the accumulation of those causes. It may indeed be true, as Miss Florence Nightingale says, that "it takes a lifetime to make a sanitarian," but the ordinary causes of disease are not, we believe, beyond the control of Municipal and Local Boards. These Boards may not be able to undertake large and costly works of water-supply and drainage, but villages do not want any such works. A few simple judicious regulations are enough for the purposes of village sanitation. It is not so much money as earnest, intelligent and sympathetic work that is needed from the Boards. Foul water and foul air are the chief causes of disease, and they could be easily kept clean without any great expenditure of money.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, March 23.

SO far as this Presidency is considered, it is the opinion of many competent officials that the villages are by no means as unhealthy as represented by professional men, and that the terrible mortality to which their residents are subject is due to their poverty, to insufficient food and protection, rather than to local sanitary defects. They even go so far as to say that in point of sanitation the Indian village will compare favourably with an average European village. Without adopting this opinion as a reason for congratulation and for relaxing our efforts for improvement, we might mention it as a caution against the excessive zeal of theorists and philanthropists who may do more harm than good by forcing their fads upon the simple and ignorant villagers. The Madras Government has wisely resolved not to adopt any direct legislative measure, but have satisfied them-

with what improvement their system of local self-government might produce in a course of time. In one important respect, our system of local self-government is far superior to that of any other province; that is, it has not only Municipal institutions and District Boards, but it has also Taluk Boards and Village Unions. So that, the rural as well as the urban tracts are fully comprised within the scope of our scheme of local self-government. One main object of this scheme is to provide for the sanitary improvement of the area subject to the jurisdiction of each Municipality, Board, or Union. Our Municipal institutions have struck vigorous roots, and one effect of their satisfactory working is the admitted improvement in the health of the Municipal towns. The District Boards are of a later origin than Municipalities, and until the year 1881, when the Madras Government gave legislative effect to Lord Ripon's famous resolution of 1882, they were worked in an indifferent and lifeless fashion. Their resources were frittered under the ill-informed and apathetic supervision of officials; and, moreover, these Boards operated over too wide an area to attend to the wants of various localities and to excite local interest. The legislation of 1884 has given fresh vitality and an infinitely better organization to these Boards. In many districts there is now a Central Board, which exercises control over several subordinate Boards, which latter again have auxiliaries in smaller Unions, comprising one or more villages. As the promotion of health is one of the main objects of these institutions, there is a pretty good assurance that every locality will have its sanitary wants, among other requirements, properly attended to. Only some improvements in the details of their operation, especially in villages, are wanted to make this assurance doubly sure.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly,) Bombay March 27.

THE idea of Miss Nightingale is that "the villagers themselves ought to be made to organise themselves for sanitary purposes, the villagers doing the work themselves with the requisite guidance from skilled authority, that is, from the Sanitary Commissioner and the officers of his department." But as to how this is to be done would be the toughest part of the whole scheme. Granting the desirability of some better arrangements than such as exist at present, we at once come to the question as to how to bring about the desired consummation. Miss Nightingale gives us also the directions for solving the question:—The problem seems to be to combine efficiency with freedom: to provide the impulse and the science from the central authority, without undue local interference; so as to produce a stirring practical sanitary executive which will inspire and direct the willing co-operation of every villager. Looking to the growth of Indian public opinion in such matters, and to the great benefits to be obtained, the solution to this problem does not appear to be hopeless, for but little money-expenditure is required. At certain seasons, when cultivation is not going on, the villagers have much leisure time on their hands, and the works required for cleanliness and a village supply of pure water are generally of a simple kind. And how could the villagers better employ such leisure time than in making their village more healthy and more pleasant for themselves and their families? Now all this is well and good, but how to bring it about. If we are to make use of the Sanitary Commissioner and his staff and subordinates, we may be quite sure village sanitation would there mean nothing but a new door opened to subordinate tyranny. There would be nothing of that freedom which Miss Nightingale wishes to see given a free play to. All then would be Government work which would carry with it an irritation, which cannot be a lesser evil. Had the old village system been yet living, matters like these would have been long ago well arranged. But as it is, the modern Government being in some respects far in advance of the times, the old order of things has passed away. Evidently, therefore, if the plan proposed is to succeed, our Government will have to undo much that it has done.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIK (English Weekly), Bangalore, March 28.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has brought up the question of the necessity of sanitary measures being adopted in native villages, and not a day too soon; for the sorry condition of our villages is pretty well known to need much illustration, and

the authorities should at once set about doing something to improve the existing state of things. Let any one walk through an Indian village, and he will be at once struck with the utter absence of all organization for its conservancy. While there are Local Boards in all towns at present, of any pretensions whatever, whose sole duty is to see to the conservancy of the same, villages are supposed to need no such agency, whose work it should be to minimise mortality by removing that great cause of disease—dirt. Tanks are made use of for miscellaneous purposes, just as if those who made use of them, in that manner thought their water never could be polluted: night soil and refuse of all kinds are allowed to lie about decaying and spreading foul miasma, which cannot but be detrimental to health.

Village officials might bring their superior knowledge to bear on this question of village sanitation, and call on the villagers to give their co-operation in conserving their houses inside, in addition to removing the refuse at their doors. It must necessarily be a bit-by-bit reform, because the ignorant men they will have to deal with must be shown the need for cleanliness, before they will consent to do as they are bid and take an active interest in the work of sanitation. Some degree of coercion will at first be necessary. The regulation regarding the use of tanks intended for drinking purposes, in addition to irrigation, should be extended, and village officers not only have full control of all good water reservoirs, but the power also to punish all evasions of sanitary rules. The Government might at the outset provide funds for conservancy purposes, and then empower Shanbagues, Pottails, and other minor officers, under the direction of the higher officials, to levy a small contribution from each towards the work of improving the sanitary condition of villages. Miss Nightingale says, "A simple organization for doing this (the removal daily of all foul matter) has been familiar to Indians from time immemorial." There might be, at the outset, some little difficulty in reconstituting a long disused custom: but it will be accomplished at last without bullying. The offer of reward to the headman of each village, for work efficiently done in the direction of sanitation, will do more than direct Government interference. There is imperative necessity that the work of conserving all villages should be taken in hand, and it will be well if it is done quickly.

HAVIAGA SUBODH (Anglo-Chinapore Weekly), Bombay, March 29.

THE best course is to leave the people alone, that is to make them independent of the Government yoke in this respect. The local Municipalities should be fully empowered to look into these affairs. The only things which are required to be done are, one, the removal of daily refuse to a special site, and the other, the disallowing of fouling of drinking water. The Municipalities can do that easily, and if villages have no Municipalities, the Government should let the people have them. In matters like sanitation it is the people who can manage them easily and more to their satisfaction, and not the Government. Therefore what is needed in this respect of sanitation is to make the people understand and work it out, than the Government force it upon them. So to do this, the rights of Local Self-government should be speedily extended to the people. Any other measures to have sanitation all at once in the rural villages of our Presidency are certain to prove unsuccessful and ultimately to result in distrust of the sanitation itself. Lastly, as to the money which will be required for carrying out the above measures by the Municipalities in the villages, we would protest against any thing like Municipal taxation. The pecuniary circumstances of the people do not allow any more taxation, and we think it would be more advisable that Government should give a part of the Land Revenue they collect from these villages for the purposes of sanitation.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 31.

WITH the help of the Local Boards created by Government, and which are in charge of intelligent villagers themselves, the subject might be so handled as to give it a decidedly practical turn. We would invite the attention of the various political and general Associations of the land to this point, and trust they will insist on the Local Boards and on the Government to take especial care of the sanitary condition of the villages in regard

to such matters as the provision of pure drinking water, the creation of good drainage, the clearing of unhealthy jungles, the making of roads *ghatts*, embankments, &c., &c. No doubt, the various Municipalities are doing something in this direction, but we honestly submit that our energies, as a people and a nation, might more properly and widely be devoted to these objects of local and immediate interest, which concern the health and happiness of millions of our countrymen—who are annually decimated in increasing numbers from the ravages of famine, flood and pestilence—than if we were to concern ourselves with merely general or imperial politics. In this matter of village sanitation, we want to see properly constituted organisations all over the country taking it up earnestly and giving immediate effect to it. The cause is there, but a good beginning must be made, and with this hope we turn to our Associations for help and counsel.

MALABAR AND TRAVANCORE SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Calicut, April 9.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S scheme for sanitation in English villages ought to be attended to and worked out in India as well. District Boards ought to move in the matter, but perhaps the Malabar District Board would not feel up to the sort of thing. We know that of late our district has not shown a clean bill of health, and we believe we are right in attributing this unsatisfactory state of affairs to a neglect of the principles of sanitation. But before we go to the villages, it is perhaps nothing but meet and just that we should claim sanitation for our towns. We know only too well that most of our towns admit of a vast deal of improvement in the sanitary line. To return to the villages. These are peopled by many of our rich land-owners, into whose minds it is necessary to instil the rules of sanitation. Our uneducated Native brethren are a conservative lot and are averse to changes. They do not appreciate any such things as sanitary measures and the like. But the advantages of such changes ought to be properly put before them and they should be prevailed upon to suppress much of their conservatism in the interests of an increasing population. We regret we cannot at present dwell longer on this all-important subject. Miss Florence Nightingale's interesting and sensible letter, will amply repay perusal and perhaps also induce every individual reader of it to further, as much as lies in his power, village sanitation.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, April 24.

A Village Conservancy Act, to be effective and beneficial, must be thoroughly intelligible and wholly acceptable to, and workable by, those whose interests it is to guard and protect. A belief is found to be generally prevailing that they in the country are enjoying better health, are more free from epidemics and possess better physique than we in cities. To make the proposed sanitary legislation intelligible and acceptable, the first necessity is to show that the belief is a delusion. That advocates of sanitary reform by legislation must then show that cities and towns in which sanitary laws have been working for some years past, have benefited themselves to an appreciable extent and that there are reasons to believe that similar results would follow in rural circles as well. There is a third point, again, on which public opinion shall have to be satisfied before legislating in the direction proposed; it is the possibility of sanitary reforms being carried out without much new expenditure, curtailment of personal freedom, or unavoidable compulsion. A Bill that may come up for discussion, after the Augean stable of ignorance has been cleared, will pass through without opposition and without unnecessary delay, if it is found that it provides for things that are admittedly necessary without supplying the executive officers of Government with ropes long enough to hang innocent but misguided, opposing but constitutional, law-abiding but poor, intelligent but of the old school, villagers. In the annual reports of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, of those of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and in the annual memoranda of the Army Sanitary Commission, we have ample evidence to show that the matters we refer to are exactly those against which sanitary legislation,

it is feared, will come into antagonism with the illiterate masses of the villages and cause wide-spread discontent. We would bring to the notice of Government the excellent idea suggested by Dr. Hewlett in his report of 1876, *viz.* that of constituting village circle Municipalities, embracing groups of villages, and engaging peripatetic establishments which could visit and clean each village within its limits. The last Municipal Act empowers Government to group villages within one mile of each other and together making a population of 2,000, in one permanent Municipality; but villages at greater distances, and with aggregate population smaller than 2,000 are left unprovided for and we suggest that these should be constituted village circle Municipalities. For a few years to come Government should supply the funds for the circle Municipalities. During these years the villagers may be given education and if the neighbouring cities and towns can, be better administered by their Health Departments they may be ripe for self-organization, self-taxation and self-government. Our suggestion, that Government should bear the expenditure for some years, is quite in keeping with the views of the Army Sanitary Commission who hold that protecting the health of the working population is of direct pecuniary interest to Government, and they may therefore well spend the necessary funds.

* TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, March 22.

THE Bombay Government has, wisely and by the light of experience, restricted the conservancy Bill to villages holding 500 and more people. As for the small villages, they are well-off by the grace of God, and if the sanitary officials were to visit them twice or thrice a year in a sympathetic spirit, and suggest to the inhabitants some simple remedies for conservancy, the villages would be still better off. As for Miss Nightingale's statements about the simple villagers assembling during their leisure hours to discuss schemes for village conservancy and for supply of pure water, and to carry them out with the raising of loans, they appear to us to be chimerical; for, it would be to place Indian villages in England, and we all know how poor India suffers from such mistaken views of Indian affairs in England. The aim of Miss Nightingale is very good, and we are highly thankful to her for her sympathy, but it is difficult to make suggestions in such a matter suitable to India without personal experience of life out here.

THE GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, March 27.

THOUGH we are not sure of Miss Nightingale's statement, that death-rate is higher in Indian villages than in towns, yet we do not mean to say that Indian villages are above the need of sanitary laws. There is ample scope for them in those villages. The first thing to be attended to is village conservancy. Then a supply of pure water should be provided. The health of many villages suffer from defective water supply. As Miss Nightingale states, the people out here in villages require to be instructed in sanitary principles by means of lectures before local village Boards by sanitary authorities. The letter of Miss Nightingale is very important, and the local Association has resolved to circulate among Indian villages the purport of the letter.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, March 27.

THE aim of Miss Nightingale's letter is good, but it is not suited to the requirements of life in Indian villages, so that the suggestions embodied in the letter are not applicable to Indian villages or to the condition of the inhabitants. Miss Nightingale makes her statements and suggestions according to the requirements of village life in England. But we must never lose sight of the fact that Indian villages are not the "happy villages" of England. There is a world of difference between the status of Indian villages and that of

English villages, so that it is impossible to introduce all at once the schemes of village conservancy in India, which are in force in England.

THE *Kossid-e-Mumbai* (Gujarati Tri-weekly, Bombay, March 30) says that the Village Conservancy Bill drafted by the Bombay Government will not be productive of any result, as the villagers have learned to take care of themselves in these advanced times. Having regard to the requirements of Indian village life, the paper thinks that the Bill will not serve the ends of Government, but on the contrary it will be the means of annoyance to the simple villagers.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 26.

MAHOMEDANS of India should be grateful to Sir Charles Aitchison for the foundation of 60 Jubilee scholarships in aid of Mahomedan education. To say that we were quite confident of receiving such favours from the high-minded ruler of the Punjab is to say the least of it. Our co-religionists in that province have already been laid under deep obligation by a generous response being accorded to the memorial of the Anjuman Islamiyah of Lahore, and this gift of the closing days of Sir Charles' rule is over and above it. We hope His Honor will always evince towards our community, though no longer as the ruler of the country, that genuine sympathy which has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of his administration, and we beg to say that we can only repay him, to some extent, by cherishing his memory with deep feelings of love and gratitude. Could not other presidencies and provinces follow suit?

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, March 30.

ONLY in the agony of parting we look into the depths of love," and surely the people of the Punjab must have felt what great love they bore to their retiring chief when they met together at the Montgomery Hall, Lahore, on Thursday last to present farewell addresses to Sir Charles Aitchison. The *conversations* were held at the instance of the Indian Association. No pains had been spared to make the place and the gathering worthy of the occasion. The Hall was beautifully decorated and illuminated, and the entertainment was in every way a success. Seven addresses were presented, which referred to the many benefits conferred upon the Punjab during Sir Charles Aitchison's rule, and spoke of the loving loyalty which Sir Charles had secured by making himself accessible to the meanest of his subjects. . . . As Sir Charles truly remarked, these are days of transition: the old order is changing and giving place to new. It is a sign of life and growth, and the direction which things will take from time to time cannot fail to be greatly influenced by the views of the educated Native community. No greater calamity could, under these circumstances, befall this country than that our educated countrymen, who stand as interpreters between the Government and the masses of the people, should have any but the most sacred idea of their responsibility and should be actuated by any but the purest of motives in their labours for the public. Indeed, public Associations and public bodies constitute one of the most powerful factors in a civilized state; but whether this power is exercised for good or evil depends entirely on the men who constitute such bodies. It must be confessed that at the present moment the number of our Associations, that are worked in a right earnest spirit and with a sense of the responsibility which rests upon their members, is but too limited.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, April 1.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON who has just retired from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab is, perhaps, the most popular of modern Anglo-Indian administrators.

trators. During the time that he had charge of that difficult Province, peace and contentment reigned throughout: and by his progressive and sympathetic administration, he has made his name memorable among the Punjabeers. He extended education, granted local self-government, earnestly co-operated in advancing Lady Dufferin's scheme, and by making himself accessible to the people secured their staunch loyalty. The Allahabad Journal and others, adopting his code of political ethics, may pronounce him a failure, because as an administrator he was not a rogue: but in the judgment of all right thinking men and in that of posterity, surely he will be known as a true statesman. Seven addresses of farewell were presented him by people from different parts of the Punjab, to which Sir Charles made a suitable reply, expressing sentiments of sympathy and attachment for those who were subject to his rule during these several years. There is one passage in that reply, which deserves special notice. He said:—"We live in a time of transition; the old order is changing and giving place to new. It is a sign of life and growth. The direction which things may take from time to time cannot fail to be greatly influenced by the views of the educated community: and while it behoves every person in high office to keep his mind open to the legitimate influence of enlightened public opinion, it is equally incumbent on you (educated Natives) if you would play a useful part, to keep in sympathy with your rulers, so that you may understand and not misjudge them in their endeavours for the public good, and may ease from their shoulders the growing burden of Government." Exactly similar sentiments were given expression to by Sir Rivers Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He also admitted the changing character of the times, the growing influence of public opinion, the increasing necessity for cautious administration, and the deepening responsibility on the part of the leaders of public opinion. Lord Dufferin, too, has several times admitted that he is conscious of these changes and that the association of Natives with Englishmen in the administration of the country is essential to its success. These admissions on the part of the highest officials in the land are encouraging, and while they are calculated to inspire greater confidence than ever in the ultimate success of our efforts for political advancement, they also justify a hope that the Government will see the desirability of giving at an early date a wholesome vent to these forces of transformation and diverting them from channels of mischief, by admitting educated Natives to a due share in the administration of their country. It is a hopeful sign that responsible representatives of the ruling power thus unanimously admit the impossibility of standing still, and if they continue steady in this conviction, we can afford to ignore the occasional outburst of race jealousy on the part of certain birds of passage.

The BENGALIE (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 2.

IT is interesting to compare the striking difference there is between the farewell entertainment given to Sir Rivers Thompson and that which was accorded to Sir Charles Aitchison, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In the case of Sir Rivers Thompson, the Hindus as a body abstained from taking part in the demonstration. In the case of Sir Charles Aitchison, all classes and all sections of the community vied with each other in honouring the retiring Lieutenant-Governor who had so truly won the love of the people; and yet Sir Charles Aitchison was not unmindful of the claims of the Anglo-Indian community in the Punjab. The truth is that he understood the times, and he was in deep sympathy with the people: and in the measures of his Government he was guided by a strong sympathy controlled by a rigid sense of justice. Mark his farewell words of advice to the different public bodies who had met together to do him honour and to wish him good-bye. Sir Charles Aitchison admits, as every wise ruler would, that the old order is changing and is giving place to a new one. We would beg of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to take note of these words. If the old order is changing, and we are witnessing the birth of a new epoch, the old institutions must also be modified to suit the times. The change is inevitable; it cannot be postponed. We quite accept the advice which Sir Charles Aitchison gives, that as the rulers of the land should sympathize with our public bodies, they, in their turn, should be in sympathy with their rulers. But the first advances must come from men in power. Let them but sympathize with these public bodies, and they will secure their co-operation and win their lasting gratitude.

REIN AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 2.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON leaves the Panjab after his five years' rule, amidst demonstrations of the popular feeling of cordiality towards him, which are in marked contrast with the one-sided character of the parting honours received by the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Panjab University held a special Convocation for conferring on Sir Charles the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning. The Convocation took place in the afternoon of the 30th March, and was followed in the evening by a farewell dinner at the Lawrence Hall. Sir William Davis presided and proposed His Honor's health which was drunk with enthusiasm. The universal popularity of Sir Charles was, however, chiefly proved by the farewell addresses which he received from all the representative Associations in the Panjab, at a very successful conversation held under the auspices of the Indian Association in the Montgomery Hall. Sir Charles returned a collective reply to these addresses, which, as usual with all his public utterances, is marked by a spirit of real good will towards the people. Sir Charles realized the solemnity of the occasion when he was bidding farewell to a people whose destinies had been placed in his hands, and he gave them some parting words of advice which they would do well to lay to heart.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, April 3.

IT was in a characteristic farewell speech that the retiring Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab took leave of his friends the other day at Montgomery Hall, Lahore, where they had assembled to do him honour, both as a friend and a ruler. No less than seven addresses were presented to Sir Charles Aitchison, on 24th March, by representative members of the community, Native and European, dwelling briefly upon the more prominent features of his administration and the influence of his personal example. Sir Charles gave the following collective reply, which we are extremely pleased to keep upon record :— "If I understand your feelings to me aright, you would not wish me to refer to my own administration of the Province, a subject I could not touch upon without the painful admission of many shortcomings, in spite of all the kind things you have said. I will, therefore, as this is the last opportunity I shall have, only impress upon you in all affection and earnestness the deep responsibility you take upon yourselves by associating together for the common furtherance of various public ends. The force of associated opinion is not the aggregate force of the individual opinions, but something infinitely greater: in the language of physical science, it is chemical and not dynamic: and if it is incumbent on every individual who takes part in public affairs, and endeavours to form or to guide public opinion, to see that his aims are high, his motives pure, his criticism just and his utterances calm and sincere, the obligations imposed on Associations is immeasurably greater, though the sense of the responsibility is often apt to be obscured or destroyed. The duties, then, which you have voluntarily taken upon you are neither to be lightly conceived nor perfunctorily performed. I am glad of this opportunity of openly acknowledging the real assistance I have often obtained in the conduct of public affairs from some of your own and other similar Associations in the Province. We live in a time of transition: the old order is changing and giving place to new. It is a sign of life and growth. The direction which things may take from time to time cannot fail to be greatly influenced by the views of the educated Native community: and while it behoves every person in high office to keep his mind open to the legitimate influence of enlightened public opinion, it is equally incumbent on you, if you would play a useful part, to keep in sympathy with your rulers, so that you may understand and not misjudge them in their endeavours for the public good, and may ease from their shoulders somewhat of the growing burden of government. Whatever faults and shortcomings may with truth be imputed to it by its worst enemies, or by good friends who would try their unpractised hand at reform, the British Government, when the worst is said, is still the best Government that India has ever seen, and has shown itself more zealous of the welfare of its subjects and more solicitous for their true prosperity and happiness than any Government in ancient or modern times. And now I will say farewell. I only wish I had words adequately to express all I owe to you. I am leaving you for good, and I thank God I leave

the Province in profound peace even in its remotest borders. I shall carry away with me the liveliest recollection of your kindness and good-will, and an affectionate regard for the Province in which I began my Indian career and where I have made many friends, whom I love hardly less than my own flesh and blood."

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 3.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON has received touching tokens of respect and affection from the people of the Punjab on the eve of his departure from that province. Both he and Sir Rivers were in India during the Ilbert Bill controversy, and yet while the latter could not cope with race antagonism and keep the people in a state of amicable interdependence, the former got the good will of both Natives and Europeans. Both are staunch Christians, but how different the spirit with which they worked. Sir Charles Aitchison was brought up in the school of Lord Lawrence, while Sir Rivers Thompson received his training in the Bengal school, where the moral tone of administration is never very high. Both of them did not think well of the somewhat exaggerated and overdone sentiment of the educated politicians among the rising generation. Sir Rivers gave vent to his irritation in a stinging paragraph in the last Administration Report, where he attacked the Native Press; while Sir Charles Aitchison administered a gentle friendly advice to the people to keep themselves within the bounds of loving confidence in their rulers.

SIXTH TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, April 6.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON kept himself aloof from partizanship during the fever of the Ilbert Bill controversy, although he never attempted to conceal his sympathies. In the Local Self-government scheme, he was the staunchest supporter of Lord Ripon and gave a wider latitude to the scheme, in his own province than any other provincial administrator. Much has been written and said in condemnation of Sir Charles Aitchison's reckless experiments, but the Lahore Municipality is a brilliant testimony to the success of his experiment. What a forcible contrast between the two administrations! At Lahore the Lieutenant-Governor introduced a new scheme altogether, appointed a non-official, non-English knowing Native gentleman President of the Municipality, and left the entire management in the hands of the citizens. The result has been an unqualified success. There has been no friction between the Municipality and the Government, no occasion for unseemly disputes, no vain threats on one side and indignant protestations on the other. In Calcutta the Lieutenant-Governor had nothing new to introduce; the Municipality was just the same as it had been left by his predecessor, and yet Sir Rivers Thompson picked a quarrel with the Commissioners for which there was scarcely any occasion or justification. Sir Charles Aitchison established a University and a college, opened new schools, and did everything in his power, with his sadly limited resources, to help the cause of education. Sir Rivers Thompson issued a fulmination against students, proposed the abolition of some colleges, and generally set down educational institutions as the hot-bed of almost every evil. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal showed marked favour to one or two sections of the community, which have gratefully saluted the departing sun. Sir Charles Aitchison has been fair and impartial, or, as the Lahore Anglo-Indian paper says, "on the whole impartial, but disclosing an occasional leaning towards the Natives—a very grave and reprehensible failing!"

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, April 6.

HE will be remembered for saving the Punjab from Dr. Leitner's scheme of communicating high Western scientific and literary knowledge through the medium of the vernaculars; for all the arduous efforts he made with a view to place the Punjab University, in regard to its objects, finances and relations with the Oriental College, on a clear and enlightened basis; for largely separating the Judicial and Executive functions in our

administration ; for giving Punjab a most liberal scheme of Local Self-government ; for giving his full support to Lord Ripon in his endeavours to blot out the humiliating distinctions of creed and colour in the criminal law of the country ; for introducing an improved and honest system of recruiting for the subordinate Executive and Judicial Services of the Punjab ; for his encouragement of popular and female education, and of medical education by raising the Lahore school to the status of a medical college. What ruler of men could show a larger list of nobler work ? But if Sir Charles had not done half the good he has, people would yet bless him for the goodness and the great pity that was in that large heart, for the easy access which the meanest subject of Her Majesty had to him, and for the courtesy and kindness which he had for all without distinction of race or colour. India had no nobler ruler than Lord Ripon, and the Punjab had no nobler ruler than Sir Charles Aitchison.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR, (Marathi Weekly), Belgaum, April 4.

THE response which Sir C. Aitchison has given to the memorial of the Indian Association is in keeping with his good nature and freedom from race prejudice. His administration of the Panjab has been a success, and he carries with him the blessings and kind regards of the people over whom he ruled. His remarks about the functions of public bodies are opportune and he acknowledged the fact of there being ample scope for Natives to take part in the administration of their country. English rule in India has proved superior to all others which preceded it, yet it has its blemishes and defects which call for remedy.

THE *Sarsadhani*, (Hindi Weekly, Calcutta, April 11), remarks that the future prospects of the Panjab appear to be somewhat gloomy ; the more so, on account of the retirement of Sir Charles Aitchison, the sympathetic Lieutenant Governor, whose regime was marked by contentment and goodwill of the people. Famine now seems to threaten the province, and politically too the country might be subjected to the misfortunes of war, should the Russian scare assume a warlike aspect.

ODDH-ARKHAR (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, April 5.

THERE is not the least doubt that when the public of the Panjab assembled in the Montgomery Hall at Lahore to bid good-bye to Sir Charles Aitchison, they certainly felt aggrieved at the departure of the ruler who had exerted his utmost for the well being of their province. In that farewell meeting seven addresses were presented to him in which mention was made of the beneficial works carried out in his time. Mention was also made of the affection and regard which the people of the Panjab entertain towards Sir Charles Aitchison. The reply of that benign ruler has made a deep impression on the minds of the Natives. . . . Certainly his speech ought to be written in letters of gold, and not only should the journals and Associations of the Panjab pay their attention to it, but all the Associations of India should make the admonitory words, uttered by a sincere friend of the country, their guiding principle.

VICTORIA PAPER, (Urdu Daily), Sialkote, April 6.

THE rule of Sir Charles Aitchison has come to an end ; but the facts will remain on the record of time, (1) that while travelling in the districts he used to appoint one of his Secretaries to see that the charges incurred during his tours were paid off to a pie, (2)

that he had forbidden his orderlies to receive any gratuity from persons who wanted to "see" him, and had warned those people not to give anything to his orderlies.

AKHBAR-E-AM (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, April 7.

THE admirable way in which His Honor has warned the friends of India of the heavy responsibility attaching to them is certainly commendable. His speech is like a mariner's compass for journalists and Associations to be guided by. The sympathetic way in which he has expressed those precious words are quite in accord with his praiseworthy career.

THE *Panjab-i-Akhdas*, of Lahore, (Urdu Weekly, April 9), says:—One of the lasting memorials, which Sir Charles Aitchison has left behind, is his love for the people which will for ever remain fixed in the minds of the people of the Panjab.

KHAIR-KHAHE ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Delhi, April 16.

IN commemoration of Sir Charles Aitchison's memory, a full sized statue is to be erected at a cost of fifteen thousand rupees; but we don't think the late popular Governor would like such a memorial. Would it not be more advisable to devote the sum of fifteen thousand rupees for some purpose in connection with the University?

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), March 29.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON by his moral worth, impartiality of behaviour, and sympathy for the Natives, has secured the love and regard of the people of the Panjab and the high verdict of the people of India. The fact of the people of the Panjab having memorialised the Government last year to extend the tenure of his rule proves the depth of their love towards him. While the Panjabis regret the departure of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Native public of Bengal feel relieved at Sir R. Thompson's departure. The honours accorded to Sir Charles proceed from the Anglo-Indian and Native communities, and are of a spontaneous and hearty nature; while Sir Rivers Thompson is only feted by a few Anglo-Indians, the bulk of the Native community abstaining from all participation in the demonstrations. The parting reply of Sir Charles is boldly and happily delivered, while Sir Rivers has to make a round-about reply. The reason of this difference is plain. Sir Charles had adopted an impartial and sympathetic policy, while Sir Rivers' policy was narrow-minded, interested, and calculated to benefit a handful of his countrymen.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, April 8.

DURING Sir Charles Aitchison's long experience of Indian affairs the one fact strongly impressed on his memory was that, in order to make the Indians more and more steadfast in their adherence to the British rule and to lessen the responsibilities of British power in India, and to disarm the ever-recurring fears about the frontier question, the policy of liberal views, initiated by Lord Ripon, should be given full play to. During his regime of five years in the Panjab, Sir Charles has fearlessly put into practice this policy, with the result that the Panjabis are more than ever staunch in their loyalty towards the British Raj, and are exceedingly grateful for the benefits that have accrued in his rule.

THE *Akhbar-e-Soudagur*. (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, 30th March), says that if all high officials in India were of Sir Charles Aitchison's stamp, and if they were to endorse the weight of public opinion in India, as he used to do, there is no doubt that India will be largely benefited.

"KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, April 3.

AS Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab, Sir Charles Aitchison has acquitted himself so well to the satisfaction of the Panjabis, that his memory will for ever be enshrined among them. From the outset of his career Sir Charles had adopted the policy of Lord Ripon: he had always neted up to the principles of that policy, so that he is loved not only by the people of the Panjab, but by the Native community of India. The very fact of his having received some seven addresses from different quarters on the eve of his departure testifies to the approbation his career has secured.

"The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, April 10.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON was an able and conscientious official, and hence the regard of the people towards him was of a high order. Though the people of the Panjab have to regret his departure, India will not have to do so: for, by his appointment to the Viceregal Council, all India will get the benefit of his experience which the Panjab formerly used to have. His views are sound and are generally directed towards the well-being and material prosperity of the people of India.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, March 16.

THE Sub-committee will have to look upon it as a general rule, that in the higher ranks of almost all the departments of the public service natives of India are not employed. The only reason that can satisfactorily prove their exclusion is, that they are Natives. It is impossible, or if possible never demonstrable, for any official expert or theorist to maintain that natives of India are not qualified to fill certain class or classes of appointments, without a fair trial being given to them. Up to the present time the evidence of such witnesses has proved of very little weight. According to no law of logic or sense can a man be pronounced unfit for a post for which he has never been tried and for which he has no proved constitutional incapacity. The primary object of the Public Service Commission is to break down the barrier of unreason and exclusiveness, which shuts out the natural and rightful claimants for appointments in the service of their own country. The main difficulty that the Sub-committee will have to experience will be the overwhelming technical but illiberal evidence that will be probably placed before it, without very weighty evidence being available on the other side. This difficulty can be obviated only by constantly keeping in view the first object of the Commission, namely, to break through the crystallised superstitions of the public service. As regards the Covenanted Civil Service, the general body of Civilians have given very liberal and fair evidence, but in departments not yet open to sunlight it will be extravagant to expect very unselfish or valuable evidence.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly). Rankipur, March 19 and April 2.

NATIVES of India are at present rigidly excluded from some of the departments of the public service, regarding which this further enquiry is to be made, while, in others they are but sparingly employed. It is true that technical knowledge is required to enable a candidate to render useful and efficient service in most of the departments in question; but such technical knowledge could be easily acquired by our countrymen, if proper arrangements are made for their training. In some of these departments, such as Accounts, Education, Police, Post Office, Public Works, Registration, &c., natives of India have proved their capacity for useful service, even though they have had to work under great disadvantages. The establishment of the Royal Coopers Hill College has almost put a stop to the higher employment of Indians in the Public Works Department. The Opium Department has only been nominally opened to them; but practically it is still a monopoly of Europeans and Eurasians. Select Native officers when promoted to the superior ranks in the Police Department have always acquitted themselves with credit. Nevertheless, the Assistant Superintendships are, as a rule, reserved for the sons and nephews of influential Civilian and Military officers, who fail to do anything in life. All this the Sub-committee will have to consider very carefully. The most important question which should occupy their attention is, whether it would not be desirable, both as a measure of economy and of justice, to train natives of India for employment in these departments, such for instance, as Forests, Geological Survey, Mint, &c., which require technical knowledge and skill. The general public are more or less ignorant of the working of the various departments of the Uncovenanted Service, and of the rules which govern the entrance into them. It is the paramount duty of the Press, we think, to definitely educate them in these matters, and the obligation is not the less incumbent on our public bodies to select witnesses and to see that they are well qualified to speak on subjects about which they will have to depose. The ignorance, generally prevailing on some of the matters now under inquiry is what, we believe, accounts for the hesitation of our publicists to present themselves for examination before the Sub-committee. But we are glad to find that Sir Charles Turner, the President of the Committee, has given an assurance that he will gladly extend the time of the Commission, if Native gentlemen will be willing to give their evidence. This promise, we think, leaves no extenuation to our public men for not coming forward as witnesses, and we hope that they will avail themselves of this extended time allowed them to prepare themselves for the examination. In the mean time they should send in their names as intending witnesses, with the request that their evidence may be taken after they have time to master the subjects in which they will be examined.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly). Bombay, March 20.

FROM the evidence of European witnesses before the Commission, it is clear, that the education and training of English lads are infinitely superior to those of Indian youth. English candidates have another great advantage—it is that they have to acquire one foreign language less. English composition is one of the subjects of the examination; English is the medium of examination. An Indian has to acquire this language, which is one of the most difficult of languages for a foreigner to learn. We are sure that under such conditions about 25 out of the 35 posts will go into the hands of the English candidates. There remain only 10 appointments for Indian youths, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Native Christian, &c. There are 20 crores of non-Mahomedans and 5 crores of Mahomedans in British India. A proportionate success would give 8 appointments to the non-Mahomedan population and 2 to the Mahomedan. Let us call these 8 men Hindus, although there will be 2 or 3 Native Christians, Eurasians and Parsis among them. Distribute these 8 Hindus all over India—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg and the N. W. Provinces and Ondh. It will be difficult to give each Province even one single Hindu. Is not, then, this Hindu phobia a mere phantom? The same with Baboophobia. Let us suppose that out of the 8 successful Hindus from all India, 3 are Baboos from Bengal. Could not they be provided with appointments in their own Provinces? Or would they be all sent to Mr.

Mahmood's Province? We must now conclude by appealing to our Mahomedan countrymen not to be worked upon by hallucinations. Let them look to their real interests which are identical with those of the Hindus. Let them avoid petty jealousy and a short-sighted view of their interests, laying the axe at the root of their and their nation's interests.

JUBILEE AND RAJPUTANA HERALD (English Weekly), Ajmere, March 28.

IT may be broadly laid down as a proposition, amounting almost to an axiom, that all advancement of a country, material or moral, to be real and lasting must be from within. A sufficient start has been given by foreign capital to the development of the trade and the internal resources of the country. Now Indian capitalists, though less rich than their European brethren, should be allowed free scope to combine and co-operate for the good of their own country. But is it really the good of this country for which the European capitalists are so solicitous? Do they not want profits for their capital? And at such a rate they cannot get in any other part of the world. Every fresh flow of foreign capital to this country means additional drain of the wealth of the country, which it can ill afford. Over and above this, they can, at any moment, withdraw their capital, which they have invested or sunk in this country, and which is always safe as long as the British Government lasts. British capital is not only safe, but it must continually flow into this country. But what Indian is there who, far from being grateful for this, has ever contemplated that British capital should not come? What he complains of is not that British capital comes, and develops the natural resources of this country; but that not only British Police guards it, but that British Magistrates, paid by Indian money, protects it. If protection has any meaning as contra-distinguished from free trade, or free play, or fair play, as we choose to express ourselves, this country affords a most notable instance of it. India, whose import trade has been made free at the instance of free-trade in England, which guides its destinies, should have a free or fair play allowed to her as far as the investment of capital, whether Native or European, is concerned. Let not the investment of British capital in India be protected by a system which persistently, and of set purpose, excludes the natives of the soil from the service of their country. Let not this system of exclusiveness be perpetuated by liberty-loving England, otherwise its liberty would come to mean in the eyes of the world a spirit of encroachment and an insatiable earth-hunger.

AMRITA BAZAR PATEIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, March 24, and April 6.

THE Indian Postal Act lays down the following provision:—No person other than a native of India can be appointed to any office in the Post Office Department. A native of India is thus defined by the Government:—"Any person born or domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, Her Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only." Everybody knows how flagrantly this rule has been violated. We shall only cite a few instances. The Director General of the Post Office is not only not a native of this country, but is a Civilian. The Deputy Director General is also a Civilian. The Post Master General of all the Provinces, with the exception of the North-West, are European Civilians. The First Assistant to the Director General is a British-born subject. So is the Comptroller of the Post Offices. The second and third Assistants to the Director General are also Europeans. So are all the Presidency Post Masters and their Deputies. The Deputy Post Master Generals are all British-born subjects. In Bengal there are 15 Superintendents, of whom eight are Europeans. In the Railway Mail Service, out of 14 officers getting Rs. 150 and upwards per month, 10 are Europeans. In the Behar Circle, of the 5 Superintendents, 4 are Europeans. In Assam, both the Superintendents are Europeans. It will thus be seen, how the natives of the soil have been ostracised from the higher appointments in the service, in the face of the distinct provision on the subject, though nobody will have the hardihood to deny their thorough fitness for these posts. Of all the depart-

ments in the public service, the Education Department is the one in which, in the higher grades of the teaching staff even the natives of this country would like to have many a really educated European. The reason is that the educational scheme is necessarily based upon the principle of imparting European knowledge and instructing the people essentially in a European language. The second reason a more general one is as in marriage, so in education the efficiency of the issue is secured better by the parties being removed beyond a certain degree of consanguinity with each other so that there may be a combination between what is in and what is not in. Thus it is that even Native gentlemen giving evidence before the Public Service Committee have said that in the higher teaching staff there should be English teachers. But what we want to be noted is this. Even in the matter of education and that of English education it has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt that institutions managed controlled and directed by the people of this country have not only been successful but successful to a degree which now and then brings into shade the highest educational institution managed by Europeans anywhere in the country. This will be clear when the comparative results in some years of the Metropolitan Institution of Calcutta and of the Presidency College of the same place are observed. Indeed referring to the result of the last B. I. Examination we find the Metropolitan Institution has passed 84 students a result which the Presidency College in its most prosperous days with the help of an English staff from top to the bottom could not beat or

HAVANA SUBODH (Anglo-Chinese Weekly) Bombay March 29

THE Public Service enquiry has disclosed many truths very prominently. The present limitation of age has been proved to be unjust. The claims of the Vernaculars have been truly set forth and the last though not the least it has been truly proved that the Natives are and can become fit to occupy the higher responsible posts of Government service if they are given chance therefor. But the discontented class of the English people are strenuously trying to invert these glaring truths. Mr. Hulse's protest and the evil use of some of the civilians who went to assert that the Native population, as a whole, prefers to be ruled by Europeans than by Natives have been most made of. But would any sane man disinterested and unbiased could have seen evidence coming forth from such quarters? Assuming that that evidence be true as it would be coming from a non-intelligent class it would be utterly unreliable and worthless for any change that may be desired to be made in the administration of the country. If the educated class ask a share in the administration of the country and if the Public Service Commission enquiry conclusively proves that they are efficient to do so as a natural consequence they are entitled to it.

INDIAN UNION (English Daily) Calcutta March 30

ALTHOUGH we were silent on the other branches of the public service, now under the consideration of the Sub-committee we think it our bounden duty to give expression to some of the most serious complaints against the Educational Department of the Lieutenant Governmentship of Bengal—a department with which the welfare of the whole country is indissolubly connected. Referring to the Civil Lists we find that there are about 50 appointments in the upper grade of the Educational Service with salaries ranging from Rs. 500 to 1500. But of these appointments only six are held by our countrymen. Now it cannot be gainsaid that English excepted almost all the other subjects of the Arts course in our colleges are taught by them as efficiently as by a European. For instance, history metaphysics and mathematics a Native Professor can not to speak of his larger sympathy with his students teach as well as if not better than his Anglo-Indian brethren. Yet in the biggest college in these Provinces we mean the Presidency College, we find only two Native Professors, one teaching Philosophy and the other Physical Science. True Mathematics is taught in this as also in the Muslim Colleges mostly by first and second-class M. A.s of the Calcutta University, but, then, they are Assistant Professors or Lecturers and draw each a monthly salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly) Benares April 2

THE people of this country have long been accustomed to European administration. They cannot realise that one among themselves could be at all competent to sit as a judge or a magistrate over them. There must be something supernatural that fits the European for the position and wanting in themselves to qualify them for it. This hallucination on their parts is the result of ignorance and they are further kept under it by the actions of our rulers. Remove this halo about the people to Native administration, let them see that it is possible for one of their own number to sit upon the bench and to dispense justice, they would soon begin to have as much confidence upon his judgment and proceedings as upon that of in Europe. Treat him with all the considerations due to his rank as you would treat in Europe and hold him in like manner to maintain his position and let the people know that thereon his is much weight with the Government as the other, and that the colour of the skin causes no difference we would soon begin to command as much respect and confidence of the people as the other and his judgments and proceedings would be as much acquiesced in. The more knowing among the people, the educated classes certainly do not entertain any prejudice against a Native magistrate in charge of a district or against a district judge. A commodities dealer or a trader certainly does not nor an intelligent ryot or an artisan either but an ignorant one may, and that from the circumstances we have stated.

The Pioneer (English Weekly) Madras April 4

THE Commission is now collecting evidence with regard to special departments. These departments constitute a field for Native employment no less extensive and responsible than the offices included in the Covenanted Civil Service. But there is reason to fear that the result of this part of the inquiry will not be as satisfactory as that referring to the Covenanted Civil Service undoubtedly is so far as more evidence goes. Because these departments being technical the witnesses will in the majority of instances represent those that are already employed in them and are therefore interested in laying special stress on the claims of their own class. Only a few Natives are employed in them and most of them holding subordinate positions they are not likely to tender evidence which will receive the same value as the evidence of Europeans and Eurasians occupying higher places, and these latter will naturally emphasise the superiority of their own qualifications. The enquiry now proceeding at Calcutta, so far as it has gone clearly points to this tendency. The majority of the witnesses examined are either Europeans or Eurasians, and while commending each other's capabilities have spoken disparagingly of those of the Natives. The same tendency will be visible throughout the inquiry. For, who will be the majority of the witnesses coming forward to speak of departments like the Forest, Salt, Public Works, Ojhum, Railways &c? They must be necessarily Englishmen or Eurasians who monopolise all the higher appointments and who are unfortunately not disposed to take a fair and sympathetic view of Native aptitudes and claims. Natives have not been tried to any appreciable extent in any of these departments, and in the few instances they have been tried the result cannot be said to be discouraging. Yet, what do our adverse witnesses say? They say that Natives get on well so long as everything goes smoothly but on critical or emergent occasions on occasions calling into play qualities of firmness, courage and so forth they fail altogether. We have not seen any instances quoted to substantiate these statements but they are made and when finally the whole evidence comes to be weighed, they will be given consideration. It appears to us that the Government might have dispensed with the inquiry with regard to these departments. They know that in these departments Natives have not been dealt with fairly, and that the vast majority of places are disposed of under the influence of personal interests.

HIS AND RAYISI (English Weekly). Calcutta April 9

THE Sub-committee have knocked off a large amount of work during the sittings in Calcutta. They have heard a number of witnesses on the recruitment for the Police and the Pilot Service, the Customs Department, the Railways, the Opium Department,

The Public Service Commission.

the Accounts Branch, and the Postal and Education Departments. The weight of evidence was strongly against the appointment to the Pilot Service of Natives, on the ground of their want of nerve and resource in emergencies. The absence of promotion of suitable Police officers to the higher grades was brought out in the evidence as the weak point of the system of police organization while opinions were pretty equally balanced as to the introduction of educational tests for raising the morale of the Service. Raja Datt Chohan Law spoke out boldly and like a patriot as well as a man of business to the fitness of Natives for the superior offices in the Customs Department. A great point was thus scored, for it would not be easy to set aside the opinion of an experienced merchant like the Raja, who is held in esteem by the European mercantile community. Mr Rivett-Carnoo, head of the Opium Department bore unequivocal testimony to the ability of Natives under a system of careful selection and training for the higher duties of that Service, although the evidence of some of the subordinates of the Department, given evidently under sinister influences, went a contrary direction. Bihoo Mital (Chose of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*) took the Commission by storm as it were by his specific exposure of the gigantic system of nepotism which prevails in the Postal Service.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly) Calcutta April 9

THE evidence of almost all the witnesses before the Sub-committee of the Public Service Commission on matters educational has proved the worthlessness of the education imparted to our young men by the Universities. All of them have declared with one voice that the Natives of this country cannot be confided with the work of higher teaching in the Colleges and this is a fact to which we have to say yes with a depressing sense of inferiority. There is a few Natives who can undertake to teach higher mathematics but they are exceptions. In all other subjects efficiency cannot be guaranteed. The radical defect in the system of education now prevalent in the country is that *thoroughness* is never aimed at. Our Universities require that candidates for certain examinations should cram their heads with such an amount of un digested matter as is contained in so many pages of their text books within such a prescribed time. Our young men are compelled to waste their life and energy in forming a few months acquaintance with such subjects as can be of no earthly advantage and afford no material help to them in winning their bread.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly) Allahabad April 10

THE higher appointments in these six departments the Opium Salt Survey Mint Police and Public Works Departments are the monopoly of Europeans although they were not reserved by the Government for Europeans. Spoilt children of big officials, nephews and sons-in-law of Lieutenant Governors and Members of Boards sons of judges, wife's cousins of Heads of departments all have found a fit resort for themselves in these six departments from which Natives are excluded. These boys cannot find a living for them anywhere else. They are not competent enough to do even the work of an office clerk. Yet they have to be provided for. Take for instance the Police Department. Assistant Superintendentships are generally given away to youths having influential relatives in the service of Government. No other educational qualification is needed than the one that in three years the young man should pass an examination in Police law and procedure, and satisfy the Examination Board that he has a fair knowledge of the vernacular of the country, and that he is also familiar with some sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Act and the Penal Code. Even this simple test some of the nominees fail to pass. We know from experience that many of them cannot write a decent report of an investigation in their own language much less their familiarity with their mother-tongue, it is idle to expect them to be well conversant with the language of the people and the country where they are appointed to detect and prevent offences. We hope Sir Charles Turner and his Sub-committee will look at

into this department. It is a shame that there should be only two "Natives" in the higher ranks of a department of some sixty officers whose duty it is to know intimately the Natives, their manners and customs, their language and traditions. . . . The Police, however, is not an isolated instance of a department where nepotism and jobbery predominate. The Salt and Survey departments can well stand comparison with it in this respect. It has been already admitted by the highest authority in the land that "the duties of the Opium and Customs departments are not more technical or arduous than those of the Land Revenue and Settlement branches of the service wherein natives of India do excellent work." It has also been admitted that "Native Police officers, when advanced to positions of trust, do their work zealously and honestly." Native Engineers—whether in charge of a District or a Division—have been weighed in the balance with their European colleagues and have not been found wanting. And yet nobody cares to enquire why their number is so small in the Public Works Department. We trust something will now be done to remedy this disgraceful affair of things. . . .

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 10.

ALMOST all the witnesses, we believe, insisted upon the necessity of retaining the Presidency College as a model institution and getting the best scholarship to recruit its instructive staff from. It ought to be remembered, however, that unless a special character be attached to the College, it will suffer from competition with the unaided colleges of Calcutta. For it is well known that, though it has many Cambridge men on its staff, yet its number on the rolls is not increasing, but is rather decreasing. Notwithstanding its brilliant staff of professors, its Law Department vanished within the twinkling of the eye, and with all its prestige the Metropolitan Institution is the largest College in Bengal (*vide* report on Public Instruction for 1885-86.) As time goes, the competition will increase, and many colleges will spring up to rob the Presidency College of its time-old glory, and people will see no reason why they should send their sons to that College paying Rs. 12 per mensem as fee, while they could get their degrees with equal facility and honour from other colleges by paying only Rs. 3 per mensem. The Government will have to consider this, and we are sure that when all points have been duly examined it will be admitted that we should not allow the Presidency College to suffer in this way. It ought to be placed above competition. The very speciality of its mission ought to give it a dignity and importance which it would surely lose if it were to vie with private enterprise. We think that the College ought to benefit the whole community. The University of Calcutta is not a teaching body; its function is merely to examine. Why not associate the Presidency College with it and make it a teaching University, as Mr. Eliot suggested. This is an excellent suggestion and ought to receive the immediate attention of Government. Let the College have a certain number of professorships attached to it, and let its lectures be open to the whole body of students. That will benefit the country greatly.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 11.

WE have already admitted the value of English teachers in some branches of college teaching, and we are glad to be able to bear our humble testimony to the superiority of the Presidency College as an educational institution, and, with an earnest desire to see its superiority duly preserved, we are entirely in favour of getting out English professors of the highest merit in those branches in which local supply is not adequate. We cannot, however, forget the patent fact that the Metropolitan College, competing with the Presidency College enjoying the advantages of the ablest professors and largely endowed with tempting scholarships, under purely Native management, has very successfully held its own. The graduates, both M.A.'s and B.A.'s, trained in it have always run neck and neck with their more favoured rivals of the Presidency College. That shows clearly that the objection against Native teachers so largely dwelt upon by the witnesses amount to nothing

more than race-prejudice, or an unhappy incapacity to face the question in full. But whether so or not the fact remains that most of our colleges, independent and aided, have large staffs of Native teachers, and some of our Government colleges are entirely conducted by Native agency. As there is no intention of abolishing them, and the independent colleges cannot be abolished, except by some punitive law or other, the whole question is reduced to this—should the Government retain the present number of European teachers in its colleges, or replace some of them by Native teachers? The Education Department would certainly like to retain its European patronage, and to scrupulously close the door of the higher graded service against the Natives. It is for that purpose, one is tempted to imagine, that the discussion has been raised, and selected witnesses put forward; but for the advancement of learning, for economy, for a wider field of usefulness, the sooner the fences are knocked down the better for the community at large.

The TRIBUNE. (English Bi-weekly). Lahore. April 16.

THERE are, no doubt, two or three departments for service in which some special education or training is necessary. As for instance the Forest Department. To exclude Natives from this Department, young men are imported from England. Could not even forestry be taught in India? To exclude Indians from the Public Works, young men are imported from Cooper's Hill. Could not our Roorki, Calcutta, Poona, and Madras Engineers do the work as satisfactorily? Two or three European witnesses at Allahabad have said that Roorki men made better Engineers. Or, if our Engineering colleges are not perfect, why are not they made perfect, instead of India's money being spent on a college at Cooper's Hill to prepare English youths? What a tale of shame is not the history of this Cooper's Hill College! But why talk we of Departments requiring some special training? Why are Natives excluded from the Post Office, the Survey, the Telegraph, the Police, the Accounts? Do not Natives make better Accountants than Europeans? Have not the half-a-dozen Native Assistant Accountants-General in India proved themselves to be very capable men? What do the Civilian Magistrates, who are put into the Accounts Department, know of accounts? They learnt some Arithmetic and Algebra when preparing for their examination. They forget even that little long before the time they are put in charge of Accounts. They find themselves at sea, but the Uncovenanted Eurasian and Native accountants are obliging people—they do all the work, and the great Civilians say ditto and sign statements.

... The District Superintendents could be best recruited by selection from among the ablest Inspectors of Police. The abolition of this class would save a lot of money. We have now shown that large amounts of money could be saved in the higher branches of the Police Service. This money could be most beneficially employed in increasing considerably the pay of Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables. If the Police administration is a scandal, it is only owing to the practice of employing ignorant Natives on small salaries in the lower branches of the service, and of employing ignorant foreigners on fat salaries in the higher branches. The pay in the lower branches must be considerably increased to induce Native gentlemen to take to the Police, and this could be done by reforming the higher branches on the lines suggested by us. There is another thing that must be done to induce educated Native youths to enter the Police—it is that they should have the prospect of rising to the highest posts in the Department open before them. Our system would not exclude Europeans. For a Department in which one could expect to rise to Rs. 700 would have attraction enough for lots of Anglo-Indians. There is another thing which is required to cleanse the Augean Stable of the Police Department. Appointments should be made by competitive educational tests for all posts from Head Constableness upwards. The Department must not be allowed to remain the depot of Anglo-Indian ineptities, which it at present is.

[The *East*, the *Bengalee*, the *Young India*, the *Indian Echo*, the *Kanada Suvarta*, the *Muslim Herald* and the *Madura Mail*, have also discussed the subject.]

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

SALEM SWADESABHIMANI (Tamil Bi-monthly), Salem, March 15.

THE Sub-committee of the Public Service Commission have taken evidence to prove to what extent Natives have been employed in specific departments of State. Especially in Calcutta Natives have been shut out *in toto* from some very remunerative appointments. The Opium Department is one of these. When the Commission reaches Madras, the way in which Natives have been shut out from the Salt Department could not escape its notice.

ANDRAPRAKASIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, March 19.

UP to this time Natives have not been admitted into the Customs and the Opium Departments and the Naval service. The evidence that is being taken is solely from those who are employed in those departments. Such witnesses are not likely to favour the introduction of Native element into places which they have monopolised. Consequently we sincerely hope that the Government would take this matter seriously into consideration in weighing such evidence.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, March 26.

MR. HUDSON has objected to the evidence before the Public Service Commission on the ground of its not being in accordance with the wishes of the people. Miscellaneous persons were examined before the Commission, representing all classes of the community. If these are not the opinion of the people, we do not know what they are. We have not the slightest doubt that if the opinion of the masses is collected, it would in no way differ from that already recorded.

THE *Maharashtra Mitra*, (Marathi Weekly, Satara, March 17), remarks that the almost conclusive testimony, elicited by the researches of the Public Service Commission, maintains the expediency of the increase of the limit of age; and the appointment of the Commission would be of some use were it to increase the limit of age in the first instance, and then proceed to the consideration of the second subject, viz., the locality suitable for holding an examination here for the Covenanted Civil Service.

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, March 18.

THE Government should be above favouritism or prejudice of any sort, and should keep its posts accessible to all, who show competency and capacity and the requisite qualifications. The rules of the Civil Service examination ought also to be put on an equitable basis, that will afford equal facilities to all.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, March 20.

A Sub-committee has been appointed to investigate the working of certain departments, and till the conclusion of this inquiry the report of the Public Service Commission will hang fire. The questions are yet unpublished, though they are of special importance to us in forming our views and marking the lines along which we should

move. These departments are well nigh monopolized by Europeans, in contravention of the often expressed wishes of the Government to give uncovenanted posts to eligible Natives.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay March 23.

THE work of the Public Service Commission is well nigh concluded and the report of their investigation only remains to be submitted. Of the European witnesses there were many who, being in touch with popular opinion in India and conscious of the requirement of the times, acknowledged the expediency of allowing free access to the Natives to high appointments in the service. The very delicate and responsible task of careful adjustment and discrimination now remains to be done and hopes are entertained that the result would secure a free admission to both Natives and Europeans in the public service.

The BAKOOL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, April 10.

IT is high time that information on various matters affecting the working of the departments, subject to investigation, should be in readiness to be placed before the Committee when they come to this Presidency.

The ABH SOBAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, April 17.

THE testimony of a witness before the Civil Service Committee discloses the present state of the Postal Department and the respective positions of Europeans and Natives in the same, which is altogether discreditable to Government. Race prejudice and unfair patronage are all that contribute to a speedy promotion in the case of Europeans, while Natives have to toil in vain for a lift. This remark holds good for other departments too.

The SAMIRANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, March 26.

MOST of the witnesses, in their evidence before the Commission, have said that Natives should largely be appointed to high offices and facilities should be given to them for being employed as District Judges and Magistrates. On being informed of the opinion of the majority of witnesses, Mr. Hudson, one of the members of the Commission, raised a protest which has been followed by English merchants.

The BHARATASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, April 2.

THIS Sub-committee is examining witnesses on the subject of appointments in the Police, Customs, Preventive Service, Survey, Education, Opium and other Departments. Great attention should now be paid to these departments. A good many Natives may possibly be employed hereafter in these departments. We are sorry to find that proper attention is not paid to the subject of this enquiry. Competent Native gentlemen have not appeared before this Committee for the purpose of giving evidence. Several Englishmen have given their evidence, but it was interested evidence at best. We are glad to learn that the Indian Association has resolved to send a detailed memorial to Government on the subject. But what can the Indian Association alone do? Great harm has been done by the evidence of witnesses already examined before the Committee. We hope competent people will tender their evidence, and political Associations will also submit their opinions in time.

KOH-I-NOOB (Urdu Tri-weekly), Lahore, April 19.

THERE are Natives employed in the departments under review, but they are inferior officials who mostly do the work of figures. Granting that they know the inner work of their respective departments, yet it is difficult for them to give evidence which might clash with that of their superior officers. It is, therefore, necessary to allow sufficient time to outsiders desirous of giving evidence for thoroughly examining the records and papers connected with those departments. It is much to be regretted that the Sub-committee carries out its work in great haste.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkote, April 25.

WE cannot say whether the Sub-committee of the Public Service Commission will invite the leading men of Lahore to give their evidence or whether the printed questions will be circulated among them. If this is not done, very few people would care to appear before the Sub-committee of their own accord, because sufficient interest in this inquiry is not yet created. The Commissioners ought to call upon such persons to tender evidence from whom they would get valuable testimony, exposing the defects of the departments in question. Above all, the Police Department needs reorganization for the present.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, March 22.

THE intelligent portion of the Native community never look with sympathy at the preposterous proposal of those who wish that the English should be removed from all the high administrative posts to make way for Natives. If the Commission, while endorsing the necessity of entrusting high administrative posts to worthy Europeans, were to formulate that the limit of age be extended, that the Statutory Service in its present form be done away with and that some competitive test be introduced in it, and that the claims of Natives for statutory appointments be held prior to all, we, in common with intelligent Natives, will feel satisfied at these results.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), March 24.

THE necessity of extending the limit of age for the Civil Service examination has been so long demonstrated, that there was no need of a special inquiry into the subject. The reason for delaying this reform is that the authorities are averse to it for certain probable reasons. One reason is that the extension of the age-limit will be followed by the swamping of the Civil Service with Natives. This may or may not be a valid reason, but it is certain that the authorities are averse to carrying out this reform, though the necessity for it has been fully proved. But sooner or later they will have to acquiesce in the proposal, and it is just possible, therefore, that they are willing to carry out this reform now. But this reform alone would not be an adequate return for the care and labour expended by the Commission. If the Commission wish to secure some substantial result, they should recommend to Government the holding of the Civil Service examination in India. According to the present limit of age, one Native gets successful every two years in the Civil Service examination. The extension of this limit would probably double the number of passed Indian candidates. But that would not remove their grievances. This arrangement alone would not secure for the Natives the number of appointments to which they have a right. To carry out this object in its entirety, it is highly necessary that the Civil Service examination should be held in India, and

as long as this is not done, the labours of the Commission will be thrown away, and Lord Dufferin's Government will not be said to have secured benefits to the Natives in regard to the Civil Service. . . .

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, March 27.

THE principle of the Civil Service examination should be reformed. A strong competitive test should be established, open alike to Europeans and Natives on equal terms, as they have both to pass through the same ordeal after great industry and application. In other matters, there might be one rule for Europeans and another for Natives, but we expect that the British would exercise impartiality in the matter of the Civil Service. We, however, do not mean to insinuate that Europeans should be removed from all the high posts, and Natives be posted to them. Fair-minded Natives never entertain such a preposterous idea. . . .

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, April 17.

THERE was no necessity of a Commission to inquire into well-established facts about the Civil Service, such as the extension of the age-limit and the holding of examinations in India. However, we gave our moral support to the Commission when it was constituted. As regards the Committee now sitting to inquire into the Subordinate Departments of the public service, from all accounts we gather that a good deal of anti-Native evidence is recorded. About two-thirds of the evidence recorded in Calcutta is to the effect that Natives are not qualified to get high posts in the Pilot, Educational, Opium, Police and other Departments. As for the fitness of Natives for independent work, the evidence is dead against them. . . .

HONOURS TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 20, April 10 and 17.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN is hardly equalled and certainly is not surpassed by any European friend of our progress and welfare in his earnestness, zeal and perseverance in our cause, and he is shortly to retire from the service and from the country, going home, however, not like others to rest, but only to increase the scope of his exertions on behalf of that cause. We shall all regret the severance and bid him a hearty farewell, but it is well that the ovation should result in a permanent memorial—not for his gratification, for he reaps that from the very work he does, but to mark our own sense of his disinterested labours and to advance some one of the many objects he has at heart. There is not much time to lose, for he leaves on 6th May and about that time society will break for the vacation, and nothing will be done eventually, if nothing is done now, and a grave reproach will in that case attach to us. It must needs be remembered that this estimable Civilian has not only freely devoted his time, talents and energies to our welfare, but even added to them Rs. 10,000 from his scanty fortune! . . . We are glad that a movement has at last been started in Bombay in honour of Sir William Wedderburn who leaves India on the 6th proximo. At the preliminary meeting convened at Mr. Pherosha M. Mehta's residence, we are told Rs. 6,000 were subscribed on the spot, and Sir William has already been enter-

tained at one or two private parties. The promoters, we are told, expect to raise a large fund, but to realise the expectation the work must be proceeded with at once. It is also advisable to decide and notify the object which it is proposed to endow in honour of this retiring friend of India, as a knowledge of such object may influence many subscribers in the amount which they would like to contribute. The object, it must be remembered, must be one of general and not local interest, and mainly associated with the discussion and practical working out of political reform and more especially local self-government. It would be equally appropriate if it consulted the welfare of the Kunbi in some general manner, as in no other question has Sir William interested himself more heartily. . . . We are highly pleased to see that on the eve of his retirement our leading citizens are in earnest about giving proofs of their high appreciation of the services rendered by Sir William Wedderburn to the natives of this country. The Sheriff has been requested to call a public meeting in the Town Hall. That the name of Sir William will draw to any meeting held in his honour a large concourse of Natives and that great enthusiasm will be manifested as it we have no doubt. We are also glad to observe that at Poona, too, they are going to give an entertainment in honour of our departing friend. Well has he deserved by his staunch advocacy of the cause of the people of this country these manifestations of their grateful regard for him.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, March 25.

A PROPOSAL has been made in Bombay to organize a demonstration to bid farewell to Sir William Wedderburn, who is about to leave India for good. Sir William has been a sincere well-wisher of the people of India, and one always anxious to further their best interests, and it is our duty to give expression to the feelings of love and gratitude we bear towards him before he bids us adieu for ever.

The MAHARATRA (English Weekly), Poona, March 27

WE must show our appreciation of his services in an unmistakeable manner. There would be no exaggeration to say that of all our Anglo-Indian officials, none has ever left India with greater goodwill of our people than Sir William. He will leave behind him more personal friends than any one has done before. His genial and gentlemanly ways with all who have had occasion to deal with him, his sympathy with just Native aspirations, his readiness to assist with his advice, and his purse if need be, all our movements of a public kind—these are the qualities which will ever make his name dear to us. But above them all stands his love of justice. He has been a kind friend to many a needy youth who approached him. In fact, to-day we may say that Sir William divides with another W. W. the first place in our affection and gratitude. We may respect others, but our feeling with respect to him is one of disinterested love and gratefulness. We are, therefore, bound in duty to honour him as he deserves. We learn that Sir William will be in Poona on his way homewards about the latter part of next month. We must not let slip the opportunity.

DILEP. BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, March 27.

OUR esteemed friend Sir W. Wedderburn is leaving our shores very shortly to do more valuable work in England on our behalf. He is not only a friend of our country, but a real benefactor. To mark our sense of gratitude, therefore, we think it is necessary that a public meeting should be convened a few days prior to his departure for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to him. This is not enough and something more should be done. Such noble and impartial Englishmen who, we opine, are the pillars of the British Raj should carry back to their soil the sense of our appreciation of

their benevolent labours on our behalf, although we must admit that they do good works for their own sake. We have no doubt that the whole of India will feel a pang of separation from him.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, April 3 and 17.

A very promising movement was made last Sunday at Mr. P. M. Mehta's to commemorate the unofficial services of Sir W. Wedderburn. Rs. 6,000 were subscribed on the spot, and we should think the amount has already quadrupled in and out of Bombay. It needs little more than clerical work to swell the list in the case of a friend who has given freely of his time and his substance for the general good. The starters of the movement to commemorate Sir W. Wedderburn's services to the Native community have already secured a substantial sum, one single province having offered no less perhaps than a quarter lakh. This is not bad, considering the spontaneous character of the movement and that the homage is being paid to a setting sun. Bombay acts handsomely this time, but she has done more for men not half so deserving of her gratitude.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, April 13.

BOMBAY knows well how to honour her well-wishers and benefactors. Sir William Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, whose official career is shortly to come to a close, has proved a true and sincere friend of Natives, and has always cordially sympathized with their aspirations. It is needless to describe the many private and public virtues that have endeared Sir William's name to our countrymen. Now that he is going away, the Bombaites have determined to give a public entertainment in his honour, and also to commemorate his Indian career in some suitable manner. A subscription list has been opened for the purpose, and about Rs. 7,000 were subscribed on the first day. All honour to the people of Bombay, who never fail to recognise and commemorate the worth of their sincere well-wishers.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, April 18

SO far our leading fellow-citizens have bestowed themselves worthily in preparing to do honour to Sir William Wedderburn, before his departure from this country. Their resolve to hold a Sheriff's public meeting entirely accords with Native public opinion, and nothing can be more promising than the fact, that already seven thousand rupees have been within so short a time subscribed. The feeling among Natives in favour of Sir William is almost akin to that in favour of Lord Ripon. And we entertain not the slightest doubt that the forthcoming public meeting in the Town Hall will be a capital one.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE *Bombay Samachar*, (Gujarati Daily, March 30), remarks that since Sir W. Wedderburn was always actuated by a deep desire to improve the interests of the Native community and to encourage their political aspirations, it would be better if the memorial in his honour were to take some shape which would further such an object. In order that his memory may be enshrined among the people in a fitting and substantial manner, it is necessary that the memorial fund should assume large proportions, and as Sir W. Wedderburn's name is held in reverence not only in this Presidency but throughout India, if the fund was advertised in other parts of the country it would largely swell.

THE *Bombay Jan-e-Jamshed*, (Gujarati Daily, March 30), says that it is not necessary to recount the continued efforts put forth by Sir W. Wedderburn for the aggrandisement of Native interests at the sacrifice of his own, they being so well known to all. It would suffice to say that if any official in India deserves public recognition and demonstration, he is unquestionably Sir W. Wedderburn; so that all demonstrations in his honour must emphatically be said to proceed from the general public. The best way for Native Princes to show their regard and esteem for him who has done so much to improve their status and standing, is to found scholarships or lectureships in his name in the new Technical Institute in Bombay

RAST GOFTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, March 20.

SIR WILLIAM'S official position has never stood in the way of his giving advice and showing active sympathy to us for the advancement of our political progress. In the display of zeal for the advancement of Native interests, Sir William has out-distanced Natives themselves, and this European official has done more for them, though not a Native. The respected name of Lord Ripon we cherish with regard; but what Lord Ripon did in five years, the same has been done by Sir William during a whole life-time. If we respect Lord Ripon, Sir W. Wedderburn's name is worthy of worship, so dear is his memory enshrined in our hearts.

THE *Satya Vaktu*, (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 1), says that the name of Sir W. Wedderburn, as a friend and protector of the poor ryots and as a staunch well-wisher of the Natives, will not be obliterated for a long time to come from the memory of the present and future generation.

THE *Gujarati*, (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 3), says that the leading citizens of Surat, Ahmedabad and other centres of Gujarat should bear in mind that it is hard to find a man equally worthy like Sir W. Wedderburn. He has sacrificed body, mind and wealth for the interests of India, and his services in the cause of India are so valuable that they cannot be easily forgotten.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind*, (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 3), remarks that the Native public should try their utmost to perpetuate the memory of a gentleman of truly catholic sympathies like Sir W. Wedderburn.

THE *Yezdan Parast*, (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, April 17), says that the movement to give public honour to such a well-wisher of Natives as Sir W. Wedderburn, on the eve of his retirement from the public service, has its hearty support, and wishes success to the public meeting and other demonstrations to be held in his honour. . . .

THE *Sansher Bahadur*, (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, April 1), remarks that the presence of sympathetic officials like Sir W. Wedderburn in India is highly necessary and useful for the advancement of Native interests.

THE PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, March 30.

THE popularity which Sir W. Wedderburn has achieved and the active interest he has taken to promote measures calculated to ameliorate the political and social condition of the people, entitle him to a fitting memorial on the eve of his retirement from the public service. A movement to secure this object has been already set on foot and promises to elicit hearty response from the public. What the memorial should be is not yet definitely settled, but it ought to be one of a permanent kind.

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed.—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE retirement of Sir William Wedderburn has caused wide-spread regret not unmingled, however, with hope—regret at his having severed his connection with this country, and hope at his accession to the House of Commons, where he is expected to work with redoubled vigour and earnestness for the interest of those among whom he lived for a quarter of a century, not as an alien but as one of them. This expression of Native feeling is universal. Our contemporaries allege that India loses in Sir William an administrator of the type of Lord Ripon. His services have been many and various, in the judicial, executive, or legislative capacity; and hence all alike were welcome to him—a prince, a peasant, a graduate, an illiterate villager, an unlucky Native servant of Government, or a trader. It is said that whatever convictions he cherished for the interests of this country he had acquired after making himself acquainted with all the phases of Native life. His sympathies were, therefore, not superficial, but deep and genuine. He was made by the educated classes of Natives their trusted adviser and guide in all questions pertaining to the welfare of the country. The peasantry of the Deccan owe what they now enjoy mainly to the efforts of Sir William—so says the Native Press. The present position of the Deccan Education Society and the Deccan College is ascribed by many writers to Sir William's strenuous efforts and advice. Without being in favour with most Governors, he worked his way to popularity by his own independent way of action. And it is the earnest wish of all Native journalists that his example may not be lost upon his brother Civilians, and that the honours he has received on the eve of his departure may assure them that the educated natives of India are not, as a rule, hostile to them.

But a recent article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on an important question, from the pen of a high official like Sir Lepel Griffin, sets the writer in a marked contrast to the one we have above referred to. Native writers on this subject, among whom Bombay makes but a poor representation, believe that such writings from officers of Government will do more mischief than all the seditious writing of Native papers. His views, as regards a property

test and the knowledge of riding and shooting to be possessed by a Native administrator, are considered utopian. One writer asks whether Sir Lepel is entitled to give expression to such proposals without the previous sanction of his employers, inasmuch as they are apt to create discontent among those over whom he is placed to rule. Another writer asks why Sir Lepel did not appear before the Public Service Commission and openly give evidence upon the subject.

The *Amla* service question belongs to the sister presidency of Bengal, and has therefore been discussed by writers on that side. The late Lieutenant-Governor seems to have appointed a Commission to inquire into the advisability of making a general increase in the salaries of the ministerial officers of Bengal. Though the views of a Native Commissioner in connection with social changes have tended to weaken the force of the recommendation made by the Commission, all Commissioners uphold the cause of the *Amla* service and recommend that a proportionate increase should be made to meet the requirements of the time. Sir Rivers overrules the proposal and explains that the number of applications pouring in for a vacancy being considered, the supply of well-qualified men is much larger than the demand for employment at the disposal of Government. This inference of the Lieutenant-Governor leads many writers to ask why he constituted a Commission of inquiry when he himself knew the fact.

Lord Reay's speech at Satara, in reply to the address of its inhabitants, has been made a topic of discussion by Native writers on this side of India, as it refers to many points of importance, especially of higher and technical education. The compromise offered by Government is viewed differently by different writers, though general satisfaction has been shown at the Deccan College remaining untouched. Many Maratha writers are in doubt whether the Deccan Education Society will accede to the terms proposed by Government. Some writers suggest that the Board of Control should have a sprinkling of all sections of the community. The announcement made by Lord Reay in connection with the grants-in-aid system and the Final examination scheme has been hailed with satisfaction. As for technical education, the writers sincerely thank His Excellency for the zeal shown by him and they hope that through His Excellency's strenuous efforts the long-spoken-of scheme will become an accomplished fact in spite of the prevailing mania for retrenchment.

The assurances given by the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his reply to the address of the Indian Association of Calcutta have given entire satisfaction to journalists on that side, and they agree in believing that a ruler who promises to work in sympathy with the changing state of the country will amply justify those assurances. They expect that a better state of things will now prevail in Bengal and that race-antagonism will make way for a healthy public opinion.

The report of the Forest Commission, appointed by the Government of Bombay, does not appear to be likely to realise the hopes of the public at large. Two of the Gujarati papers openly question the advisability of appointing the Commission when the grievances about the forest administration were so well known. The Report is found too voluminous to allow of the reader learning the details smoothly. One Maratha paper notices the Report more minutely and suggests its own recommendations as against those made by the Commission. Our contemporaries urge that though the Commission have made many concessions to the forester as far as his personal and private requirements go, the results will be measured by the way in which the forest executive will carry out the instructions issued by Government in conformity with the several suggestions and alterations as shown in the Report.

HONOURS TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 2.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S departure from these shores by the next mail, after a residence of twenty-five years in this country, will cause a void which, we are afraid, it will not be easy to fill up. He has, during all this time, so closely identified himself with the legitimate aspirations of the people, and so steadily and unflinchingly worked for them, with them, and by them that there is not one educated Native who does not feel that in Sir William's departure we are all losing from this country not a stranger, but one whom we have all along been accustomed to regard as one of us. By the geniality of his manners and the genuineness of his sympathies he has won the highest esteem and regard of the people amidst whom he has lived for now nearly a quarter of a century. No public man among the Natives on this side of India has ever hesitated to take him into his confidence on public questions, and every one among us has looked upon him as a sincere well-wisher of the country. There is no exaggeration in the statement when we say that the feeling in the Deccan generally, and Poona particularly, towards our departing friend is one of most lively and enthusiastic gratitude. And that feeling is not confined to men of education and enlightenment, whose powers of appreciation are of course always keener than those of their less educated countrymen. But from information of the most reliable character which we have received, we are in a position to say that even the orthodox Shastris and ordinary run of people are unanimous in acknowledging the services which Sir William has rendered to the people of this country. Everywhere in the Deccan, where Sir William's name is so very widely known, it is felt that we are losing a true "pillar of the Empire"—a most trusted friend, who has lived in this country a life of sincere devotion to its advancement and its welfare.

DNYAN PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, May 5.

IT is to be hoped that Sir William Wedderburn's example will not be altogether lost upon the younger generation in the Civil Service, and that it will stimulate them to earn for themselves and for the country they represent the lasting gratitude of the natives of the country by actively sympathising with their growing aspirations. It is in this way only that the Indian Civil Service can really deserve the compliment paid to it in the opening words of the extract from the Government Resolution on Sir William Wedderburn's retirement,—a compliment which, as it is, strikes us as being purely conventional and devoid of all reality, however flattering it may be to the vanity of that Service. In conclusion, we hope most earnestly that before long Sir William Wedderburn will be enabled to occupy a seat in the British House of Commons as a "Member for India,"—a title which will fit him far better and more appropriately than in the case of either Professor Fawcett or Sir David Wedderburn.

KANADA SUVARTI (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, May 6.

THERE are few examples of men who have given so much anxious thought to the condition of Indian people, and laboured so hard to improve it according to their lights, as Sir William Wedderburn has done. His counsel to educated Natives who devote themselves to public affairs has been as invaluable as the zeal and alacrity he personally showed on our behalf stimulated them to incessant exertion. In fact the interest he always took in our welfare and the zeal he showed in its promotion, in good report and in evil report, has almost shamed Native leaders from their lethargy, and led them on to a course of self-help and public usefulness. If his views on Indian politics have appeared to some of the members of his own community to be radical and impractical, let it be remembered that few have known the natives of this country so long and so well as Sir William, and that whatever convictions he has formed he has formed after a full

acquaintance with Native life in all its phases. In the many districts he has traversed in his long and useful official career, whose name is so remembered as that of Sir William, and who has inspired so much confidence, not merely in his own worth and character, but also in the justice and righteousness of British rule, and thus raised its character in the estimation of the Indian public?

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, May 6 and 11.

AS an enthusiastic and enlightened educationist, as the friend and advocate of the Deccan ry6t, and as the trusted adviser and guide of the educated community, he has rendered valuable services. But the one conspicuous feature in his character which, above all others, has so much endeared him to the hearts of our countrymen, lies in his amiability of temper, his readiness to associate without reserve with the natives of the country. His sympathies were always in accord with the progressive tendencies of the age, and he appreciated the silent and rapid changes our country has been undergoing, and having been one who had the courage of his convictions, he was ever willing to acknowledge the worth and merit of our countrymen and the justice of their contention for a higher political status. Lord Reay's Government has put on record their indebtedness to him, both as a Secretary and as a colleague. "These qualities"—sympathy with the people and an earnest desire to promote their welfare—observe the Bombay Government, "Sir William Wedderburn has exhibited in a very conspicuous manner." We doubt not Sir William will ever continue to evince the most earnest interest in the cause of India and would, when he settles himself in his happy home, contribute his mite to the enlightenment of the British Public and Parliament on Indian questions. . . . Our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator* makes an excellent suggestion as to the way in which Sir William Wedderburn's name may be best commemorated. It is to utilise the bulk of the subscriptions to strengthen the hands of the Bombay Presidency Association. The Presidency Association has before it a wide and highly useful field of labour. Its influence and good work would increase in proportion to the fund it may have at its disposal. To publish useful tracts in the vernaculars, to distribute them gratis, to send representative men to different parts of the Presidency and ascertain the real wants and wishes of the people, to enlighten the mass of the people on matters with which their well-being and the well-being of the country are closely associated, to direct latent energies into their proper sphere of action—all these form the legitimate functions of the Association, but mean the expenditure of large sums of money. Sir William always identified himself with the cause of the Indian people. To raise the political status of the Indian people was an object dear to his heart. It would gratify him, therefore, to learn that the good work which he fostered to the best of his opportunities while in India is progressing rapidly with the help which a movement to honour his name lent to the Association. The suggestion of the *Spectator* has much to commend it, and we think it time to depart from the old-fashioned and less useful routine of investing the whole amount in statues and portraits. For every other sort of commemoration, such as the formation of libraries, the building of Town Halls, the founding of medals and scholarships, opportunities present themselves now and again. But they rarely occur for bequeathing a rich legacy to an Association whose objects are wholly of a political nature. The proposal is worthy of thought and trial.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 7.

THAT great friend of India, Sir William Wedderburn, as our readers are aware, is retiring from the field of his early labours. The Sheriff of Bombay convened a public meeting on Saturday last in his honour. The meeting was a decided success. Almost all the distinguished and influential representatives of the Native community were present on the occasion. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit opened the proceedings with a brief but admirable speech. He said that in honouring Sir William Wedderburn on his approaching retirement from this country, the Princes, Chiefs and people of Western India were honouring themselves. He was acknowledged to be a true and sincere friend of the people and as such his name is not only held in the highest regard and estimation, but has become a

household word "in the country, town and village." A working committee was appointed, and a subscription of Rs. 25,000 was promised. Thus our brethren of Bombay have testified their sense of gratitude to one of the noblest of Englishmen for valuable services rendered to the cause of India.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, May 8.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN made us feel that we were in no way inferiors. It is this assumption of superiority on the part of European officials in India that mars the chance of any cordial relations being established between the two communities. He sought the advice of our leaders and attached the greatest importance to it. He proved by his conduct that Europeans and Natives may be on different platforms in point of civilization, but that can be no bar to their mixing together on terms of equality. In all matters of reform he left the initiative to us. What he did was to assist us with his advice, and purse if need was. He interested himself in the advancement of the ryot, and we may boldly say that in his exertions and active sympathy for the Indian ryot Sir William did not yield to any. His efforts have not yet been crowned with success. But that need not deter us from giving due praise to him for making an endeavour to press upon the Government the necessity of doing something for the ryot. We need not remind our readers of what he did for the Female High School movement. It was his generous sympathy and substantial help that made that movement so successful. Another educational institution derived advantage from the worthy Baronet's assistance, ungrudgingly and unsparingly given. The Fergusson College and the Deccan Education Society owe their present position to the fact that Sir William gave to the efforts of the promoters the imprimatur of his high name. He was the Chairman of the Council of the Society which had, on that account, no difficulty in gaining the confidence of the public. We take comfort in the fact that we shall soon see Sir William back in India, as he has promised to pay this country a visit in the next winter. We hope he will have a happy voyage and in this country find a career of still greater usefulness opened out to him. If he enter Parliament, which we hope and believe he will do, he will be a real "Member for India." From his place in Parliament he can make his influence felt to some purposes in the interests of the distressed ryot. His personal influence will be instrumental and useful in inducing the Secretary of State to expedite those reforms, at least to give a fair trial to them; he can bring abuses to the notice of Parliament and can bear personal testimony to the real worth of the natives of the soil. His presence there will materially strengthen the ever-increasing band of the friends of India. On the whole, then, though the close of his official connection with and career in India be closed, we expect to derive greater benefits from his political life in England.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, May 8.

MIDST the enthusiastic cheer and cordial farewell, not unmingled with regret, of his numerous friends and admirers, who met him at the Bunder to bid him God-speed to his native home, Sir William Wedderburn, one of that small but devoted and noble band of sympathetic Englishmen, whose names are honoured and held in the highest love and esteem in all parts of this vast empire, left these shores for good on Friday last. Fearlessly, but unobtrusively, has this genuine son of Britain discharged his duties as a member of the distinguished Service to which he belonged, and resolutely and righteously has he fulfilled the higher and nobler duty which he owed as an Englishman to the subject races, among whom it was his lot to live and move during the twenty-seven years of his public career. Indifferent to official smile or official frown, he worked hard to bring the rulers and the ruled in closer unity and sympathy. How far he succeeded is a matter of history. For it is seldom that an English official in this country has so worked as to elicit the warm approval of his Government and at the same time earn the gratitude of a grateful people, nay more, completely win their hearts. How lighter and smoother might be the task of the British Government in India, if those who are entrusted with its administration strive to imitate the example of Sir William Wedderburn.

DEBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 8

THE various sections of the Native community have seldom so bestirred themselves to express their attachment and sorrow at the parting in the case of any Civilian as they did during the week in that of Sir W. Wedderburn. Both at Poona and Bombay the enthusiasm manifested was immense, and at the Bunder on Friday last large numbers attended to bid the popular Civilian a hearty farewell. Few persons in the position of Sir William have earned or deserved such confidence and such affections from the Native public as he had. The reason is not far to seek. He always had the good of the people at heart. And though as a District Officer his power did in good to the people at large was limited, he was always ready with his pen to advocate their interests and promote their happiness. Much as we wish to advance politically, socially and materially, we yet require aid from without to put some energy in our efforts for the purpose. And who can do so better than members of that nation which has achieved its own advancement in all directions by spontaneous popular efforts. For some time past Sir William had taken up the position of a mentor, a general adviser and friend of the Native community as a whole. He suggested movements and inspired men and bodies with a vigour which but for him might have lain dormant. A true friend of the people he took a place in the affections of the people of Western India only next to Lord Ripon.

NAIVE DINI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, May 8

SIR W. WEDDERBURN leaves us to-day, and it is not only one of those few Government servants who successfully blended public duty with the Government and to the people. There is indeed nothing particularly inspiring in his official career which we can point out as the cause of the popularity which notwithstanding he so deservedly enjoyed. The people understand full well that the system of Indian administration is too much bound to follow the lead of any one, however good-intentioned he may be, to do much practically. They do not therefore look so much to the officer as to the man. And yet it is in this full light of view Sir W. Wedderburn has throughout been their best friend and adviser in every movement that has taken place in this presidency during the last part of a century. We subscribe to every word in the Government Resolution which includes thus: "His enthusiasm in the cause of education and his anxiety to promote all measures which would in his opinion conduce to the moral and material progress of the natives of the country have won His Excellency in Council believes won for Sir W. Wedderburn the confidence and the gratitude of those in whose cause he has laboured." A Civil Servant can wish for nothing better. We thank Government for holding a public ceremony in his honour and putting their seal of approval to the qualities that made Sir William a friend of the people. Our only wish is that Sir William may be permitted to watch and foster our interests from a more elevated sphere in his mother country.

DINA BANDHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, May 8

IN all official capacities he identified himself with all our fair movements and showed that nobility of mind which distinguishes all true Englishmen. The *Bombay Gazette* rightly said that his guiding principle was that he was a servant of both public and the Government. It is this key-note therefore that gained him an admirable popularity. In Sind a Wedderburn School has been established in his memory, in Poona he identified himself with the Native Girls' School and the *Force of India* owes its origin to him. He was in high favour with all Governors excepting Sir Philip Woodhouse, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Ferguson, and rendered valuable aid to Government in all matters on which he was consulted by them. He never maintained that invidious distinction which others maintain between the rulers and the ruled, and hence all feel a pang of separation from him. His name is a household word with natives of India as that of one of their real benefactors, and will be so handed down from generation to

generation. The satisfactory settlement of the land-tax is well attributable to him, although the question was mooted and decided under the *regime* of our popular and highly esteemed Governor, Lord Reay. The Poona Deccan College owes also a good deal to him. Such able and learned men as the Honourable Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the Honourable Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade were worthily honoured with seats in the local Legislative Council by Lord Reay under the valuable and good counsel of perhaps Sir W. Wedderburn. Sir W. Wedderburn has done a good deal in the cause of education in general, which of course served as a lever for all kinds of improvements. To him therefore, our country has been indelibly indebted. The mere fact that some twenty-five thousand rupees were subscribed in Bombay within a short period is emblematic of his noble disposition. His absence from this country will cause a void which will take a long time to be filled up.

HAYATA SHODHI (Anglo-Chinese Weekly) Bombay, May 10

A foreigner and a stranger belonging to the class of the rulers but nevertheless a true and sincere friend of the people of this country has this left these shores on Friday last after completing in honourable service of the British Government in India. A descendant of an old and illustrious Scottish family, inheriting in him all the true virtues of his celebrated predecessors, he rendered faithful services to his own Government and to the people of India. If there is any future of a foreign ruler it is the vesting of ruling power in the hands of men like Sir William Wedderburn. How much popular he was in this Presidency and how much his noble efforts on behalf of the people were appreciated by them was manifest by the various public receptions which were given to him at Poona and Bombay.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly) Karachi, May 11

AS Judicial Commissioner Sir William Wedderburn is well remembered in this province. The qualities which have distinguished him have been remembered by the friends he made in this province. The wonderful popularity of Sir William Wedderburn is attributable not to any professions of sympathy but to accomplished work. There are few civilians who have rendered such eminent services to the Government as Sir William Wedderburn has done. But most of his services are such as no Government report or resolution can adequately record, and these truly great services are the secret of his success. It is an unfortunate, but indisputable fact that members of the Civil Service cannot identify themselves with the people among whom they live without being looked on with cold eyes by the other members of the service. Success in official career is also retarded as it happened in the case of Sir William Wedderburn himself. Under such a Government as that of Lord Reay a man of Sir William's abilities and sympathies would be selected for the highest and most responsible appointments, but Lord Reay has not been always Governor of Bombay, and during the time of some of his predecessors Sir William's claims to promotion were sometimes overlooked. But Sir William had convictions as well as the courage of them and nothing made him hesitate for a moment on the path he had chalked out for himself, and which is the path to justice, liberty and enlightenment. His perseverance, his spirit and his quiet but determined work have been at length on the eve of his retirement, recognised in a manner which might make many a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor envious.

BODHA SUDHAKAR (Anglo-Malathi Weekly), Satara, May 11

THE charm of Sir William Wedderburn's character lay in his easy accessibility and his readiness to render assistance to any Native, as far as it lay in his power. A Native Prince, a Sardar, a graduate, an unfortunate Government servant, a trader and a peasant agriculturist were alike welcome to him and his genial and sympathetic heart was always delighted to have an opportunity of applying to the wounded part the balm of the sound.

est and the best advice, and modest assistance in every case. His continuous efforts for bettering the condition of agricultural classes notably by the advocacy of the establishment of agricultural banks surely entitle him to our everlasting gratitude, though our unsympathetic Government could not overcome its scruples to the course recommended. The success of the Deccan Education Society in their praiseworthy enterprise is in a great measure due to the staunch advocacy, incessant labours and the masterly guidance of Sir William Wedderburn. We think no member of the Civil Service did ever succeed in endearing himself to the Natives like this worthy Chief Secretary without ever incurring the hottest displeasure of his superiors. The supposed vested rights privileges and the hollow prestige of the self-constituted Service never came in his way in sympathising with the Natives in all their legitimate aspirations for advancement and political emancipation.

REVENUE AND RAILWAY (English Weekly) Calcutta May 14

POPULARITY like this ought to be suitably turning inward to induce British administrators in this country to cultivate and practice sympathy towards the people over whom they are placed and whose satisfaction must be the only true test of their merit. Higher than in any other country he has been received and if Sir William contemplates contesting in election at the House of Commons his Indian incidents will serve him as a better passport to the acceptance of an English electorate than was obtained by some higher Indian officials tried before him. The Government of Bombay has also issued a Resolution in which it testifies to his enthusiasm in the cause of education and his anxiety to promote all measures which would in his opinion conduce to the moral and material progress of the native population.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly) Calcutta May 16

HE is one of these few Englishmen who seek to treat the natives of India as friends and equals who plead for justice to the Natives and yet though they enjoy a disagreeable to the majority of officials a very high position in India and secure the active loyalty of the people. The influence he exercises on administration was not of an official character but of a social character. No Englishman more thoroughly commanded the confidence of the people than he either in a judicial executive or legislative capacity. He was to the Government of Lord Ripon what Sir Evelyn Baring was to the Government of Lord Lytton. His retirement leaves a gap in Bombay society which it would be difficult to fill. The way he lives is a model for others and it is difficult to take stock of it in detail. We may only mention that he has been a considerable help to the establishment of the High School for Girls in Poona that he has done a little work in connection with the Deccan Education Society that he was the principal promoter of the movement for establishing Agricultural Banks and that he has done a most useful piece of public opinion was the embodiment of his scheme and was we believe started with a fund to which he had liberally contributed. An enumeration of such details will not exhaust Sir W. Wedderburn's work. The best part of his work consisted in steadily forming opinion. For instance he interested a great many leading men of England in his scheme of Agricultural Banks and when it was proposed to appoint a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry the letters he wrote to a local newspaper giving a historical and critical account of Parliamentary inquiries into Indian affairs went a great way towards influencing enlightened opinion.

INDIAN MUTUAL (English Daily), Calcutta May 16

HOW warmly an Englishman can be loved and respected by the people of this country for the interest that he may evince in their welfare, has been well illustrated in the case of Sir William Wedderburn in Bombay. Such of our Anglo-Indian fellow-subjects as are ready enough to say that the Indian people are always setting themselves in bitter

opposition to the members of the Civil Service should not neglect to take note of the feelings shown by the Native community of Bombay towards Sir William Wedderburn. Sir William Wedderburn has been an honoured member of the Indian Civil Service, holding a high position as a Judge of the High Court and lately as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. His pro-Native feelings did not stand in the way of his deserved promotion, as they would have done in Bengal under Sir Rivers Thompson's regime. On the contrary they rather helped him and rightly too in his elevation. It is an unfortunate fact that the mistaken policy of some Local Governments detains some men, who know that their promotion depends on the Government from more thoroughly identifying themselves with the people, whose interests are committed to their care. From Sir William Wedderburn's case the Supreme and Local Governments ought to see what advantage the cause of just impartial administration gains from the advancement of men, who take a sympathetic interest in the people. It ought to be evident to all that the Government can make itself as popular as the most popular members of the Service, like Sir William Wedderburn, for example, by appointing men of this character to high offices, and by following a policy in sympathy with the interests of its Native subjects. After the manner in which Sir William Wedderburn has been honoured by our countrymen of Bombay let it not be said that the natives of India are as a rule hostile to the members of the Civil Service. There are Civilians and Civilians, and such of them as will attach themselves to the people by their conduct and career in this country are sure to hold a cherished place in the hearts of our countrymen and to do a real service to the cause of their Queen and her Empire.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The DYNABHASKI (Marathi Weekly) Poona May 4

SIR W. WEDDERBURN stands at the top of the list of those Civilians who have endeared themselves to us by taking a prominent part in promoting our political and educational enlightenment. His prominent cause universal respect, the enthusiastic receptions and the public entertainments to which he was treated clearly demonstrate how deep and genuine the public feelings are. We hope his executive spirit will not fall off, but will lead him to serve India with greater zeal even from a distance.

The SMYANI (Marathi Weekly) Poona May 6

THE generous and active feeling of sympathy which Sir W. Wedderburn entertained for the education and political advancement of Natives has created for him admirers in every section of the community, and fitting demonstrations, appreciative of his works, have been witnessed in Bombay and Poona. Hardly could a public and useful reform be named with which his name is not associated. He was the guiding spirit of Natives in all matters of their interest.

The PHAIBANI (Anglo-Marathi Daily) Bombay, May 7

THE criticisms of a local English Daily on the appreciative addresses presented to Sir W. Wedderburn by the Natives are untrue. It may be asked why Sir B. Freere, Sir J. Fergusson, and Sir R. Temple received addresses on the eve of their departure. No other Civilian ever enjoyed the estimation and respect of the people like Sir William, and it is but natural that their sense of appreciation should result in enthusiastic demonstrations, such as were witnessed in Bombay and Poona.

The DAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 8.

IT is not to be wondered at that public entertainments and addresses are freely given to Sir W. Wedderburn. He fully deserves them. But our contemporary of the Times

feels uneasy and cites a legal objection for the justification of which instances are sadly wanting. On the other hand, many instances of retiring members of Government having accepted such honours, even from their own people are not far to seek.

The SAHAYODHAKA (Marathi Weekly) Ratnagiri, May 8

NEXT to Lord Ripon is Sir W. Wedderburn who leaves India for good, and who has secured a durable place in her heart. The public demonstrations in Bombay and Poona clearly prove how enthusiastic the popular feeling is to do him honour. He respected Native customs and manners and endeavoured to do good without hurting our feelings. In the event of his becoming a Member of Parliament India's interests will be safe in his hands.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily) Bombay, May 2

THE welfare of the country was ever at his heart. He never considered Natives as inferior beings; he regarded them as the equals of his countrymen. He advocated their interests and secured them their proper rights and privileges. The bright part of his career passed in the Judicial Department where he acquitted himself as an upright judge. His strenuous efforts for the relief of the Deccan agriculturists are sufficient to entitle him to the deep gratitude of the people of this country. He was ever foremost in the propagation of social reform and took a prominent part in promoting social intercourse between his own countrymen and the subject races. He largely assisted in the advancement of the Natives and whatever benefits they have secured are all owing to his unflinching zeal and strenuous efforts.

JAMJI JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily) Bombay, May 6

SIR W. WEDDERBURN had from the day of his joining the Indian Civil Service made it a principle to raise the status of the people of this country by cementing the bond of love and friendship between them and their rulers. He was of opinion that the amelioration of the condition of a country lay in education, especially female education, and in the development of agricultural resources. He thought that the first step in the latter direction was to afford relief to the ryots from the exactions of the Soucar. With this view in mind he started the project of Agricultural Banks—a project which still lies in abeyance for want of zeal on the part of the India Council. He ever showed earnestness and energy in promoting the political status of the people of this country and in securing them their political rights and privileges. It is hoped that for the good of India he will interest himself none the less in his own country where his high aspirations will be crowned with success on his entry into Parliament.

RASI GOPAL (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay, May 8

THE loss suffered by India in the departure of Sir William will not be soon repaired. His services have been many and various. He had intercourse with the people of all classes. Being born of a noble family he inherited good qualities and in the career of twenty-seven years achieved success never earned before by any one of his class. Though he has left us he will not forget Indian affairs in his own country where, on his entering the Imperial Parliament he will with redoubled vigour and energy, act for our interest. He was equally honoured by Native Princes and their subjects, by leading soucars and indebted ryots, by the literate and illiterate. For the advancement of education, his efforts were invariably strenuous. He was the first to point out the urgent necessity of technical education, and to evince great interest in its furtherance. He was the man who initiated higher education for Poona girls, who secured some relief to the Deccan agriculturist from the extortionate grip of his soucar, and in whom, next to Lord Ripon, India is now going to lose a benefactor.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay May 8

THE large assemblage that met on the Apollo Bunder to bid good-bye to Sir W Wedderburn shows the love and esteem in which he was held by the Native community, and we fearlessly say that he was next to Lord Ripon to receive such honours. Many had collected there under the impression that they would feel honoured in honouring him. Now it remains for us to see in what way the natives of this country are going to perpetuate his memory. It is our earnest request to those who manage his memorial fund that arrangements should be made to collect subscriptions of the smallest sums, and to circulate information to that effect throughout the country. Every one ought to be allowed to contribute his mite to the memorial fund of one whose memory we so dearly cherish.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay, May 8

IN recognising Sir William as a faithful Government servant we find that he has shed lustre on the virtuous principles of British administration which aim at the welfare of the subject people by following them conscientiously. By doing so he has on the one hand secured the deep gratitude of the Native community and on the other showed his loyalty towards Her Majesty's rule. It is hoped that his example will stimulate others to follow in his wake and cultivate friendship between the rulers and the ruled.

KOSSIRI MUMAI (Gujarati Tri weekly) Bombay May 1

SIR W WEDDERBURN was a true friend of the natives of this country and rendered such eminent services for their welfare in the long course of thirty years that they would not be soon forgotten. He rendered valuable aid to the agriculturists of the Deccan, and secured them their whole income from the hands of unfeeling *saukar*. How far he interested himself in the cause of the Natives will be apparent from the fact that he was the only Englishman present in the meeting held in February last to do honour to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji and Babu Lal Mohan Ghose.

SWADESH MITRAN (Tamil bi weekly) Madras May 7

THE reason why the people of India were attached to the Civil Service was, because it contained men who honestly and sincerely worked for the good of the country. Men of that type have become rare now and Sir William Wedderburn is an exception to the rule. He was sympathetic kind and considerate towards Natives. In the cause of education none worked more sincerely than he. In all that tended to the advancement of the Indians he worked unflinchingly and affectionately.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, April 17 and May 15

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is an officer of some experience and the traditions of the old Punjab political chiquian seem to have saturated his mind well. As a political officer at the head of the Central India Agency, he appears to have made his power felt everywhere, and promises to win his spurs in his own direction, if he continue to be at his post for some time to come. We may admire his outspokenness and the force of his convictions, but does he really believe that the educated Native is such an animal that he can

neither be a good administrator nor be worth his salt, or is the testimony of other equally able officers of the State in favour of educated Natives to be taken *cum grano sales*? The time for filling up all the ranks, high and low of the officialdom has yet to come, but if the testimony of those who advocate an unrestricted fusion of the Native agency in the administration be worth anything, no danger can arise out of a free employment of Natives all round. So far as higher education is concerned natives of the country may be backward by a few years, but that cannot argue that they are quite unfit even to fill up such posts as Collectorships and District Judgeships. We have no doubt that if Sir Lepel Griffiths to some purpose the whole evidence taken by the Public Service Commission, and rises above the seductive prejudices of a muscular Anglo Indian we have no doubt even Sir Lepel Griffiths may find a good reason to change his opinion. The Native community have no reason to feel offended at the writings, mischievous as they are of Sir Lepel. We think such writings induce a spirit of a minute and critical examination, and the ultimate result is that they instead of strengthening their object expose more completely their own weakness. And by the way may we enquire whether Sir Lepel Griffiths is content if the State can without pulling points without breach of the standing orders of Government against such writing, or is it to be presumed that Sir Lepel is to be allowed a special privilege as the advocate of Government interests is represented by Anglo Indians? Our countrymen need not feel astonished to find Sir Lepel by citing the exclusion of Natives from all important executive office. He is however pleased to make an exception in their favour in regard to the Judicial service. He is prepared to make over the whole service to the Natives reserving however some seats on the High Court benches for Europeans to preserve continuity in the treatment of cases and a high standard of judicial work and keeping criminal powers exclusively in the hands of the District Magistrates who must he says be Europeans. He says that Europeans generally turn out bad judges on account of the want of knowledge of Native life. Some unenvied appointments too, he is prepared to make over to the Natives except where originality and mental and bodily activities are required where he will have Europeans only for they are, according to him capable of doing more work than Natives. Having thus dealt with the questions of principle Sir Lepel explains his scheme of selection. It is in direct antagonism to what the nation wants. He says that for India is for every oriental country, competition for public service is in no way interesting and therefore he recommends the establishment of a Native Civil Service with competition between carefully nominated and selected candidates. The examination must be provincial for according to him India is not one nation notwithstanding the sections of young India. Besides the usual subjects he would like to see every candidate well up in riding and use of arms. He would also exact a property qualification sufficient to show that the candidate has a substantial interest at stake in the country. He would never allow equal pay to Natives and Europeans. The usual plea of different modes of living are all brought into service. The comparison which he institutes between the salaries allowed to Natives under British Government and those allowed to the Natives should surely support his contention after his admission that corruption is generally rife in the States. His desire to please the martial races of India is laudible enough but he forgets that for the efficient administration of a country men of a different stamp are required and they are to be found only in young India upon whom he has come down so cruelly.

KANADA SANGH (Anglo-Canara Weekly), Bombay, April 22

SIR LEPEL GRIFFITHS is very eloquent in insisting on a property qualification in the Indian candidates for the Civil Service. Open competition is denounced as "obnoxious to the sentiments of the best and most influential of the people of India." In Sir Lepel's opinion the best and most influential in India are those who have least been touched by English education. They are his "loyal and noble class" consisting of "the natural and hereditary leaders of the people upon whose loyalty and influence Government are asked to rely in times of danger. It is from this class that he would have the Native Public Service recruited. Evidently Sir Lepel Griffiths is in a nervous fear of Russian invasion, or considers the history of Indian administration as one long course of riots and disturbances. Unless such were the case, it is difficult to see how, if Sir Lepel's ideal is to be realised, the work of ordinary and peaceful administration is to

go on. We should then have, as our Collectors and Judges, men who owe their office to that "absolute right of appointing by favour," which, Sir Lepel urges, should be kept an attribute of power in the East, sons of rich men no doubt, whose money may be of use to Government in times of danger, but whose brains will no more aid them in ordinary administration than those of the lowest *Chapprasies*. In fact Sheristodars and Katkoonas will be our rulers of the future in all but name. A man who contemplates such a contingency without alarm has no right to advise Government on the present question. As for the educated Natives, considering the choice phrases he applies to them, it seems as if he considers that education is the most potent agency in disqualifying men of high office. Sir Lepel Griffin has furnished one more instance to show how a man will defy reason and sense when he labours under strong prejudice.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 23.

WE quite agree with Sir Lepel Griffin in the remark that it is absurd to ignore the natural and hereditary leaders of the people. But we ask—who are the natural leaders of the people? Not surely the men with the longest purses or with the most inveterate capacity for making low *Saluams*. The true leaders of society in this, as in all other countries, are those who possess the qualities for command—the men of self-reliance, energy and earnestness. And it so happens unfortunately that the despised scribblers of Sir Lepel Griffin are the men, who may be most relied upon to possess those qualities. It is impossible for Sir Lepel Griffin to forget his old love for the Bengalees. He says that if there were to be a war with Russia, not a single Bengalee Babu would fire a shot for the English. The writer's knowledge of Indian History seems to be somewhat defective. Has he ever heard of "the fighting Munsiff"? And the fighting Munsiff was a Bengalee Babu—a native of Utterpara who, bred to the law, turned a soldier, and during the Indian Mutiny organized a fighting party and endeavoured to uphold British power in a part of the country, not far removed from the office of the *Pioneer*. When about two years ago, there was imminent danger of war breaking out between England and Russia, hundreds of Bengalees offered to enlist as volunteers. The offer was refused. The Bengalees are not allowed the opportunity of firing a shot; and then they are set down as cowards! Give a dog a bad name and then hang him is an old proverb, which might have served some purpose in the primitive times. But the trick cannot be repeated as often as one wants it.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, April 28 and 30.

WITH a singular inconsistency that gives the go-by to all the past declarations and shibboleths of his party Sir Lepel now turns round and says, that "Orientals must be ruled by Oriental methods, and that the practice of pouring new wine into old bottles has been condemned on very high and adequate authority." *Ergo* competitive examination is unsuited to India, as no Oriental Government would voluntarily surrender what, throughout the East, is one of the normal and necessary attributes of power, the absolute right of appointing by favour or merit to high office, at the will of the ruler. In his earnestness to secure an apparent victory, he overlooks the fact that to follow his main proposition to its logical sequence would involve the admission, that the administration of the country should be left as much as possible in the hands of the Orientals and not of Englishmen. This is a conclusion of which Sir Lepel will probably fight shy, but it cannot be gainsaid that this is the inevitable inference to which his reasoning will lead to. Besides, one can have hardly any patience with such solemn trifling even when indulged in by a man of such an eminent position as Sir Lepel Griffin. Does he seriously believe that the government of this empire, which is based on English principles and carried on for more than a century according to Western methods, will be suddenly changed, because they do not seem to command themselves to his approval? Will the Courts and Councils of British India be remodelled on Eastern principles, and the law and procedure fashioned in an Oriental mould? Will not Englishmen, which is represented to be so sensitive as cannot bear the idea of the slightest participation of the Natives in the administration, take flight at this wholesale substitution of Oriental for Western methods of government?

He would have all appointments open to Natives filled by men whose knowledge is confined to the classical and Oriental languages of India, and who could "ride twenty miles across a country to enquire into a case of murder," or who should "not be afraid to shoot dead with his revolver the leader of a riot." Ability to ride and shoot is, according to Sir Lepel Griffin, the only qualification required for filling important posts in the public service. It will thus be seen that the originality of Sir Lepel Griffin's scheme is its chief attraction. If this scheme is to be carried into effect, the Native Civil Service of the future will be a purely military service, for which men would be selected for strength and courage, and not for intellectual and moral qualifications. We are really astonished how could Sir Lepel Griffin, who is reputed to be an intelligent man, seriously propound this scheme? It is useless to argue with one who would provide us with a National Civil Service unlearned in everything except the Oriental languages of India and possessing only the ability to ride and shoot. The mere statement of Sir Lepel Griffin's argument is its best refutation. If the Public Service Commission and the Government should adopt his scheme, all the colleges and higher schools in the country might be safely abolished, and thus a good deal of money would be saved in these times of financial difficulty.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 24.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S article on "The Public Service in India", published in the last number of the *The Asiatic Quarterly Review*, is a true picture of the writer's heart. He is angry with Lord Dufferin for starting a peripatetic Commission. He says:—"To throw these political and economical problems to a crowd of schoolboys for academical discussion in the presence of all India with other nations, regarding the process with mingled amusement and contempt, is not a dignified spectacle." Then, the outcry for remodelling the Indian Civil Service in the interests of Natives is, according to Sir Lepel, based upon "the fallacy that England is bound to provide administrative employment for educated Natives." "The Government is not bound", says the writer, "to do anything of the sort, nor is there any country in the world in which such a claim would be for a moment admired." Sir Lepel would give appointments to the natives of the country, only for political reasons. And he would also transfer the entire Judicial service to Native hands, with some hope that the odium which the Courts now excite, owing to the rampant growth of perjury round them, might be also transferred from the English to the Native judiciary. How kind! But "it would be suicidal to place Natives, and especially Bengalis, in high executive posts." Alas! "Brute force," again to quote this eminent politician, "is more than ever the dominating factor in European politics, and we may at any moment have to defend our scattered empire against formidable rivals and enemies." "The power of misquoting Shakespeare or misunderstanding Darwin will not save the Empire. It is stated that the Capital was once saved by the cackling of geese, but it would not be wise to count on a repetition of the miracle; and not a single Bengali Babu, from Assam to the Sunderbunds, would fire a shot for the English if they were engaged in a war *à l'outrance* with Russia." It is simply useless to comment upon such trash.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 25.

WE had rather be pagans, nursed on a creed out-worn" than be possessed of such Christian sentiments as the article in the *Asiatic Quarterly* displays. "Orientals, must be ruled by Oriental methods," says the wise writer. Why, this would be too much even for the conservative *Times*, which emphatically declared the other day that India must be governed according to English methods? If the English Government adopts Oriental methods, the fate which overtook Oriental monarchs in India will, according to inexorable laws of political evolution, overtake it, and an effete system will crumble of its own inherent weakness. While the demand is made for "Oriental methods" of administration, natives of India are called upon to thank the English Government for the "personal and political freedom" they enjoy. Personal and political freedom must, we suppose, cease under the regime which Sir Lepel Griffin demands; and then, of course, the people of India will be devotedly loyal and will be in a position to acquire the art of managing their affairs with ability and honesty. These are opinions which will make men

stare and gape, except probably in places like Colney Hatch. To original arguments are added some very original strokes of fancy, in this very original article in the *Asiatic Quarterly*. The metaphors employed are uncommonly chaste and polite. Educated natives of India are "geese," and their "cackling" will save no Indian capital. They are "sheep" and cannot be transformed into "lions;" they are "hawks" and cannot be transformed into "doves." There is probably some confusion of metaphors here, but it is only an image of the confusion which exists in the ideas. The sweet dove-like warblings in the *Asiatic Quarterly* article are of a piece with the excellent music, which was discovered in replying to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and in describing the proceedings of the Indian delegates in England. They are not a whit inferior to the melodious chirpings of vernacular journalists, which caused irritation to the inappreciative ears of Sir Rivers Thompson and drew from him, year after year, expressions of disapproval in the Administration Reports.

The TRIBUNE (English^oBi-weekly), Lahore, April 27 and May 7.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN considers it political madness to ignore the natural and hereditary leaders of the people. He expresses his preference for manliness and courage to book-learning, and states that the most influential of the people and the most manly and courageous are "the Mahomedan Maliks and Sikh Sardars, the loyal and noble classes who are being elbowed out of the public service by plausible half-educated scribes." Sir Lepel Griffin would, if he could, exclude the whole race of educated Natives from the public service. Now, Sir Lepel is not probably aware that the policy of giving higher employment to the natural and hereditary leaders of the people has been tried in this country, but without much success. That policy was announced with a flourish of trumpets at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi ten years ago. In order to carry it into effect Lord Lytton created the Native Civil Service, or, as it is now called, the Statutory Civil Service. The rules framed by his Lordship distinctly provided for the recruitment of the Statutory Civil Service with the natural and hereditary leaders of the people. Did the experiment prove successful? The witnesses examined by the Public Service Commission have all but unanimously condemned the constitution of the Statutory Civil Service. Under the operation of Lord Lytton's rules, a number of aristocratic noodles were appointed to the lowest grades of the Covenanted Civil Service. The appointment of these men has proved most unsatisfactory, as the evidence given before the Public S. Commission conclusively shows. Sir Lepel Griffin does not think that any intellectual qualifications are needed in natives of India for filling posts in the public service. He considers it enough that Indian candidates should be able to "ride twenty miles across country to enquire into a murder," and that he should "not be afraid to shoot dead with his revolver the leader of a riot." These qualifications are no doubt essential in a police officer; but will ability to ride and shoot enable a man to administer justice satisfactorily? In India, Sir Lepel ought to know, respectability does not depend on lucre. If to any extent it does depend now on lucre, it is only because we have imbibed this low idea of respectability from our English rulers. India has never worshipped Mammon with the devotion of England. In India respectability depends on intellectual superiority. The proudest monarchs prostrated, and to this day prostrate themselves before ragged, but learned and pious, beggars. In many villages you will find the *talik* or the oilman or some trader the richest man. But who is the most respectable, or, if Sir Lepel will not permit that word, respected man in that village? It is not the oilman or other tradesman, but the Brahmin priest or scholar of the village. All Brahmins are not learned in these days, very few of them are; but they are still the intellectual leaders of the people, and the most respected and respectable of all. How can Sir Lepel's property qualification, then, get the most respectable men in this country? His qualification would do in England, where property is the god most respected. In India the place for the intellectual classes is still in front of all. So when Brahmins and Khatri and Kayeth youths apply for employment, the best and most respectable youths apply for it. Sir Lepel also advances the old argument by which the average Anglo-Indian always tries to divide the different races of India—that the inferior races of, thank God, not of Bengal only, but of Bombay and Madras also, would rule over the superior races of the Panjab and the United Provinces! He also fancies that a Madras or Madrasian or a Bengal officer would be much less popular than Sir Lepel and his kindred.

YOUNG BENGAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 28.

SIR LEPEL bases his theories on the basis that education of the Natives has been a failure—they learn the schoolman propensities and have a tendency to misquote authors, misunderstand theories, and misapply rules. Here we must observe that Sir Lepel Griffin has shown very bad taste in abusing the Natives. Courtesy, suavity, gentleness and affability go a long way to endear a man; and any breach of them is deplorable—it produces hatred. Wielding such powers and occupying such a high position as Sir Lepel does, he but brings disgrace on the Covenanted Civil Service. It would have cost him nothing if he had been mild and temperate. Sir Lepel has also shown his irreligious tendencies. Christianity enjoins neighbourly charity and calmness for other religious tenets. Sir Lepel, by his attacks on positivism, has made himself quite unpopular. Besides, Sir Lepel is setting an evil example: the junior members of the Service would learn some very bad qualities. It is a piece of regret that he forgets his position and lacks all the calmness and equanimity of a judicial officer.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 28.

THE policy of Government was settled long since, and it is too late in the day to try to subvert it by such weak arguments as are now put forth. Does not Sir Lepel know that education is no longer the monopoly of the Bengalis, but that the Mahomedans and Rajputs and the other stronger races equally share it with them? As for the competitive system, the latter will soon learn to value it quite as much as the former. Then, we should like to know why Sir Lepel is anxious to establish a "Native" Civil Service as opposed to European. Is it not that he believes the Indians to be inferior in point of civilization, and that he sincerely desires them to remain as Britain's conquered slaves for ever? Why, then, should he at all approve of the Oriental mode of government which is repellent to the instincts of a Britisher?

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, April 30.

ASIATICS must be governed on *Asiatic* principles, said Mr. James. How fortunate that neither Mr. James nor Sir Lepel Griffin has the destinies of the Empire in his hands! How fortunate that such men are only tools in the hands of the carpenter and not the carpenter himself! It is a good carpenter that is shaping the vessel of India's destiny, and a good carpenter does not quarrel with his tools, even if they are bad. Fortunately the Government of India is anxious to maintain the English character of the administration, and nothing more need be said about Oriental methods. If carefully nominated candidates alone were eligible for the public service, how would have Sir Lepel Griffin exercised his choice? Would he have nominated men of the best families and the best intelligence, or men capable of making the loudest and lowest *salaams*? Energy and intelligence to the front!—that is the watch-word of the age. What can the protests of Sir Lepel Griffin avail when the times are against him? Every step that the country has made under the present rule is marked by the gradual disappearance of favouritism. Competition, justice and equality have been partially introduced, and there has been corresponding success. It is because the administration is slowly being imbued with the English spirit that its success has been so wonderful.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, April 30.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN would rest the future system of government in India on the principles rather of Aurangzeb than of Akbar; but he forgets that the Mogul Empire was acquiring strength and durability under Akbar, and that it at once crumbled into pieces under Aurangzeb. Nor were we aware that England in establishing an Empire in India ever contemplated to embrace, adopt, and practice the principles of an

Oriental Government. If such had been her intention, she would never have introduced into India the present system of Western education, nor have grafted upon Indian jurisprudence, policy, and institutions the principles and forms which have worked so successfully in the West. Sir Lepel Griffin's plan of recruiting the administrative agency in India would be intelligible only, if India had been put back under a rule of pure Oriental despotism. Perhaps, Sir Lepel Griffin has chosen to forget what we certainly have not forgotten, that if the Government is now thinking of associating Natives in Indian administration, it is not so much from a pure love of the Native races as from a fear that, unless the cost of administration be greatly reduced by the substitution of Natives for European agency, either the Government will come to a deadlock or be driven to absolute bankruptcy.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 2.

SIR LEPEL is a veritable *Nabob*. He has such great confidence in himself, that he has no hesitation in setting those down for fools, who have the misfortune to differ from him on all important political questions. His latest production is his article on the Public Service Commission, which appears in the *Asiatic Quarterly*. He hates what he calls "this unlovely fetish of unrestricted and open competition," and his ground for such hostility is that it "in no way" satisfies the requirements of India, and is essentially obnoxious to the sentiment of the best and most influential of its people." Orientals, he says, love patronage, and they "must be ruled by Oriental methods." He is not, however, quite happy in the analogy he uses for proving the correctness of his dogma. He likens the selection of Natives for the Civil Service by means of competition to "pouring new wine into old bottles." In that case, many other improved methods of government, which the British rulers of India have chosen, shall have to be abandoned if the test in each case is whether the method in question is an Oriental one. "It is political madness to ignore the natural and hereditary leaders of the people." Quite true; but spoiling them is worse than ignoring them; and you spoil them when you select them for a responsible office, merely because of their natural position in life, without any regard to other qualifications. What is claimed for them by people inclined to be more reasonable than thinkers of Sir Lepel's type, though not inclined to possess overweening confidence in the correctness of their views, is that the nobility and gentry of India ought to be educated before they are thrust into offices of responsibility.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, May 4.

FEW will agree with him in thinking that by converting a few of the sons and relations of our Rajahs and Sirdars into judges, accountants, and forest rangers, their fighting qualities will be retained and they will be ordinarily contented. The occupation best suited to them, and one which they used to court in the old "Oriental" days, is the profession of the sword. The Native rulers seldom thought of conferring honour and rank on those that distinguished themselves in casting accounts and in elegant classical compositions. They reserved them for those that distinguished themselves in war and diplomacy, and the noble families, such as existed in those days, were all those that distinguished themselves in this way. The class of nobility, the class which he is pleased to call "the natural and hereditary leaders of the people," and which he generously offers his patronage, is not the remnant of the Civil Service of the old Native Governments. The present Rajahs, Sirdars, and Talukdars were originally feudal chiefs in many instances, or they raised themselves to a position of semi-independence by their warlike and predatory tendencies. If the modern descendants of these men are not to lose what little is left of their old military instincts, and if in times of danger they are to be of any service worth having, the best way to secure this end is not to make them clerks and accountants, but to admit them freely into the military service and open a career of distinction suited to their tastes and traditions. But the foolish suspicion of the Government has closed the military service to this class of men, and the want of a wholesome and ennobling occupation is demoralising them rapidly. We are by no means opposed to their entering the Civil Service. But in this branch of service high education is an indispensable condition.

tion, and whoever has it must be eligible for admission, no matter what his wealth and social position are. Does Sir Lepel Griffin really believe that the English Parliament will declare that none but wealthy men shall be admitted into the service of Her Majesty? Or does he consider it practicable to make, as he proposes, the knowledge of English an optional qualification in the case of the Native Civil Servants who will, in the course of ordinary promotion, claim the highest administrative and judicial offices? Nor will most men agree with Sir Lepel in his suggestion to omit from the examination of the Indian candidates such scientific subjects as geology, botany, and chemistry. Sir Lepel says many unkind things of the educated Natives and the Public Service Commission, but he might have said all of them directly to the Commission by appearing before them as a witness, instead of abusing them behind their backs. His article is full of one-sided statements, assumptions and misrepresentations. But if he had appeared before the Commission, all these would have been thoroughly exposed, and his theories held up to deserved ridicule.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, May 4.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S un-English heart would thus revel in undoing the noble Act of Parliament of 1833, and the nobler Proclamation of 1858, and instead of the policy of justice, freedom, and fair play which they inculcate, he would gladly substitute despotism and subjection. He would, in short, turn the glorious, beneficent, elevating rule of Britain into a galling and debasing foreign domination, and fix eternal shame on England, and bringing disaster on England and India both. And then what should we think of the morality of those who thus misrepresent truth? Sir Lepel talks as if no other people except the Bengalis had received any education in India, and that, therefore, none but them would enter the Civil Service if those unjust obstacles which bar its entrance now were removed. The Malabattas, the Madrasis, the Parsis, and we people of these Provinces, receive not so much as a passing notice from the writer. It seems extremely fortunate, however, for Anglo-Indians of Sir Lepel's type that the Bengalis are not so strong in body as the Sikhs or the Pathans. For when they were intellectual superiority is so far turning the head of the Anglo-Indians, their very name would, we think, have driven them out of the four corners of India, if they had combined the physical prowess of the Sikhs, etc., with their 'terror-exciting' intelligence.

JUBILEE AND RAJPUTANA HERALD (English Weekly), Ajmere, May 4.

ACCORDING to Sir Lepel's political creed, India was conquered by the sword, and yet it should be retained by the sword, and this great man pretends to know all about India—her people, princes and history. The fact is India was never conquered by the sword, and the British rule cannot, for a moment, retain her by the sword. The olden creed has been long since exploded, and we thought our great man was not behind time. But as he writes such errant nonsense, we must conclude that he is not keeping pace with time and progress. The English rule in this vast and disjointed country will go on prospering so long as Her Majesty's Ministers would cast their common lot with Her Indian subjects. Might cannot be right in India. Brutal force will resist itself into revolution and anarchy. India had been never ruled by the sword, and she cannot be ruled now by force. Force will certainly produce force and revolutions which a million of Griffins will find difficult to suppress. Lord Dufferin made a very pertinent remark, when he remarked the other day, that "ten years hence and it will be difficult to govern India." Sir Lepel Griffin may hold the doctrine in theory only that India was conquered by the sword and she will be retained by the sword. Reduce the doctrine into practice and you will very soon find out its unstable character. Among all the Native gentlemen who have been invited to tender their evidences on the various services of the Indian administration, not a single one of them said that the Indian Civil Service should be abolished, and that the great Griffin should go to the wall. On the other hand, they have been one and all strenuous for its retention at all times to come. They only asked the Commission to raise the limit of the age of the Native candidates for the Indian Civil Service examinations.

ANANTA BAHAR PATILKA (English Weekly) Calcutta, May 5

WHEN Lord Dufferin came to India his first request to all Native gentlemen who went to see him was to forgive and forget to live in peace and amity with the Anglo-Indians and obliterate race prejudice from their mind. The Viceroy also told them that he was giving the same advice to the Anglo-Indians. Indeed, one of the greatest aims of Lord Dufferin is to see that the races are brought together and the germ of a future danger to the Empire thus removed. The Anglo-Indians who would thwart this wise policy of Lord Dufferin deserve very little consideration at the hands of the authorities and their countrymen. The non-official Englishman who for the sake of satisfying his spite towards the Natives abuses them and officials then honours and self-respect and thus creates a feeling of dislike in their minds against the British Government cannot be called a patriot to say the least. But an official who acts in the same way is not only not a patriot but a traitor to his country and his sovereign. Is Sir Lepel Griffin paid by the Government to treat disaffection against it? If an official, who ought to be faithful and an Englishman who ought to be loyal and patriotic creates disaffection against the Government to satisfy his petty spite is he not a traitor? Is he not a deadly enemy who is not only neutralizing all the efforts of the Government to win over the alien Indians but adopting the surest method of creating rebels of men who would remain contented and loyal? Short-sighted Anglo-Indians talk of restraining the social liberties of the Native Princes but first of all let these foolish conceited self-sufficient and spiteful officials be restrained. For as exponents and representatives of the Government they can do more mischief by malicious and spiteful utterances than any innumerable seditious writings in Native papers.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS

The SAMANT (Bengal Weekly) Calcutta April 30

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has written an article in *The Oriental Review* on the appointment of Natives to the public service. Sir Lepel is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Rhipur. He was a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab but was not appointed. Like some short-sighted Englishmen he wishes to do away with Parliamentary enactments and the Proclamation of Her Majesty. He says that sons of wealthy men ought to be provided with higher appointments even when they are not qualified. In this progressive age such an assertion from an Englishman savours of idealism. The most important thing to be looked after in selecting a candidate is whether he is capable of an appointment by justification and merit. There is no necessity of looking into whether his father is rich or not. Education removes the disabilities inherent in birth. There is no doubt that a son of a rich man will be loyal, able and of good character. On the other hand sons of poor men have become models for imitation to their countrymen by means of their education. The leading Bengali politician the late Kisto Das Pal was not of high birth. What will Sir Lepel say to this?

The SAMANT (Urdu Weekly) Benares May 5

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has expressed his opinion regarding the Civil Service Commission in a way which does not help Indian interests and says that the natives of India are quite unfit for that branch of the public service. It would have been better had these words been uttered fifty years ago. India has made great progress in the last fifty years, and so Sir Lepel's opinion cannot apply to the present time.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily) Sukkot May 13

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN deploras that men acquainted with the customs and manners of India were not examined by the Public Service Commission. But, on the

contrary, experienced editors of Native papers and the so-called educated young men were examined. Sir Lepel Griffin ought to know that some Native editors are more conversant with Indian affairs than himself.

The KONT-NOOR (Urdu tri-weekly), Lahore, May 17 and 18

THE political opinions which Sir Lepel Griffin has expressed so often regarding India are purely conservative. He wishes that India should be governed according to the old method of master and slave. He looks with great contempt on the class which has been created by Western education and which is at present the hope of India. He objects to the way in which the Public Service Commission has commenced its investigation. In his opinion Vakils, clerks and editors of Native papers whose evidence has been taken before the Commission are not acquainted with the affairs of the country. If the well-educated children of the country to whom the people of India in general look as their leaders are not supposed to know the condition of their countrymen then this supposition may not be wrong also that gentlemen like Sir Lepel Griffin who in addition to their being strangers to this country scarcely mix in Native society ought to be utterly ignorant of the condition of India and certainly this is the case. The thing which gives much pain to Sir Lepel Griffin and other Anglo-Indians of his type is that the educated classes of India claim equality with them. They would be pleased if the educated Natives would flatter them. In Sir Lepel Griffin's article there is nothing but a mixture of insults and abuses to the educated classes of India.

SARIN SWADISHAMANI (Hindi Bi-monthly) Sikan May 1

SIR LEPHEL GRIFIN emphatically says that the natives of this country are not fit for responsible State appointments. To him they appear to be incapable of doing anything except quill driving. He does not base his conclusion upon proved facts, but on the knowledge of the people he presumes to possess.

REPORT OF THE SALARIES COMMISSION IN BENGAL.

The LABURER (English Weekly) Calcutta April 17

THE general conclusion arrived at by the Commission is that the cost of living has risen 75 per cent since the year 1878. The rise is attributed not mainly to the increase in the prices of provisions but to the increased expenditure said to be necessitated by social changes in respect of such matters as marriage religious ceremonies, the employment of servants dress the use of conveyances house rent medicine and education. Babu Durgagati Banerji dissents however from the view expressed in the report on the subject of social changes and disbelieves the accuracy of the figures. This, no doubt, has gone a great deal to weaken the force of the recommendations made. Sir Rivers entertains the belief that in the classes from which *amlas* are taken, as in most other classes of the community the standard of comfort has in recent years risen and will continue to rise in future but he dismisses the question as not calling for consideration in the present connection. The innumerable applications which pour in case of any vacancy in the public offices leave little doubt in the mind of Sir Rivers Thompson that the supply of well-qualified and educated men far exceeds the appointments which are at the disposal of Government. And so long as the salaries offered suffice to secure the services of competent men, and do not fall conspicuously below the emoluments which similarly qualified persons can secure elsewhere, the presumption must, he thinks, be that the present scale of pay is sufficiently high. We are sorry that Sir Rivers Thompson does not evince a greater insight into the state of things. In another part of the review we find references to the fact that considerable corruption exists among the *amlas* of the Mofussil Courts, and it is suggested that each collectorate should have an Inquiry Office attached to it with a view of

protecting ignorant people from extortion and hardships. We wish Sir Rivers should have seen the connection between these two facts. When men literally starve from want of employment, they throw in numbers to pick up any thing that comes in their way. But when they get something they naturally want more to meet their pressing demands. And any one who is familiar with the weaknesses of the human nature will easily understand what strong temptations lie in his way. If the *amlas* and ministerial services were filled in largely by educated youths and adequate remuneration given them in return for their services, our Courts and collectorates would soon become something quite different from what they are at the present day. The point is so essential to the better administration of the country that we should be glad if it received further consideration at the hands of the present Lieutenant-Governor.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, April 18 and May 2.

IT is a notorious fact that the amount of corruption and dishonesty that still prevails in our Government offices is a matter of shame and disgrace to any civilized Government. No serious attempt seems to be made by our officials to check the bribery and corruption that are almost rampant among the class of officers known by the name of *Amla*. It is possible that some well-meaning officials, zealous for reform, have, after some futile attempts at checking corruption, given up the task as hopeless, simply because they clearly see that with the ridiculously low pay that is drawn by the ministerial officers of their establishments a better state of things can hardly be expected. No serious blame, therefore, attaches to them. They know full well that to strike at the root of the evil, the services of a better educated class of officers with better pay and prospects must be secured. It has been justly observed by a contemporary, that at present the ministerial officers draw a salary which is but little above the earnings of a coolie, and their positions involve an amount of work out of all proportion to the pay earned or supposed to be earned. There is no doubt whatever that the only party that is responsible for the present deplorable state of things is the Government. The Commission after an elaborate inquiry makes the modest proposal that the scale of the salaries of *Amla* should be raised as much in reference to the present and prospective rise in the cost of living as the state of the finances may permit. Sir Rivers does not accept the proposal, and the reasons of his rejection are, that the Government receives numberless applications for employment in the public service in all its grades and departments, that the men appointed are fairly well qualified men, and that the men appointed have, apparently, no better career open to them. If this is a good argument, it is good not only for keeping the salaries of *Amla* in *status quo*, but also for reducing the salaries of the Civil Service all round. We could get men to aspire to Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, even if it carried a salary of Rs. 60,000 instead of Rs. 1,00,000. We could get Magistrates and Judges upon very much smaller pay than they now get. If a uniform reduction of salaries is made in every department of Government service, competent men would be found for the public service in as large numbers as they are now found, because they would have nothing better to hope for. Every one knows the ordinary law of supply and demand, according to which high fish sometimes sells dear, and good fish sells cheap in the market. But it would be a strange and inhuman application of this law to reduce salaries of Government servants to an allowance which barely suffices for subsistence. To large numbers of educated people in this country, Government service is the only career open; and if in every department of that service pay is low, the supply of candidates for service will not diminish. The principles which should regulate the pay of officials are far other than those which Sir Rivers Thompson is ready to recognise. We may have occasion to discuss them on a future occasion. In the meantime we hope the question of the salaries of *Amla* will not be allowed to drop; but be taken up in a sympathetic spirit by the Public Service Commission.

DACCA GAZETTE (English Weekly), April 18.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON, although he acknowledges that the standard of comfort has of late years risen high, is not prepared to give the ministerial officers any increment of pay. He is of opinion that the numerous applications that come before

the Government for employment in the public service clearly show that the number of educated and well-qualified men far exceed the number of appointments, at the disposal of Government; and so long as the educated classes will offer their services for Government employment on the present salaries, there is no necessity of giving them any increment. Although the income of the Government officials may be less than that which can be secured by private enterprise, yet in Government employment the prospect of getting a pension is a sufficient attraction to secure the services of well-educated people.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, April 20.

WE have read the Resolution with some care, and find that the only conclusions which have been come to with any certainty are, (1) that in certain cases, revenue notices may be served through the Post Office; and (2) that as the supply of persons wishing for Government employment exceeds the demand, the present salaries are sufficient for ministerial officers. Every other proposal made, whether good or bad, is either condemned or referred to some other authority. If it is proposed to reduce the number of returns or reports, that is to be referred back to the Board and to District Officers. A proposal to amalgamate the Magistrate's Office with that of the Collector is treated in the same way. A recommendation to appoint a Personal Assistant to a Collector, which can only have emanated from one who is as inaccessible as Mr. Beames is said to be, is condemned, so that the net result is that which we have stated. Now it must be remembered that the routine matters about reports, returns and correspondence are not new things. They have occupied, and do occupy, the thoughts of many grades of public servants. Before this Commission was appointed, they had been considered over and over again. The Commission took the opinions of all those whose opinions were supposed to be worth any thing. And since that time eight months have elapsed during which Government might have taken any further opinion, which could have been necessary. Yet the whole question is left exactly where it started, except that revenue notices may be served through the Post Office, and that some Divisions and Districts may have clerks for Municipal correspondence. And, what is more serious still, is that nothing is to be done to improve the position of ministerial officers. The Commission say that the cost of living has increased by 75 per cent., and that salaries ought to be raised in some proportion to this, but in a few lines the most important and, we venture to say, the most valuable of the Committee's suggestion is dismissed.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, April 22.

IN the sister Presidency of Bengal, there has been an official Commission labouring to revise the salaries of the ministerial officers. Mr. Beames, the self-same gentleman, who attracted more than the ordinary share of public attention by his queer utterances about Public Service, was placed at its head. The duty with which this body was charged was of a two-fold character. First, to devise means whereby the ever-increasing pressure of clerical work, and the consequent waste of time and labour entailed on officers of the various departments by the multiplicity of petty returns and the like, may be lessened. Secondly, to revise the "rates of pay drawn by the ministerial officers of the Bengal Government. The Government, on the latter subject, felt that the salaries which were fixed many years ago were inadequate to the altered circumstances of the present day. The recommendation of the majority that inspection should be substituted for returns failed to meet with the approbation of the Government. The Commission, calculating the rise in the cost of living at 75 per cent. since the introduction of the existing scale of pay nearly twenty years ago, suggested the reasonableness of raising the scale as much as the financial condition of Government could permit, if it were impossible to increase it to 75 per cent. all round. The only Native member of the Commission dissented from the above view on the frivolous plea that "domestic requirements vary not according to official rank or pay, but according to caste." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, seems to entertain the opinion that as the Government are flooded with innumerable applications for all kinds and ranks of office from competent men, the scale of pay as at present

obtaining is sufficiently high. The argument is fallacious. Few can deny that the only alternative for those, who are entrusted with responsible powers and yet are notoriously under-paid, is to make up the deficiency by extorting as much as they safely can from the parties that have to deal with them. No Commission was needed to make Sir Rivers arrive at the conclusion at which he is said to have arrived.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, April 30.

ALTHOUGH the Commission found that the cost of living has risen 75 per cent. since the last general revision of salaries in 1868, they did not recommend an increase of the emoluments which ministerial officers at present receive to the extent of 75 per cent. They urged that the scale should be raised as much in reference to the present and prospective rise in the cost of living as the State finances might permit. The recommendation made by the Commission was perfectly reasonable. The late Lieutenant-Governor, however, disposed of the whole question of revising the salaries at present paid to ministerial officers in these words:—"Sir Rivers Thompson entertains the belief that in the classes from which Amalas are taken, as in most other classes of the community, the standard of comfort has in recent years risen, and will continue to rise in future; but the question whether this is so or not, is not, in his judgment, one which it is necessary for Government in the present connection to consider. From the innumerable applications which come before the Government for employment in the public service in all its grades and departments, there can be little doubt that the supply of well-qualified and educated men far exceeds the appointments which are at the disposal of Government. So long as the salaries offered suffice to secure the services of competent men, and do not fall conspicuously below the emoluments which similarly qualified persons can secure elsewhere, the presumption must, he thinks, be that the present scale of pay is sufficiently high. It is not, of course, necessary that the salaries of Government servants should be equal in amount to the incomes which may be secured by successful private enterprise, because the certainty of the former and the prospect offered of a pension on retirement materially affect the question." If so, why did Sir Rivers Thompson appoint the Salaries Commission at all? When the Commission was constituted, he knew it very well that the supply of candidates for employment in Amaladom far exceeded the appointments which were at the disposal of Government. Why, then, did he at that time place on record his deliberate opinion that the effects of the reforms introduced in 1868 had been exhausted, and that a further advance must be made if the ministerial service was to be maintained in a condition of efficiency? Where was the necessity of directing a general enquiry into, and revision of, the rates of pay drawn by the ministerial officers of Government in Bengal? The conduct of the late Lieutenant-Governor in connection with this matter is perfectly inexplicable.

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, April 30.

NOW we seriously ask, if the recommendation of the Commission was capable of being disposed of so summarily, if the question of the revision of salaries could be knocked on the head in the way in which Sir Rivers Thompson did—where was the necessity of appointing a Commission at all? Sir Rivers Thompson knew as well before appointing the Commission as when he indited the Resolution under review, that innumerable applications came up before Government for employment in all grades and departments, and that consequently no revision of salaries was necessary. If so, where was the necessity of appointing a Commission, which took up as much time and which must have consumed a tangible proportion of the public revenues? The conclusion at which the late Lieutenant-Governor arrived could have been easily arrived at without the costly paraphernalia of a Commission. It is to be very much regretted that the public revenues should be squandered away in such a thoughtless manner. But while from the summary fashion in which the solemn recommendations of the Salaries Commission have been disposed of, we cannot but regret that the Commission should have been appointed at all, we cannot but wonder that the question of improving the general tone, character, and efficiency of the ministerial service by a general revision of salaries should not have

occurred to Sir Rivers as a question of any grave importance. It is generally known that the very wide-spread state of corruption and bribery, which characterised the *Amda* before the year 1868 was, to a great extent, remedied by the revision of salaries which took place then. But the increase that was sanctioned on that occasion was inadequate, and hopes were held out that when the finances permitted a general revision, placing the position and prospects of the ministerial officers on a more satisfactory footing, should take place. It cannot be denied that corruption to a wide extent still prevails in at least the lower ranks of the ministerial service, and it is to be wondered at that the opportunity of improving the tone and moral of the Courts, which occurred to Sir Rivers, should have been so wantonly flung aside by him. We yet hope that the Government of Sir Stuart Bayley will take up the question in a right spirit, and sanction an increase of salaries which will not only better the condition of the *Amda* classes, but go far towards purifying and improving the moral tone of the Courts themselves.

REIS AND RAYYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 7.

THE recommendations of the Commission have been, it must be owned, conceived in the thorough-going spirit which was naturally to be expected from the terms of its instructions. Its proposals for the simplification of official correspondence involve, indeed, a fundamental change of system, and appear in consequence to have small chance of being accepted by the Government. The Commission recommends the substitution of a system of control by inspection for that which is at present exercised by means of returns. Leaving for another occasion a fuller discussion of this part of the Commission's work, it is to be observed that in respect of its scheme of increase of salaries, the Government does not now appear to be prepared to go far enough. Probably the financial exigencies of the times have forced the Government to adopt an altered tone on the matter, but the following remarks of Sir Rivers Thompson hardly leave much room for the hope as to a general and satisfactory revision of salaries. The late Lieutenant-Governor says :—" Sir Rivers Thompson entertains the belief that in the classes from which *Amdas* are taken, as in most other classes of the community, the standard of comfort has in recent years risen, and will continue to rise in the future ; but the question whether this is so or not is not, in his judgment, one which it is necessary for Government in the present connection to consider. From the innumerable applications which come before the Government for employment in the Public Service in all its grades and departments, there can be little doubt that the supply of well qualified and educated men far exceeds the appointments which are at the disposal of Government. So long as the salaries offered suffice to secure the services of competent men, and do not fall conspicuously below the emoluments which similarly qualified persons can secure elsewhere, the presumption must, he thinks, be that the present scale of pay is sufficiently high. It is not of course necessary, that the salaries of Government servants should be equal in amount to the incomes which may be secured by successful private enterprise, because the certainty of the former and the prospect offered of a pension on retirement materially affect the question." Without questioning the force of these observations, which may be just enough from the point of view of large employers of labour, they must strike as contradictory to the spirit of the Government Resolution of May 1885.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The CHARUVARTA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, May 2.

THE Salary Commission was appointed in April 1885. Its object was to increase the salary of the ministerial officials. This Commission recommended the increase of the salary of the *amla*. Our late Lieutenant-Governor did not see any necessity of raising the salary. The pay of the ministerial officers is now less in proportion to the amount of work they perform. There is no wonder that if these officers be paid less, they will try to make up by unfair means. It is desirable that the Government should

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put a stop to such perquisites by raising the salary. In the *regime* of Sir Stuart Bayley, the tide has turned in favour of the people. His Honor ought to turn his attention in this direction.

The SHAMAYA (Bengal Weekly) Calcutta, May 6

WE have already said that the Salary Commission has done no work and here we shall endeavour to prove the truth of what we say. We affirm that unless the Government turns its particular attention in this direction again the custom of taking bribes by the *amlas* will not be checked. We however, beg to submit the subject for the reconsideration of Sir Stuart Bayley. We sincerely hope that His Honor will raise the salary of the *amlas* and thereby put a stop to the bribe system.

The BANABASI (Bengal Weekly) Calcutta May 7

SIR RIVERS has not been able to show liberality with respect to the increase of the salary of *amlas* as the Commission has shown. He did not express any opinion as to whether it was necessary to raise the salary of the *amlas* or not. The Commission was appointed to raise the salary of the *amlas* but Sir Rivers was not inclined to do that, as a considerable number of candidates could be had for a small salary. It is also certain that candidates for the Civil Service will not be found wanting in India at half of what is paid to *Civilians* be given them. Why then did not Sir Rivers suggest the reduction of the salary of the *Civilians*? We know that people are willing to serve in India on a small pay, but for this small salary the temptation for taking bribes has not been checked. If for nothing else it is for this very reason that their salary ought to be raised. Formerly the *Munsiffs* were paid at the rate of Rs 100 a month and now they are paid Rs 200 a month. In spite of this many are not satisfied. Why then so much economy in the case of the poor *amlas*? We have now no connection with Sir Rivers. We will have to depend upon the good judgment of Sir Stuart Bayley. The duty of the *amlas* should be raised by all means.

LORD REAY AT SATARA

KANADA SEVARI (Anglo-Hindu Weekly) Bombay May 6 and 13

It was a very important speech which His Excellency the Governor delivered at Satara in reply to the address presented to him by the Municipal Commissioners. Lord Reay spoke at length on all subjects connected with public education which have for some time exercised the public mind. He has been not a day too soon to take the public into his confidence as to the exact nature of the negotiations that are going on between Government and the Deccan Education Society as regards the transfer of the Deccan College. The principal conditions offered by Government include the formation of a Board, consisting of representatives of the Society and Government who will look after the combined institution the ultimate financial responsibility being vested in the Deccan Education Society. When the financial management will be assumed by the Society Government will grant a fixed contribution of Rs 10,000 a year and Rs 3,000 a year now received as scholarships. Of the latter amount, Rs 1,000 is to be set apart for Parsee students in recognition of the munificent contribution of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy towards the building fund of the Deccan College. To keep up the efficiency of the College at least two European Professors would be attached to the institution, and Government would contribute Rs 400 per month to the salaries of each of them. The present staff of the Deccan College would remain Government servants both before and after the transfer. If these terms are not accepted by the Deccan Education Society, Government consider themselves released from the pledge of assistance given by the

James Fergusson to the Society. . . . The Society must accept with a good grace what is given to them, or look out for themselves. Government have taken extraordinary pains to meet the various views expressed on the subject and reconcile the several interests involved, and it is but fair to them to state that they do not appear to have made these proposals with any undue haste to "abolish" the Deccan College or to strike a blow at the higher education of the Presidency. The transfer will be only gradual, and Government reserve to themselves the right of taking the College again under their own control. It is satisfactory to know that Government will not give up the College lightly, without doing all they can to see that as little injury as possible would be done to the efficiency of the College or the cause of higher education. . . . The remaining matters of importance to which His Excellency alluded, are these: (1) Revision of grants-in-aid rules, (2) University School Final Examination, and (3) Technical education. As to the first, His Excellency made the welcome announcement that the "cast-iron system" of payment by results is to be done away with, and that a fixed payment will henceforth be made to the managers of schools and colleges on the strength of the Inspector's certificate as to the continued efficiency maintained therein. This efficiency will be tested by the Government standards, but the Director of Public Instruction will sanction the introduction into the standards of such modifications as may be considered expedient or necessary in any institution. This rule will be a real blessing to the cause of public education and will give not a little encouragement to private enterprise. The great complaint up to this time was that the educational system enforced an uniformity of instruction throughout the institutions of the Presidency which was positively unbearable and mischievous. No opening was given to the managers of private institutions to go out of the beaten path, or regulate the standards according to the requirements of their students or the capacity of their staff. This crying evil will be put a stop to, not only by the discretion allowed to the Director to permit alterations in the standards, but also by the system of fixed payment. . . . The University School Final Examination will rank above the present examination for first-class certificates, and the standard fixed for it makes the passing in a vernacular language compulsory, and gives prominence to Science and Drawing. We are also told that departmental officers are strictly enjoined to show no favour to any particular class in the selection of men for first appointments, and that no attempt will be made to meet the unreasonable demands of what are called "the backward classes" to be exempted from qualifying tests. After this, we hope, we shall no more hear of memorials to Government for "special favours." Last, but not the least, comes the subject of technical education. The progress of this scheme has unfortunately not been so good as might be expected, owing to the very natural difficulties raised by the Ripon Memorial Committee in merging the funds in their control in those for the Victoria Technical Institute. The object for which the Committee has been appointed is to commemorate the name of Lord Ripon, though a Technical Institute is the means which has always been kept in view. The Committee, therefore, want to know how their primary object will be met before consenting to having anything to do with the Government scheme. The Governor shows a praiseworthy zeal in the matter, but he no doubt appreciates the scruples of the Ripon Memorial Committee. But we hope a way will be found out of the difficulty.

THE MAHARATTA (English Weekly). Poona, May 8.

By taking the Fergusson College to the Deccan College, Government would block the way of poor scholars. The Fergusson College is intended for the struggling middle class. A careful study of its statistics with regard to what classes send their sons to it will, we are sure, prove the truth of our assertion. Does Government desire to deprive these classes of this means of higher education? Compared with the Bombay colleges the Deccan College affords cheaper means of education. But the Fergusson College beats the Deccan College hollow in the matter of cheapness. This state of things will be destroyed by Government forcing the Council of the D. E. Society to take their College to the Deccan College. We would prefer the original proposal of amalgamating the two P. E. classes of the Deccan and Fergusson Colleges and holding them in the city under the name of the Fergusson College. This would afford material relief to the Deccan College and His Excellency entertained a similar view last year. At the annual prize distribution of the New English School, His Excellency expressed a hope that he would meet all the P. E. students in Poona in the New Walls. But it seems that His Excellency

lency's views have undergone a considerable change since then. The conditions now offered are harder than they were before. Practically the result of the new proposals, if carried out, would be the total extinction of the Fergusson College and the transfer of a few Life Members of the Society to the Deccan College, to fill chairs of minor importance and to be virtually at the mercy of the Board, partly official and partly of the Society. . . . Some have charged the present Government of Lord Reay with riding the technical education hobby only. Lord Reay thus answers: "To the Government it is a matter of very grave concern, because it is the conviction of Government that they would be guilty of a gross breach of the trust imposed upon them if they withheld from the people of India what is now being given all over the civilised world to those who fight the battle of life in producing the articles which minister to our comfort. Feeling as we do—my colleagues not less than myself—the deep responsibility which we incur in this matter, and the account which hereafter will be exacted from us, we acknowledge with gratitude the support we have received from the Corporation and from the Jamsetjee Trust. All minor considerations must be made to yield where the enhancement of the well-being of the people is at stake, and the corporation of the Ripon Memorial Fund Committee whose scruples are, I believe, *bona fide*, and who cannot but wish to see their object accomplished, will not be withheld from the board in which a leading part will naturally fall to their share as pioneers in the movement for conferring the boon of technical education on their countrymen. Meanwhile, I accept your good wishes as an earnest of the aid which the institute will receive by the foundation of scholarships from local bodies, and it is exactly the form in which for the present the benefits of the institute can be sown broadcast on the face of the presidency." We really sympathise with his Lordship in this matter. We cannot but feel that he has fallen on evil days, of retrenchment when there was so great a necessity of increased expenditure. But we have no doubt that in the end his stubbornness of purpose must conquer all obstacles. When the scheme is ready, it will be found that there is really no opposition. There is a little difference of opinion; but it is about how much should be done, and not about whether anything should be done at all or not. The Jubilee Committees in several places have resolved to devote their surplus to technical education. If these all could be gathered together they would amount to a pretty little figure. All our resources must be husbanded together.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, May 8.

THE speech makes all things clear; there is no room for misunderstanding on any point. No High School is to be abolished, no schoolmaster's pay to be reduced at present. In fact, the salary of one of the masters is to be raised. About high education generally, His Excellency's remarks are as encouraging as they are explicit. We must not forget that he has to nurse all branches of education on a reduced grant, and has further to provide for technical education. Under these circumstances, the wonder is that the educational interests of the presidency have been so well conserved. In this there is cause for thankfulness, even among the advocates of high education at any cost. The Governor's regret will be shared by every one who can think about the matter, that so little can be promised as to the future of technical education. And how poor is the co-operation of the public in carrying out that promise? We have not yet been able to make a start. Coming to the question of the Deccan College, we think His Excellency has done well in taking the bull by the horns. The final arrangement proposed is as satisfactory as could be expected, and equally so appears to us to be the explanation tendered in regard to it. Opinions may differ in different localities, but we fail to see the justice of three fully aided colleges in one centre at a time, when popularly more important institutions have to be starved for want of support. The Deccan College and the Fergusson College have a common aim, and they ought to work better and cheaper as one than otherwise. Another important announcement made in the course of the Satara speech was about the institution of the Final School Examination. This will afford relief both to the public service and to the numerous aspirants to its lower ranks. Let the graduate and the non-graduate class go each its own way. The graduate will of course have preference in all things. But we want handy young fellows for police work, who will be content on small pay and who may be preferred to the B.A.'s, who make up for their disappointment by

squatting in the collector's compound and drawing circles in the dust with their well-oiled nails. The present system of requiring every candidate to be a Matriculate is unjust in itself, and leads at times to ludicrous results.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, May 8.

WE are not so much concerned with a private body carrying on higher education. On the contrary we may say that we should like to see the work of higher education carried on privately on a larger scale. But at the same time it is not a consummation to be desired that Government should withdraw their finger from education and divert them to the military or other branches of expenditure. This is the real grievance, and it has not been met properly by His Excellency in his speech. The question yet remains why not let the Deccan College stand as it is and at the same time encourage other private institutions. Perhaps it may be said that this opens the question at large while the present arrangements which the Bombay Government is going to make are such as it can undertake looking to the funds at its disposal. But it would be no answer to us to say that the question is a large one and its solution depends on the Government of India. We do not care on whom it depends, but we say that it is both unjust and impolitic to withdraw Government funds from education. Of course the financial pressure will be pleaded as an excuse, but it can be very easily seen that there are several other departments which admit of larger retrenchment than the educational one. With such fat pays and fat departments that can be cut down it all becomes a responsible Government to say that it shall withdraw its funds from education. If Lord Reay felt that it was a great injustice to withdraw the funds from education he ought to have said so. The mere excuse that he is doing it because his resources are crippled is not in answer worthy of His Excellency. Now the question whether the Deccan Education Society would agree to the proposals or not is quite a different one. It may be a question with the Society to consider whether the acceptance of the Government proposals would fit in with their original objects. It has been explicitly asserted by His Excellency that if the Society refuse the proposals which Government would withhold all aid from the Ferguson College. This is a thing which it may be worth while to listen to. For ourselves we think that the present proposals are as far as they go consistent with public good, but how far they would suit the Society we are not just now prepared to say.

SUDH PAINKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, May 8.

IF the financial responsibility of the unaffiliated college is to rest with the Education Society, it stands to reason that it should expect the management to be wholly in its hands, even though Government should contribute Rs. 10,000 to the expenses and another sum of Rs. 9,600 for the salaries of two European Professors. Moreover, Government reserve the power of resuming the sole management of the college at any time they think proper. Should they happen to exercise this power at any time, the Deccan Education Society in case it wishes again to have a college of its own will have to go to work afresh from the beginning which is certainly hard. But onerous as the conditions are, should the Society accept them, the public will not the less be justified in complaining of this desertion by Government of an old institution—a step for which no plausible case had been made out—whose place could under present circumstances, be ill supplied by any private management however efficient it may be in its own way. And after Lord Reay's explanation people will know on whom to fasten the responsibility of such a measure. It must be remembered that it is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the idea arose not out of financial embarrassments or the necessity of promoting technical education but out of regard for promises hurriedly made, when others more deliberately given were made light of on their account. When it is plainly understood that the abolition of the Deccan College in its present state means the positive deterioration of higher education in the Deccan—for it goes without saying that private bodies are not in a position to command the services of the first-class Europeans for the work of teaching in their colleges—the gravity of the step appears

in its true proportions. And a Government, which cared for higher education in the Presidency and rated it at the worth which preceding administrations have done, would not wash its hands of such an institution on such grounds as Lord Reay's Government is willing to do. If the Deccan College ceases to be an exclusively Government institution, the blame will, we think, lie entirely on the present Government.

HAVIAGA SUBODHA (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, May 10.

WE are decidedly of opinion, that if the Society refuse to accept the conditions offered by Government, and Government concentrate their aid on the Deccan College, it would be better. The energetic promoters of the Fergusson College shall get a cause to work more strenuously as to have a college quite independent of Government, and we have no doubt as to their success in it. As to the necessity of more than one Arts College in Poona, it requires no extraordinary proofs to show that there is such necessity at present, and it may be keenly felt some day hereafter, not in a much distant future. The attendance of students over a hundred or hundred and fifty in the two institutions in the P. E. class alone proves how much pressure the professorial staff have to bear in these two institutions. In the higher classes the attendance is large, over fifty and seventy-five, and it is every day overgrowing. To meet all these wants, the Government shall find it necessary either to support an independent private institution or to increase the staff and the establishment of the Deccan College itself, which means further expenditure and nothing else. However the Government may try to avoid this urgent and just expenditure, it shall have to be incurred, and the plea of economy in that respect, if attempted to be brought into practice, will become harmful.

The VARTAHAR (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 15.

INSTEAD of following the dictates of the Finance Committee, the Government should follow those of its conscience and should increase the grant on education. Let us have the Technical Institute on a large and real scale, and no humbug instead, making a field for two or three European mediocres, who can't or won't teach what they are paid for, and let us have not only the Deccan College, but a college at Sind and Gujarat, in addition to the private colleges. The recommendations of the Finance Committee should be applied in the case of half of the revenue that goes to England every year, and much of which does so without any sound justification. The cry for European Professors is equally unintelligible to us and specially when we look to the kind of professors that we get now-a-days. We are told of an European logical misse, that he used to get puzzled within two minutes of his entry in the class and had to retrace his steps to his room to refresh himself. If one be curious, we ask him to go round the several colleges and tell us, if he does not find in many of them one or two persons that are far less worthy than many of our Natives. In the teeth of such facts, it is surprising to know how the Government is going to fill the new chair of History and English in the Elphinstone College, which is to be the repository of all best men. If such is to be the selection, we had better have our own men, who, if they cannot be compared with the best of European professors, can however equal them in zeal and anxiety in teaching what they know to their students. Besides, such persons can be stimulated to work and follow in the footsteps of the great men of other countries in the pursuit of knowledge, and give rise to a class of men which English teaching has not yet done.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 16.

RECENTLY Lord Reay has made an elaborate, public statement of his policy, the substance of which is that the Deccan College is to be made over, under certain conditions, to the Deccan Education Society. We know nothing of that Society and cannot say how far it will be able to maintain the College in that state of efficiency which has so distinguished it. But on general principles, we feel bound to say that in India, except

ally in such a part of India as the Deccan, Government should not withdraw its aid from higher education. The time has not come for such a withdrawal. The manner in which Government money is spent upon education is capable of improvement, and we fully believe that Government institutions could be better organised and the money more usefully spent than now. To determine the mode of expenditure is one thing, to stop expenditure altogether is quite another. If Lord Reay has been compelled, in accordance with the policy of the Government of India, to effect retrenchment, we cannot certainly blame him for the course he has decided upon; but we are concerned not with the merits and defects of Lord Reay, but with the nature and consequences of the policy he has made up his mind to pursue. The reduction of this year's educational estimates, as compared with last year's, are taken at a lakh of rupees. The reduction is due to a proposal of the Finance Committee. Under the circumstances, Lord Reay had no alternative. None the less is it a matter of regret that retrenchment should be effected; and we hope our countrymen in the Bombay Presidency will exert themselves to maintain the standard and the facilities of high education unimpaired and unreduced.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 16.

WE would certainly wish that the Deccan College should be maintained even though by a Board instead of the Government direct, and that the Society develop its own institution, if necessary without any support from Government. We believe there is ample room for two Arts colleges in Poona, and we trust the D. E. Society will not lend itself to an amalgamation which will in effect destroy its own offspring. It need not fear the threat that it will not be given assistance from the State. The Government has been pledged deep to assist the Fergusson College, and although Lord Reay may regard himself absolved from the pledge by the Society's refusal of the transfer, the public will read the pledges differently, and the future historian will decide whether Lord Reay's Government was justified in the attitude which it has taken up towards the Society. If, on the other hand, the chances are that, in the event of the Society withholding its aid, the Board to manage the Deccan College may not be formed at all, and the College abolished, then the Society ought to make the best of the bargain. In any case there is a serious responsibility lying on the Society, and a hasty decision may do a world of harm. Other points noticed in the Satara speech are the alterations in the grants-in-aid code and the prospects of technical education. On both these points the declarations are fairly satisfactory. Fixed grants for a term of years not exceeding one-third the average cost of maintenance will henceforth be allowed to certain institutions, instead of grants by results. This reform was suggested by the Education Commission with a view to give free scope of action to private effort, and we are glad it has been accepted by our Government.

On the whole the general tone of the speech is, as we have remarked at the outset, very encouraging. There are no new theories of education, no exhortations to people to turn out smiths or horse grooms, no inveighing against lawyers and Sanscritists. The reduction in the educational grant for the presidency is said to amount to about a lakh of rupees, but there is a promise that the reduction will be so made as to be felt as little as possible. The reduction of one of the Inspectorships must be accepted as a fact. No other reduction seems to be contemplated, and there is an assurance held out that "if financial necessity prohibits expansion and improvement when they are desirable, and estimates cannot be increased, no institution at present existing will be found to have suffered materially." This assurance ought indeed, as Lord Reay expects, "to allay the anxiety and dissipate the alarm" which has been caused by vague rumours. In their present embarrassment the Government of Lord Reay deserves helpful sympathy rather than opposition, and if a spirit of sympathy is to be inspired, the speech at Satara will go a long way to secure it.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS

The SHIVAH (Marathi Weekly), Poona, April 20 and May 6.

The remedial measures suggested to be applied to effect saving in State expenditure are defective, and will secure no durable results. While the Public Works Depart-

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ment and the Military Department afford ample scope for retrenchment, without involving inconvenience and mismanagement, are neglected, the already scantily provided Educational Department attracts the serious notice of Government. This is nothing but a beginning at this wrong end. . . . The Deccan Education Society appears, declining to close with the terms to incur the displeasure of the Government, and threaten to suspend the monetary aid promised. The public utterances of Lord Reay at Satara seem very hard in this respect. The financial embarrassment renders retrenchment necessary, but not verily at the sacrifice of public interest and usefulness. It is possible to so equalise the reduction in the Educational Department as not to affect the interest of the whole materially. The Deccan College or the Deccan Education Society should not be singled out to suffer for it. The grants-in-aid system affords ample scope for saving.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, May 5.

WE do not understand why Government should desist from helping the Fergusson College, in the event of the Deccan College being not taken charge of by the Deccan Education Society. The rumoured abolition of the college elicited a universal protest, and this circumstance requires full consideration of Government. The policy to which Government is reported to commit itself does only intensify discontent, and hurts the feelings of the people.

The SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 8

THE speech, which Lord Reay delivered at Satara, has a great value, as it shows the direction which the future educational policy of Government is to take. His Lordship's assurances, that no reduction of high schools is meditated, leave no room to credit the current rumours on the subject. The examination system and the grants-in-aid system are to be altered to suit financial exigencies. The Fergusson College ceases to get any assistance from the Government, and our educationists will show spirit to maintain the institution in full vigour.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, May 8.

THE laudable spirit of independence displayed by the Deccan Education Society in refusing to accept the conditions, under which the Deccan College was intended to be made over to their management, only incurs the wrath of Government which is exhibited by the public utterances of Lord Reay at Satara. No justification could be found for an act which revokes the solemn promises made long since. The Society is threatened that Government assistance would cease were it to persist in this resolve.

The BAKOOL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 15.

THE public address of Lord Reay at Satara has effectually removed the misapprehension entertained by some about the aims and objects of the Deccan Education Society. It has required the confidence of Government, and the terms of the management of the college have been the subject of much correspondence. The conditions are such that the Society will not comply with them, but they ought to seriously reflect before they decide on a certain course to follow, as the Government will not feel bound to redeem the promises of support granted to the Fergusson College.

The JAGADABARSHA (Marathi Weekly), Ahmednagar, May 15.

THAT Lord Reay should give public utterance to remarks so prejudicial to the interests of higher education, the only mainstay of public progress, appear very

The Deccan Education Society, conscious of the restraint that would be imposed on their free action, were they to adopt the terms offered by Government, had good reason to refuse them, and should the Fergusson College, therefore, suffer for it. The promises of Government are very sacred and ought to be fulfilled. Economy has ample room for play in other departments where it would meet with the wishes of Government without sacrificing the means, such as the Educational Department affords to promote public progress and improvement.

The JAGANMITRA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 18.

THE Deccan Education Society has a very delicate and important question to solve. If they refuse to comply with the terms of the Government, they lose the grants promised to the Fergusson College; if they do not, the scope of their object and their freedom of action are seriously circumscribed. It would be desirable to find the Fergusson College maintained by the Society intact, and thus to give a clear proof of the capacity of the public to manage an educational institution, irrespective of extraneous aid.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), May 3.

THE utterances of Lord Reay at the Satara Durbar are worthy of our consideration. His Excellency touched, among others, on technical education and the Akbari Department. In reference to the latter subject His Excellency said that the new arrangements made in its connection, having proved satisfactory in Bombay, would be introduced by degrees into zillas. This elicited applause from the audience inasmuch as they did not know that the introduction of the new Akbari system in Bombay was fraught with the same inconveniences and drawbacks as those which were complained of from the first. While referring to the question of technical education, His Excellency distinctly announced that the want of technical education was sadly felt in India and that those who overlooked its importance and necessity had betrayed a grievous lack of experience and appreciation. From such public declarations of Lord Reay, it is hoped that His Excellency would not miss any opportunity of advancing its cause and that some day or other we would taste its sweet fruits. While coming to the point of the jury system asked for by the people of Satara in their address, Lord Reay made a novel reply, that as His Excellency had never been a juror, he did not know what qualities a juror should possess to enable him to take action. From the whole speech of Lord Reay it seems that His Excellency used utmost caution not to commit himself to any point in particular.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, May 8.

IN his recent reply to the address of the people of Satara, Lord Reay has thrown light on two important questions of education. One refers to the amalgamation of the Deccan and Fergusson Colleges, and we see with regret that this old established Government College has at last been made over to the care of the Deccan Education Society to meet the present financial exigencies. But we are of opinion that experienced European university graduates alone should be appointed to those important posts to which educated Natives will not be entitled, however high their aspirations and abilities may be. Another precaution to be used in the same connection is that the management should not be confined to one section of the community. It should consist of the representatives of all sections, for Poona is not inhabited by Marhattas alone. A committee of mixed elements will guarantee its proper administration, and then alone the intended results will prove satisfactory. Another point His Excellency touched on was one bearing on technical education, and in the course of his speech he emphasised its urgency to the natives of this country. His Excellency strongly recommended the Ripon Memorial Committee to take the example of the Second Baronet Memorial Committee and to give over the fund in their hands to the Victoria Technical Institute. Further His Excel-

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lency said that a detailed scheme of the Institute was ready and would be handed over to its Board when demanded. This is no doubt a gratifying news for us to hear, and we are inclined to hope that His Excellency will get redoubled the aid already offered by the Supreme Government.

AKSHAR-2-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, May 4.

IN the course of this year Lord Reay has twice given expression to his views on education—once at Karachi and recently at Satara. His views on technical education especially are such that we are again encouraged to hope for better results for it during the present regime. His Excellency expressed regret at the refusal of the Ripon Memorial Committee to give over the fund in their charge to the Victoria Technical Institute, and advised them to follow in the wake of the Second Baronet Memorial Committee. Immense good will, no doubt, accrue to this presidency by technical education, and we anxiously await its inauguration.

EAST GOFTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 8.

THE sentence has been already pronounced on the Deccan College, Government having determined to amalgamate it with its younger sister, the Fergusson College. The various promises made to the Deccan Education Society by the late Government of Sir James Fergusson have brought about this undesirable result. The poor institution has been made to suffer for the sake of the Fergusson College. And for all this, Lord Reay's Government have brought in the stale argument of retrenchment to meet financial exigencies. In this manner we see that the Fergusson College has prevailed over the Deccan College, and thereby dealt a strong blow to higher education owing to financial pressure. As regards technical education Lord Reay has made an important announcement, though so late and from a remote corner of the Presidency. Had it come earlier, the Municipal Corporation would not have voted away the sum of Rs. 80,000. His Excellency said that, in spite of their substantial support to the institute, the Government intentionally remained aloof from giving out their scheme to its board, so that the latter might not be interfered with in drawing out its own. Notwithstanding this, they had made an appointment of their own to the board, and also informed its President that they would submit their scheme as soon as asked for. But the chief obstacle in their way was that of money, and it is a question for consideration that with such a small sum of half-a-lakh of rupees proffered by Government, how can such a large institute be efficiently administered?

The SATYAVAKTA (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 6.

IN reply to the address of the people of Satara, Lord Reay lengthily expressed his views on education, especially technical education. His Excellency, with great force, pointed out the urgent necessity of this sort of education for the people of this country. It is a gratifying feature to hear such views given out by His Excellency at a time when others come forward to show that technical education is not so sadly wanted for this country as has been represented. His Excellency declared that institutes of the kind should increase in number, and the greater their number, the greater the prosperity of the country; and with that view in mind he advised the Ripon Memorial Committee to follow the example of the Second Baronet Memorial Committee, and to give over the fund in their charge to the proposed institute.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 8.

FORTUNATELY for the Bombay Presidency it has now for its Governor Lord Reay, whose administration has given satisfaction to all. His Excellency has ever taken the side of education and helped it in various ways. His Excellency has assured us that

the pruning knife will not, for the present, be applied to education, so long as no representation for retrenchment comes from the Supreme Government. In reference to the Deccan College, His Excellency expressly informed the audience that it was resolved to be made over to the care of the Deccan Education Society, but not without proper arrangements being previously made. Further on, His Excellency said that no changes would be effected in other educational institutions as was rumoured. While touching on technical education, His Excellency expressly announced that the scheme would not prosper so long as popular aid in the shape of money would not be forthcoming. His Excellency showed his displeasure at the way in which the Ripon Memorial Committee met the demand made on them in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute. His Excellency also referred in his speech to the great necessity of effecting a change in the present Matriculation standard and concluded with an encouraging remark that nothing would be left undone in the matter of education during his own regime. Now, in connection with the Deccan College, we think that our contemporaries should put a stop to the discussion so needlessly carried on inasmuch as it has been maintained from the accumulated fund which the Brahmins in the time of the Peishwa sovereignty used to receive from the Government. The college, it should be borne in mind, was established with the view of giving education to the children of Brahmins.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 8.

THAT the Deccan College was made over to the management of the Deccan Education Society has at last proved a fact, and we have now no cause to regret the change, but wait to see what takes place in future. The change was, from the first, far from being approved by the greater portion of the public, however well-established the Deccan Education Society might be, and however well the Fergusson College might be managed by it. What had transpired in connection with the Gujarat College had long forewarned us of what would take place in the case of the Deccan College; but who would not regret the change that has taken place in the administration of useful institutions like these colleges? We are not quite disappointed at the arrangement made inasmuch as the Deccan College has escaped total abolition, and we recommend Government to keep a proper eye on the management of the Society and to see that its directorate is not exclusively made up of Mahratta members.

PRAJA MITRA (Gujarati Weekly), Surat, May 11.

IN his speech at Satara, Lord Reay made a special reference to the question of technical education, and differing from the opinion of others pointed out its urgent necessity which existed in this country. It is hoped that His Excellency's Government will do their best to get doubled the sum already offered by the Supreme Government and leave nothing undone for the starting of such a beneficial institution. It is gratifying to hear from Lord Reay that a detailed scheme is ready with His Excellency's Government and will be submitted to the board of the Victoria Technical Institute when required. We earnestly wish to see this popular scheme inaugurated without any hitch.

SIR STEUART RAYLEY AND THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALCUTTA.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, May 6.

THE present utterances of Sir Steuart Bayley will, we believe, strengthen the confidence of the whole population of Bengal in him. It is not given to every ruler to carry

out all his cherished desires and projects for the welfare of the people over whom he is placed. Various circumstances may interfere to prevent the fulfilment of those desires and projects. But it certainly lies in the power of every ruler to place himself in sympathy with the people he has been appointed to govern. Sir Rivers Thompson, while he did very little for the people, estranged himself wholly from them by an attitude of open hostility to their interests. That Sir Steuart Bayley recognises the vast changes which have recently taken place in India, and especially in Bengal, and that he means to govern this Province in accordance with those changes, are in themselves facts of no small importance, and must be particularly reassuring to our countrymen. . . . That a ruler of Sir Steuart Bayley's wisdom and foresight should view the deputation, which waited on him on Tuesday last, as representing "an important section" of "the community" and should be glad to make the acquaintance and form personal relations with the gentlemen composing it, should at least induce that extreme section of the Anglo-Indian community, who affect to look down upon the educated Natives as represented by the deputation, to be converts to His Honor's views, and be more sympathetic and forbearing in their attitude towards that body. With a ruler entertaining such liberal views as Sir Steuart Bayley evidently does, we hope to see a far better state of things prevail in this Province, and a far better feeling spring up among the European and Native races. A ruler by his policy and attitude can do much to improve matters, so far even as race-feeling is concerned, and Sir Steuart Bayley bids fair to do much in this direction. A hint or two from him now and then will keep both the communities straight. However the two races may differ in every point, we do not see why they should not be tolerant of each other and why they should not have mutual respect and consideration, the one for the other. Our Anglo-Indian fellow-subjects should try to imbibed the same spirit which seems to animate our present Lieutenant-Governor, and our countrymen also should try to respond cordially to that spirit. It is in this way that mutual good understanding, mutual respect and admiration will grow up among both the races. . . .

The BENGAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 7.

THE reply is frank, manly and modest. For a ruler, to ignore the new forces which were coming into operation and which were represented by the Indian Association, would be, in the words of His Honor "a folly of which no Governor is likely to be guilty. It would be as wise to set the course of a ship without allowing for the strength of a well-known current. Understand and utilise it, and it may serve you well; ignore it, and it will infallibly wreck you." Nothing could be more manly and frank, and nothing more statesmanlike. His Honor recognises the changes that have taken place within the last thirty years, and especially in Bengal, and though they will shatter to pieces the idols of the past, it will not do, said he, to ignore them. Such ought always to be the attitude of the wise and the true ruler of men. It is a part of his duty to study in a sympathetic spirit the new-born forces which may develop themselves, with the progress of enlightenment and knowledge, and to seek to regulate and to control them, and to make them the allies of Government and not its opponents. There is enough in the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to show that this is the spirit in which he approaches the new movement of reform, which has set in with such irresistible force all over the country. The reconstitution of the Provincial Legislative Councils is the reform upon which educated India has set its heart. In the eyes of Sir Steuart Bayley, it is not "a dream," which some enthusiastic people "are endeavouring to enforce into practice"; nor is it one of those "exaggerated pretensions and misguided aspirations" which should be ridiculed and treated with contempt. Weighed down by a sense of the responsibility which belongs to his exalted office, unwilling to pledge himself to anything which he might not be able to give effect to, and yet full of sympathy with aspirations which are perfectly legitimate, Sir Steuart Bayley re-echoed, with an earnestness which every one who heard him would be in a position to bear witness to, the memorable words of Lord Dufferin in his Jubilee speech; and he told the deputation in effect, in the words of the Viceroy, that happy and glad would he be, if during his reign it lay in his power to help to reconstitute the Councils upon a more popular basis. Nothing could have been more satisfactory; the deputation could not have hoped for more.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 7.

WHAT chords of sympathy did Sir Steuart Bayley almost imperceptibly touch when, after alluding to the great changes that have taken place, especially in Bengal, within the last thirty years, His Honor avowed that "to attempt to govern without reference to this change, without studying, and allowing for, the strength and direction of this new spirit, is a mere folly" of which no Governor is likely to be guilty. And, as if to emphasize, and in a manner to commit himself to it, His Honor proceeded:—"It would be as wise to set the course of a ship without allowing for the strength of a well-known current. Understand and utilise it, and it may serve you well; ignore it, and it will infallibly wreck you." It was quite natural that Sir Steuart Bayley should have refrained from directly replying on the many practical questions of administrative importance raised by the deputation in their address. We can well understand that it is not always given to a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to meet the just and reasonable wishes of the people; and we fully sympathise with Sir Steuart Bayley when he saw the necessity of mentioning this important truth almost in so many words. We, however, feel called upon to inform Sir Steuart that the Belvedere speech will be fondly cherished by the people as an important statement of the policy His Honor has laid down for himself in the administration of the Lower Provinces. We are, however, in a position to assure the Lieutenant-Governor that he will earn the lasting and earnest gratitude of the people,—and we venture to say, also self-gratulation, the highest of all gratulations—by walking along the self-prescribed path, never swerving, never deviating.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 8.

WE cannot sufficiently express our thanks to Sir Steuart Bayley for the outspoken and easy reply, which he vouchsafed to the deputation of the Indian Association on Tuesday last. To say the least, it was such as could be expected from a ruler of Sir Steuart's stamp,—kind and sympathetic in its tone, open and honest in its expressions. The previous antecedents of the Lieutenant-Governor were more than amply justified by the manner in which he delivered himself by at once taking the public into his confidence, and if His Honor but endeavours to govern accordingly, he will add one more laurel to the wreath which already encircles his brow. We are not sorry that Sir Steuart was not lavish in his utterances, did not hold forth promises and expectations which he might not fulfil. What we admire in him is the sympathy which he expressed with the hopes and aspirations of the educated classes of our community. This sympathy, if continued all along his régime, will make his name memorable amongst the people, though he may not succeed through unforeseen contingencies and accidents in giving it a practical shape. The secret of Lord Ripon's popularity was not so much his deeds, as his honest and benevolent intentions, and Sir Steuart Bayley might attain to the same distinction if he but preserves the frankness and candour as he displayed towards the deputation of the Indian Association. That His Honor, moreover, recognizes the spirit of development which is now at work in the country, that he does not pass by unheeded the great and rapid changes through which the nation is at present travelling, are facts which make us still more grateful to him. The very fact, that Sir Steuart is prepared to give the views of the educated classes his full and earnest consideration, fills our heart with joy and hope. The diminished resources at his command may not permit him to give effect to these views, may not enable him to carry out all useful and necessary measures of improvement,—and His Honor the other day complained at the unveiling of Sir Ashley Eden's statue that he would deem himself sufficiently fortunate if he could spend in five years what Sir Ashley spent in one—but there are many reforms, to wit, the reconstitution of the Provincial Council upon a popular basis, the admission of the Natives into the higher ranks of the public service and others, which could be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing with the aid of his sympathy and support. We hope Sir Steuart Bayley will always remember the words made use of by the Viceroy in his Jubilee speech, words which he uttered to the mind of the Indian Association, and words which, we doubt not, re-echoed the feelings of Sir Steuart's own heart,—“to extend and to press on a wider and more solid footing the political status which was so wisely given, a generation ago, by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence and their attainments were marked out as natural adjuncts to our Legislative Council.”

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 9.

TO get a Governor like Sir Stuart Bayley, who believes in competition and self-government, is to be advanced by half a century. We are saved the trouble of agitation of expounding first principles. Under such a regime, power need not be wasted in establishing elementary truths. Upon the subject of technical education, Sir Stuart Bayley naturally has not a definitely settled scheme. Aware of practical difficulties, he holds judgment in reserve, and, while recognising the necessity of technical education, waits to receive practical suggestions about the manner of extending such education. The most valuable part of the speech is that which refers to general principles. Sir Stuart Bayley is a votary of progress, and, like other votaries of progress, knows how to respect public opinion; how to utilise the destructive tendency of new ideas. Change is the law of life. In social and political life, some changes come about spontaneously, others have to be accomplished by the conscious efforts of individuals who are in advance of their age. In progressive communities, spontaneous action is rapid and powerful; stagnant communities receive new life from contact with foreign races and institutions, and from the iconoclastic work of a few far-seeing men of restless and rebellious temperament who are spurred on by some new idea, by some glimpse of a bright future. The work of destruction is sometimes accomplished in accordance with natural laws; sometimes it is done by voluntary effort, and construction is left to the spontaneously working forces of society. Sir Stuart Bayley's utterances are hopeful. They show that he will move on, so far as circumstances permit, not with mincing steps and bated breath, but with firmness and determination and a full confidence in the progressiveness of the human race and the ultimate triumph of true ideas.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, May 11.

CHANGE is the very essence and manifestation of life, and as Lord Dufferin has more than once remarked, no Government can succeed in the discharge of its essential functions which does not alter its institutions and methods to suit the changes that take place around. And it augurs well for the career of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that he is fully alive to this fact. He recognises as well as anybody else the great changes that have taken place in India, especially in the province now subject to his rule, and that the spirit of modern times is that of perpetual change. "To attempt to govern," he said, "without reference to this change, without studying and allowing for the strength and direction of this new spirit, is a folly of which no Governor is likely to be guilty. It would be as wise to set the course of a ship without allowing for the strength of a well-known current. Understand and utilize it, and it may serve you well; ignore it and it will infallibly wreck you." This is well said, and we trust that Sir Stuart Bayley would discharge the duties of his high and responsible office in the spirit of these excellent observations. Nor is it necessary that he should always agree with the educated leaders of the people with regard to particular measures. The constitution of the Indian Government will have to be radically changed before it will be possible for the views of the latter always to prevail. But so long as the constitution of the Government continues to be despotic, we must be prepared for differences of opinion between the ruling authorities and the people. Yet it is the duty of the Government to inform itself what the wishes and feelings of the people are, and to give them honest and earnest consideration. The greatest curse of the present system is the absence of a regular means by which the rulers and the ruled might know and understand each other; and when the Governor keeps himself aloof out of natural shyness or conceit, the result proves disastrous. Sir Stuart Bayley proves his practical wisdom when he expresses this hope, that by means of personal intercourse there will come to exist between him and his native friends "mutual respect, mutual understanding, and mutual consideration for each other's motives and good intentions." When Sir Stuart Bayley admitted so much, he could not consistently deny that there is immense advantage in official as well as in private association of the Government with the representatives of the people, and we are glad that he chose to express his views in respect to the expanding of our Legislative Councils in the excellent language used by Lord Dufferin on the occasion of his Majesty's Jubilee.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 12.

IT is something to be assured that Government is carefully considering the question of technical education in all its bearings and in its particular application to the different provinces. A hard-and-fast rule about technical education will not do; it will have to meet the requirements of various localities, and as such it cannot take the same shape in all places. It will not be a stereotyped system like that of general education, but should be introduced according to local conditions and the capacity of the particular class or people who will receive it. One of the objects of technical education is said to be to revive the decaying industries of the country. In that case each presidency town and provincial centre should be provided with those technical appliances which will be necessary to reconstitute the particular arts or industries languishing therein, either for want of due culture or material support. But while technical education will provide for the exigencies of local centres of industry, it will also open out new and untrodden fields of manual skill and labour to our countrymen. There are other points of great difficulty connected with technical education which, as Sir Stuart Bayley said, are engaging the best attention of Government, and we should not wonder if they take time to organise it in a permanent form. We are not willing to enter into a discussion as to the comparative merits of the sadder distillery and outstill systems. We take it for granted that the former is applicable to urban districts where control is possible, and the latter in rural or thinly-populated tracts, where the capacity of the stills might be limited. But a principle may be sound in theory but defective in working, and so the outstill system, instead of regulating the sale of wine, has only tended to increase intemperance among the rural population, and thus caused much heart-burning in many quarters. It will not do merely to limit the capacity of the stills, but also to reduce their number; otherwise the more stills are increased the greater will be the havoc caused thereby. The primary duty of Government in this matter seems to be that they must not place temptations in the way of the poorer and more ignorant classes. Sir Stuart Bayley should not rest satisfied by saying that personally he is not for increasing revenue at the expense of temperance, but unless his Government make a thorough searching into the whole question of outstills, and actually reprimand and discourage the subordinate officers for doing the very thing which he detests, we cannot hope for a satisfactory solution of the matter. At the present moment the people of the Howrah and Hughly districts are strenuously protesting against the introduction of outstills, yet all their protestations and wailings seem to go for nothing. We would insist on His Honor to give effect to the principle of local option in those places, and by so doing to effectively stop the spread of intemperance. Be that as it may, we congratulate the Indian Association on the manly, straightforward and sympathetic utterances of His Honor, which they have been instrumental in eliciting.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, May 14.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY thus refrained from expressing any opinion on the great important question of reconstituting the provincial Legislative Council upon a partially representative basis. It is true that the question is one with which the Local Government, nay even the Government of India, cannot deal. The constitution of the Legislative Councils in India is regulated by Acts of Parliament, which alone can amend or modify them. Nevertheless, Sir Stuart Bayley might have told us what he thought of the suggestion for the reorganisation of the provincial Legislative Council upon a more popular basis. After His Honor's cordial recognition of the changes which have taken place in Bengal during the last 50 years, it might have been thought that he would openly express his sympathy with, and promise his support to, the demand for the re-constitution of the provincial Legislative Council upon a partially representative basis. . . . It is satisfactory to have the Lieutenant-Governor's assurance that the question of Technical Education is being carefully considered by the Local and Supreme Governments. We earnestly hope that when the final course of action has been determined upon, it will be such as to command the approval of the thinking portion of the community. In regard to the outstill system, Sir Stuart Bayley expressed his entire concurrence with the views embodied in the report of Mr. Edgar's Bengal Excise Commission. The broad conclusion at which the Commission arrived was, that Government could not prohibit drinking nor could they have consumption wholly unregulated.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, May 15.

THE new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal received an address the other day from the Indian Association of Calcutta. His Honor in his reply alluded to the changes that are taking place in India. He said that no one could ignore these changes with safety. "But to attempt to govern," said he, "without reference to this change, without studying and allowing for the strength and direction of this new spirit, is a folly of which no Governor is likely to be guilty." His Honor, in speaking of the question of introducing a representative element into the Legislative Councils, merely repeated the words of His Excellency the Viceroy. The words have become memorable by this time. They are full of sympathy, full of promise, full of hope for the future. As yet His Excellency has not done anything. We are willing to believe that His Excellency is watching his time. He must be unwilling to enter into such a large question without due thought; but the time has been enough, we think. He ought now to make a plain declaration of his views. The nation is awaiting it with impatience. His lieutenants too will have to take a cue from him. It is, therefore, time that Lord Dufferin takes the public into his confidence again.

REPORT OF THE FOREST COMMISSION.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, May 15 and 22.

THE Commission make a pretty successful attempt to show that the present Government have only developed the policy of their predecessors, and that the seigniorial right over the tree produce of waste lands of the country for imperial or revenue purposes according to the demands of the day, is of Mahatta origin. They show that the prohibition imposed upon the felling of certain trees is an heritage of the past, and that it was and is made in the interests of Government as also of the people. In spite of such provision the inhabitants of the different territories were allowed to obtain all the produce they required for the domestic and agricultural purposes from the public forests without let or hindrance. There is also free confession made that most of the popular discontent is due more to bad administration than to bad legislation. The gravamen of all complaints against the forest administration of Government has been that the people are completely ignored, and that it is the interests of Government alone that are guarded and protected. The Commission observe: "The legal competency of the State, as proprietor of all waste lands, to assign such areas for any purposes it may deem necessary in the public interest, and to regulate the exercise of all privileges therein at its discretion, admits of no doubt, as a general proposition. But the exercise of this right imposes a corresponding obligation to take due care that any action thus taken does not cause hardship or undue inconvenience to vested local interests." We are glad to find that these and similar remarks of the Commission fully bear out the view we have taken of the question from the very beginning. There is one more point in the report which claims prominent mention here. The Commission have expressed themselves wholly in favour of the wisdom of ensuring the co-operation of the people in forest conservancy. The first recommendation is about giving the concession for free grazing to those villages whose lands were taken at the survey. The Commission has not been able to show us satisfactorily, that a list of villagers that have given and of those that have not given lands towards forests can be made out: and the restriction that is placed is therefore arbitrary. The best solution would be to assign grazing lands, free of charge, to each village according to requirements. In the evidence recorded by the Commission there is ample evidence to support our view. In the resolution which the Government of Lord Ripon published in April 1882, the system of constituting village forests and of setting apart a portion of them for free grazing was recommended as the best method of protecting the cattle of the country against famine, and we request the attention of the Government to this. We are glad to find that two of the members of the Commission agree with us in thinking that the distinction made is arbitrary. The fifth recommendation puts in the Collector as a likely meddling wheel. This member of

creating sympathy and providing check may be very efficacious in other respects, but in this place we do not like the union as well in the interests of the people as those of Government. The agitation of the forest grievance, as also the partial redress of it now afforded, was due to the division of interests, and should the Collectors be now made to identify themselves with the work of district Forest Officers there is an end to all hope of our forest grievances being redressed. The next three recommendations are too vague to be of any practical use and ought, therefore, to be made more definite. Recommendation 12 will affect the interests of urban populations very prejudicially. The other recommendations are good. The Commissioners are of opinion that the existence of the wild tribes as a separate and peculiar section of the people should be ignored. We do not know if this opinion of the Commission can anywhere find favour. With us it positively does not. The Commissioners believe that in course of time the special classes will gradually submerge in the general labouring classes. This submersion is, in the opinion of the Commission, a desirable consummation, and any attempts at retarding it should, in their opinion, be deprecated. Those who have watched the transformation of Native society will agree with us in saying that the governing class is fast coming to occupy the top, and with its heavier burdens it is pressing all indigenous classes down. The pressure already existing has become unbearable to the lowest status of our society, and that is fast giving way. In plain language, therefore, the opinion of the Commission is that in course of time the wild tribes will be wiped off along with the labourer and any attempt at enabling them to live ought to be deprecated. We hold exactly opposite views. We welcome the recommendations of giving the wild tribes the monopoly of all labour entailed by departmental forest operations; we also like that they should be induced by giving rent-free lands to them to settle in the forests and made the guardians.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, May 15.

THE Report of the Forest Commission may be accepted as satisfactory, so far as regards the immediate wants of the aggrieved. Unlike others, the present Government approached the question with an open mind, and they need not be less satisfied than the public with the result of the inquiry. The Commissioners may also take credit to themselves for their patient, exhaustive investigation. Equal credit is due to friends of the forest tribes and the ryots, especially the Kanara Association. The Forest Commission ends better than the Abkari Commission, and we congratulate all concerned thus far more than all the head of the Bombay Government.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, May 16.

IT will be perceived that out of a total of 696 petitions, 604 petitions were from the Thana and Kolaba districts, leaving only 92 petitions for the remaining 8 districts. It will be further seen that of these 8 districts, only two districts belong to the Southern Circle of the Forest Department, and presented eight petitions, while the remaining six districts belong to the Northern Circle and presented 84 petitions. It should be remembered that until very recently the Kolaba district also belonged to the Northern Circle. It can thus be clearly perceived that by far the largest number of petitions, setting forth complaints against the Forest administration, was from districts comprising the Northern Circle. What the cause of this spectacle is we cannot undertake to say, but it would none the less appear to be an undoubted fact that the Forest administration in the Northern Circle is more grasping, and conducted with a greater eye to revenue than in the Southern Circle. Colonel Peyton, the late Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, who was a member of the Commission, and who has signed the Report under review without any reservation whatever, may be taken to be of the opinion that the conclusions arrived at in the Commission's Report, with suitable modifications, be a fair guide to Government in the disposal of similar petitions from other districts. If otherwise, he might have been fairly expected to warn Government against such a course. It is only Mr. Wroughton, the *alter ego* of the Infallible Duty which presides over the administration in the Northern Circle, who has deemed it his duty to strongly protest against the Commission's recommendations in respect of

Thana and Kolaba being made the basis of solving similar questions in other districts included in the Northern Circle. And why? It is a difficult and painful question to answer, but we hope to answer it on some future occasion. In the meantime, let us express an earnest hope that Government will not allow itself to be deluded into believing that in all other districts of the Northern Circle the forest administration leaves scarcely anything to be desired.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 16.

THE recommendations, as regards the privileges to be conceded to residents and cultivators of forest villages, are thus summed up :—(1) Grazing.—They may graze their cattle free in the enclosed portions of the forests. (2) Firewood.—They may, in common with all poor inhabitants of the district, remove by head-loads, free of payment for barter, sale or consumption, all branch or small wood of two inches and less in diameter from the special annual cuttings for local supply. They may remove the better class of firewood from the same *coups* by carts on the payment of a fee of 8 annas per cart. (3) Timber.—They may purchase wood for building and agricultural purposes from the same *coups*, either at the rates fixed for the supply of forest villagers or at the periodical petty auctions. (4) Bamboos.—They may take bamboos for their *bona fide* personal requirements from the enclosed portions of the forest without payment and without any description of passes, provided the bamboos are not transported beyond the limits of the forest block or the village in which they reside or hold lands. (5) Rab.—They may, as a temporary privilege and until further orders, make up the deficiency of their *rab* supply by taking loppings of certain specified kinds of trees from the enclosed portions of the forests in addition to the privilege they already enjoy of removing grass, reeds, leaves, shrubs, and brushwood from the same areas. They may also remove grass from the closed portions of the forests. (6) Minor forest produce.—At present *hirla* and *behda* nuts and *manra* flowers should be considered as strictly reserved. Excepting these, they may collect free of charge for use, barter or sale all unreserved and unfarmed minor produce, such as fruits, leaves, bark, herbs and roots for medicinal or religious purposes. (7) They may also collect for *bona fide* personal consumption such articles of minor forest produce as may have been farmed, but not strictly reserved. (8) Karvi.—They may cut and remove *karvi* free of charge from the enclosed portions of the forest for domestic and agricultural use, and also by head-loads for sale beyond the limits of the villages in which they reside. (9) Thorns.—They may remove thorns from the enclosed portions of the forest for *bona fide* domestic and agricultural use. (10) Earth and stones.—They may take earth and stones, free of charge, for purely agricultural purposes from the enclosed portions of the forests. It will thus be clear that the labours of the Forest Commission have resulted in certain substantial recommendations which, if adopted by the Government, will secure to the suffering people of the Forest villages some important benefits. How far these benefits will be real or illusory will indeed, as the Commission observe, depend upon the spirit in which the Forest and Revenue officers work the rules. But a great deal depends upon the attitude which the Government takes towards the question. If the Government take a sympathetic view of the recommendations, the subordinate officers will, in all likelihood, be imbued with the same spirit. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay, to whose initiation the Commission owe their existence, will support with his high authority the recommendations made by the Commission and see that they are carried out in the same earnest spirit.

KANADA SEVAITE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, May 20.

WHATEVER decision Government may come to on the recommendations of the Commission, we have now an authoritative declaration that there was full justification for the complaints made by the people, and that the hackneyed titles of "grievance-mongers" and "professional agitators" cannot be applied to men who have for so many years been engaged in securing redress for the people. In the popular grievances against forest management, justice has been on the side of the people, and those officials who

made themselves notorious by their ill-advised attempts to put down agitation in the matter, entirely mistook their business and used their power to help the strong and ruin the weak. "We must wait till we receive a copy of the Report to see what part of their attention the Commissioners have devoted to the specific complaint of Kanara. Considering the exceptional difficulties placed in the way of the Sini Forest Association and the long time they had perforce to take in preparing and submitting a memorial, it is not improbable that Kanara has been entirely passed over, and that whatever attention her grievances may receive, they must receive it at the hands not of the Commission, but of the Government.

6 SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, May 21.

THE recommendations of the Commission are too numerous and cover too wide a field to be examined in detail. The key-note of the Report of the Commission has been struck in the following sentences in the concluding chapter of the report (Chap. XII. Vol. I.):—"While, however, we advocate a liberal settlement of the claims of all classes of the local population, we cannot admit any claims to be reasonable the exercise of which is inconsistent with the necessity, which is fully admitted by the memorialists themselves, of so regulating the use of the forest as to provide reasonable and effective safeguards against the exhaustion of the supply." So long as the yield of forests had no appreciable market value, there was no temptation in the way of the primitive and improvident forest population. But now circumstances have changed, and in the absence of forest conservancy the wanton destruction of timber would be unavoidable. But in preventing this danger the other extreme has been reached, and the local forest population is denied the simplest and least injurious rights. It is to be regretted that the Commission could not gather evidence and data sufficient to enable them to make any definite recommendations as to the marking out of waste lands for purposes of *rub*-supply.

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 22.

THE result reflects great credit upon those who were engaged in taking and sifting the evidence of the various witnesses that appeared before the Commission, and it can be safely said that no Commission ever appointed by Government has ended more successfully than the one under consideration. The investigation of the Commission has extended over a large period, and they have traced the complaints against the administration of the forests as far back as 1839, nearly half a century ago. The British Government then, in order to check the export of teak, &c., had introduced certain regulations; but these regulations never contemplated the restrictions for the use of the produce of the forest for domestic and agricultural purposes. It was not till the passing of the Forest Act that any effective measure can be said to have been taken to regulate the supply of forest produce for local wants. The Commission hold that, apart from the question that the supplies available from sources other than the existing forests are insufficient to meet the wants of the cultivators, "forms, customs and the conditions of agriculture in the North Konkan give the cultivators of this tract a strong and a special claim to liberal treatment in respect of all arrangements for the supply and distribution of forest produce."

SUBODHA PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 22.

FROM the earliest times it is well-known, the ryot has been used to cut timber, lop off leaves and take fruit and other produce from the forests without let or hindrance of any sort or kind. This unlimited license was first attempted to be restrained more than fifty years ago. But the restrictions so imposed, though they continued to grow in number and intensity from time to time, never seriously inconvenienced the ryot as far as his own wants were concerned till 1882, when the areas of reserved forests were suddenly

enlarged at the expense of the protected. This gave rise to a real grievance, which must be abated, although it may be, as undoubtedly it is, that the State, as the proprietor of all waste lands, has a right to regulate the amount of user which may be enjoyed by private persons. These by reason of old customs and the necessities of cultivation can claim an indulgence from Government in the matter of the enjoyment of forest produce for their own use. On the other hand, the user must be regulated so as to ensure a permanency of the supply. For this reason, whatever material the ryot requires, he must derive it, in the first instance, from his private lands, in default, from public waste lands and, in the last resort, from the State forests. Wholesome, however, as these restrictions may be, their success requires the co-operation of the ryot. With this object, the Commission make certain recommendations which, it is to be hoped, will meet with the fullest approval of Government. Similarly the importance of forest conservancy is sought to be brought home to the ignorant villagers by making the grant of forest privileges dependent on the wise use they make of trees in their own lands. Also, with the object of encouraging ryots to set apart lands for the growth of trees suitable for *rah*, it is recommended to remit three-fourths of the assessment on Varkhas lands so set apart. All these concessions are conditional on their being used *bona fide* for domestic and agricultural use and local sale, and are liable to forfeiture, if made use of for purposes of an export trade.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), May 13.

WE do not attach as much weight and importance to the report of the Forest Commission as it has been done by others from its voluminous bulk. In the first place there was no necessity of holding an inquiry into the severities of the Forest Act, since they were so well known. Without a Commission the Bombay Government would have redressed the grievances complained of. Not a syllable of complaint was ever breathed so long as this harsh Act was not in existence. The easiest remedy lay in its immediate abrogation. For centuries everything was going on well and quietly. The Act had its origin in the brain of several strong-headed Government officials. As the enactment was the product of a whim, so the repeal would have been far from causing any mischief. Notwithstanding, the Government appointed a Commission, and the result has been the issue of a bulky volume. Reports, as a rule, ought to be short, to facilitate the comprehension of details embodied in them, and to enable the authorities to take measures according to the suggestions and proposals made therein. The results are meagre when the labour expended upon the investigation is considered. Many a concession has been made to agriculturists, but that will not prevent them from renewing their complaints. The Commission have proposed the abolition of Government control on the trees of proprietary lands. Nominal concessions have been granted in the case of *rah*, fuel, and agricultural implements, subject to a condition which prohibits the agriculturist from touching Government forests until he gets them from the trees of proprietary lands. But these privileges are temporary, and await a trial. On the whole, we do not suppose for a moment that out of ninety-nine chances there is one for the entire repeal of the Act; not only so, but there is no probability even whether the Act will be ever so amended as to realise the expectations of those who are interested in the matter.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, May 13.

A BULKY report of over one thousand pages has been issued by the Forest Commission, and it possesses much importance and weight, inasmuch as it contains a detailed account of the grievances of the poor people of this presidency, never noticed and heeded during the administrations of Sir R. Temple and Sir J. Fergusson. The Commission have suggested measures to redress many of the grievances, and if forest officers of Government would act according to the desire of the Commission and in sympathy with the poor starving foresters, the latter should have surely no cause for grumbling any more. For want of attention, discretion, and sensible action on the part of these very officers, the Forest Act

came into disrepute, and to this effect bitterly complain the Commission. The report enforces strict sympathy on the part of the officers for the requirements of the poor foresters and tells them distinctly not to be severe towards them for their once-engrafted evil habits. It is earnestly hoped that the Government of Lord Reay will draw, in their Resolution, the attention of forest officers to all the proposals and instructions of the Commission. It is also hoped that due care and caution will be used to see whether the measures proposed by the Commission are promptly and judiciously carried out. That alone will remove the bitterest complaints against the Forest Act.

RAST GOFTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 15.

IT is a regrettable circumstance that the Forest Commission have issued a very lengthy and tedious Report. But we have one reason to be gratified with it, that they have brought to a satisfactory conclusion a long-pending question of dispute between the rulers and the ruled. Though it is a fact that the Commission have not bestowed on the poor villagers as many benefits as were asked for, yet we feel sure that the people of the Northern Konkan will be greatly pleased in case the Government grant, with a free hand, all the concessions recommended by the Commission. But we ask—what guarantee is there for us to entertain such hopes? For, we know for certain that their officers often interpret contrarily what Government themselves propose or tell them to do. The people of India are naturally patient: forest laws are cruel; and when people starve, they defy severe Government Acts. But the Government are aware of this miserable condition of the people, and it seems that they also know about the ill-treatment offered by their officers. Under these circumstances, we hope that when the Government of Lord Reay are sincerely anxious to afford some relief to the people from the stringency of the Forest Act, they will not show the least hesitation to adopt the recommendations of the Commission.

GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 15.

THE Report issued by the Forest Commission is as important as it is long. We believe that the many liberal recommendations which the Commission have made to Government will ultimately result in the good of the people at large. The poor villagers will get from the hands of a noble-minded and upright Governor like Lord Reay those concessions which have been recommended in the Report. The Commission have strongly protested against the exacting policy of Government in the Forest Department, and announce that its executive branch has gone so far as to take possession of those forests for the benefit of the Government which properly belonged to the poor villagers.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 15.

WE have every reason to believe that Lord Reay, taking into mature consideration all details, will publish a Resolution on the Report which may approved by poor villagers, and adopt a more cautious and satisfactory policy in the administration of the Forest Department. The Commission have denounced the cruel conduct of the executive branch of the Forest Department and exposed their despotism in a suggestive way so as not to fail meeting with the due consideration of Government. They have not given the lie to the various grievances put forth by the poor villagers, and have recommended Government to grant them various concessions, to which, it is hoped, the latter will give due attention.

YEMDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 15.

THE labours of the Forest Commission have, in the end, turned out disappointing. The results are insignificant when compared with the work done by the Commission for

two years and money expended on them by the Government. The Forest Act has, on the whole, met with the approbation of the Commission, and they have disposed of the inquiry by recommending a few concessions. These concessions even are made on sufferance and, therefore, temporary. The only conclusion to be derived therefrom is that in case Government suffer from a financial crisis or from any other inconvenience, these very concessions would be taken away from the agriculturists. It is a mistake on the part of the powers that be to suppose that discontent will cease on the adoption of the measures suggested by the Commission.

SATYAVAKTA (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, May 20.

FROM the recently issued bulky report of the Forest Commission people would be naturally led to suppose that now much good would be done to foresters and that their many grievances would be remedied. But we are of opinion that there was no necessity of a protracted investigation in so far as the grievances were not new, and that without a Commission the Government would have given relief to the forest people. Again, no likelihood seems to exist that even with this unwieldy Report much good will be effected, as may have been supposed. The Report says that the Forest Act was framed not with the intention of interfering with the private purposes and requirements of the people. It was meant to check the use of forest products for commercial purposes. On the whole, we feel justified to say that when the suggestions and proposals made by the Commission are taken into consideration in comparison with the size of their report, they fall short of our expectations, and there is very little likelihood of the Act being repealed, or even amended in a few years. However, we expect that Lord Reay's Government will pass their Resolution on the report and remove the grievances of poor villagers as shown therein.

KOSSID-E-MUMBAI (Gujarati Tri-weekly), Bombay, May 16.

THE severities of the Forest Act were well known, and, therefore, there was no necessity of holding such a long-protracted inquiry. The remedy was in the hands of Lord Reay, and His Excellency could have redressed many grievances without a Commission. The results are poor when we look to the lengthened investigation made by the Commission. With all their suggestions for making concessions to the agriculturists, their inconveniences will not be obviated. They have kept the Act intact, and, therefore, they have wasted their energy. Those mysterious recommendations and suggestions which have been made in the report will remain in force for a time, and will at last become obsolete inasmuch as the executive work will be in the hands of Government officers.

The SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 15.

THE report of the Forest Commission is as interesting as the speech of Lord Reay in the Council Hall at Poona. The Commission are satisfied as to the convincing evidence that establishes the inalienable privileges of the rural population to the appropriation of necessary forest articles. The Commission attribute the discontent of those affected to the very stringent application of forest laws.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly) Tanna, May 15.

WHILE summarising the observations of the Forest Commission, we recommend its suggestions to the consideration of Government. The Commission are of opinion that the outcry against the department is due to the persecuting spirit which the authorities have displayed in applying forest laws. The agriculturists are prosecuted for the slightest offence. It is undesirable that such a state should be allowed to continue.

DHARWAR VRIITA (Marathi Weekly), Dhawar, May 19.

THOUGH the Report of the Forest Commission is a lengthy and wearisome document, it deals patiently with the subject, and places facts in an unmistakable light before Government.

MAHARASHITRA MITRA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, May 19.

THE report has, we are glad to remark, belied all the unfavourable anticipations made about the ultimate result of the Commission. It clearly marks the rights and privileges of the agriculturists to utilise forest products for the necessary purposes of life, and maintains the powers of the State to prevent waste and ruinous denudation of forests.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, May 20.

THE Report of the Forest Commission is beneficial in some respects, but it depends on the practical action of the authorities to make it so.

The JAGADANESHA (Marathi Weekly), Ahmednagar, May 22.

IT is evident from the recommendations which conclude the voluminous report of the Forest Commission, that a careful and patient inquiry has been made into the grievances of the agriculturists, and that an impartial and judicious view of the entire subject has been taken. The Commission deserve credit in this respect. How far their recommendations influence the policy of Government has now become an object of anxiety, especially to the agricultural population of Tanna and Kolaba districts. The Commission are of opinion that the evils loudly complained of have only been occasioned by the indiscreet application of laws by the executive authorities.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), Belgaum, May 24.

THE report of the Forest Commission is voluminous, and contains many useful suggestions as to the privileges of the agriculturists which, if duly carried out, will prevent the discontent with which the Forest Department is regarded in the rural parts of the country.

The SUBODHASINDHU (Marathi Weekly), Khandwa, May 25.

MUCH praise is due to the Forest Commission for the honest discharge of their duties, and great discretion has been shown in clearly defining the limits of the privileges which the Government and the public ought to exercise in the matter of forest produce. Useful suggestions have been made to ensure forest revenue without friction between the agricultural classes and the Government.

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed.—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road, Bombay.

JUDGING from the Native point of view, the present outlook of affairs in Afghanistan is not fraught with such dangers as rumours afloat in connection with it lead some pessimists to suppose. Some writers allege that Russia must be at the bottom of the mischief, and that in case she pursues her course in the same direction and continues her efforts to unsettle the minds of the Amir's subjects, matters may assume a more serious turn and make war inevitable between the two great Powers of Europe. In that case, they assert, India, overburdened as she is with taxes, will be obliged to make good every pie of the money that will be expended in the name of its frontier defence. With this contingency in view, it is suggested by many of our contemporaries to consolidate the internal resources of India, to secure the attachment and good-will of the people, to throw open high and low offices to all, to repeal the Arms Act, to enlist Natives as volunteers and give them military discipline, and in short, to make the administration generally representative. The work of the Boundary Commission is pronounced to be a failure, and the money spent on it as thrown away, inasmuch as it has neither served to prevent the disruption of the Afghan kingdom nor to arrest the advance of the Russians. The subsidising of the Amir from the treasury of India will prove after all a futile expedient, so say several writers, since he seems unable to successfully cope with his rebellious subjects, and it is not also sure whether he will stick to the protection of the English.

The action of the Supreme Government in connection with the Finance Committee and its Report is disapproved by the Native Press. Native writers ask that when the Government did not intend to act up to the recommendations of the Committee and thought that questions of policy would necessarily override considerations of economy, why was the Committee formed and why was money thrown away on its maintenance? The saving of half-a-crore is said to be nothing when compared with the annual expenditure of seventy-five crores. Some writers say that this saving would have been easily effected without appointing a Commission or a Committee, had the Government wished to do so. Again, it is urged with great force that this saving has been made from the expenditure of Provincial Administrations, and not from that of the Imperial Government, and as such it ought to be applied to their own purposes and not to those of the Supreme Government, because it is said that whatever amount is taken by the Indian Government is lost to the people of India. It is believed by many of our contemporaries that so long as the Committee's Report is kept back from the public, it will be in vain to expect any good arising from its labours.

The explanation given by Lord Reay at Mahabeshwar regarding the Abkari policy of the Government is disappointing, and has evoked a strong feeling in many quarters. Some writers even call in question the wisdom and propriety of the deputation that waited on His Excellency, and say that the object with which they made their request to His Excellency had nothing to do with the proper or improper administration of the Abkari Department. Our contemporaries give due praise to Lord Reay for what he has already done in the way of improving the Abkari system; but they all differ from him when he says that the way in which the Abkari Department is now administered has tended to reduce drunkenness to a large extent. They allege that the increase or diminution of the vice of drunkenness has no concern with the Abkari Department, but Government revenue has much to do with it; and as long as revenue is on the increase, it is useless to expect that the system will be improved or modified so as to put a stop to the public clamour which is against it. One contemporary makes bold to ask His Excellency why drunkenness has not diminished in England where it is so heavily taxed? The Native Press still hopes that Lord Reay will try to obtain such alterations in the Abkari Act as may satisfy the public; and if His Excellency means to root out drunkenness, the outstill and auction systems should first engage his attention.

The recent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal has called forth some remarks from the Native Press. The question generally asked is, who is to blame for this catastrophe? Many papers make the Port authorities responsible for the said occurrence, and say that when the weather was predicted bad and stormy by the meteorological officer, steps ought to have been taken to prevent the Captains putting to sea. It is suggested that strict enquiry should be made by the Government of India. Telegraphic communication between Port Blair and Calcutta, the passing of an Act preventing ships from going out in the stormy months of May and October without certificate from the officer appointed for the purpose, the construction of an observatory in the quarter whence the storm proceeds to the Bay—these are proposed as safeguards against the mishaps which yearly take place.

The present attitude of Dhuleep Singh towards the British Government is disapproved by Native writers. Russia is an intriguing Power and will not therefore scruple to utilize him for her own object. But in that the ruin will be his own. Those few writers who allege that Dhuleep will be supported by his countrymen out of respect towards his father's memory are contradicted by others who say that the day he embraced Christianity he lost all their affection and sympathy.

The Government of Bombay's reply to the memorial of a few influential and many other citizens, in connection with raising a Civilian to the bench of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has proved too stiff in tone for some of the Native writers, while others see nothing wrong in it. It is the opinion of almost all of them that the step taken by the memorialists was wrong and that so far they deserved rebuke, but the reply might have been couched in a more friendly tone. They believe the reply must have emanated from one of the Secretaries, and not directly from Lord Reay, who has ever distinguished himself by his courtesy and respect for feelings and opinions of others.

The appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta and the re-appointment of Mr. Telang to the local Legislative Council have been unanimously approved by the Native Press and the action of Government in this connection is duly praised, since they have given an opportunity to these staunch friends of the public of defending their interests in the discussion of the new Municipal Bill which is to be shortly taken in hand.

The Jubilee festivities of England have but recently been made a subject of discussion, and so far very favourably viewed.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

MARHOMDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 21.

ONE of the important events, which at the present moment claims a much greater amount of public attention, is the Ghilzai revolt. Taking the matter actually as it is, we can say that there is not much to be afraid of, but the danger of serious complications in case of Russian interference is inevitable, and this is what the Government should always be prepared to cope with. There is not the least doubt that the progress of affairs in Afghanistan is narrowly watched by the Russians, and the outspoken manner in which opinion is expressed by the Russian press unmistakeably points the direction in which the wind is blowing. The *Norvge Fremde* has declared openly that the deposition of Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan and his expulsion from Afghanistan is merely a question of time. At all events, many circumstances have already transpired which create the suspicion in the mind that Russia is not sitting idle. The meeting of the British and Russian Boundary Commissioners at St. Petersburg has proved barren of result, and the probability of the arrival of an amicable settlement at an early date is very small. All this indicates nothing but that Russia is again bent upon playing her favourite game of procrastination, and this in anticipation of any favourable opportunity turning up. There is talk of renewed military preparations in Central Asia, and also of Russia and Persia being drawn together more closely. Under the circumstances, there is safety in being forewarned, and that is all the advice we could offer to the Government. There is another fact which should claim the consideration of Government, and that is its attitude towards the Ameer. Our Government professes friendship for the ruler of Afghanistan. This is not quite sufficient, but that in hours of emergency it should be proved by deeds. It is said that Russia has set her teeth on Khoja Saleh, and is determined to have the place at any cost. Now, the least attempt on the part of Russia to make a move forward in that direction will place England on her trial. And then will be time for England to stand firm by the side of the Ameer, and fight for him every inch of ground with honest stubbornness. Like all other men, the ruler of Afghanistan has his temptations, and they are not the less serious. England should be careful not to do any such thing that would tempt the Ameer to consider it more safe for himself to cast his lot with Russia.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 21.

ENGLAND is now required to confront this Afghan difficulty, and at all hazards she must be prepared for it. We do not know what measures Lord Dufferin has taken, what preparations his Lordship has made to tide over this looming crisis. The Boundary Commission which outstayed us at one time with its blazing lustre has now completely faded away, the grand Rawalpindi Durbar which made such a fuss only the other day, and "amazed the gazing rustic around" has now ended into smoke, and the granting of a subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan in various forms from the Indian Treasury has now proved beyond question or cavil a vain delusion,—for the fate of the present Amir of Cabul hangs on a thread, and his expulsion from his dominion is looked upon by many as a question of time; then, again, the Camp of Exercise at Delhi amidst such pomp and grandeur has now turned out to be a meaningless thing. Save and beyond these measures and the Frontier railways, the utility of which we doubt very much, we are not aware of any of Lord Dufferin's attempts in facing the coming struggle. Let us hope, however, that the Government of India will now make amends for its past negligence, and adopt every precautionary measure to safeguard the Indian Empire from a sudden attack of the wild Russian Bear. Let England throw away her habitual lethargy and let her once for all grapple with this knotty Russo-Afghan problem in right earnest. The Northern Bear is a cunning beast, and England's highest statesmanship and diplomacy will be called into requisition in ensuring the safety of her Empire in the East.

The BENGALEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 28.

WE know not what the future of Afghanistan may be. No man can foretell what is about the most uncertain event in contemporary politics. But it is as idle to expect to repress the natural expansion of Russian territory as it would have been a hopeless task to have endeavoured to prevent the growth of the British Indian Empire in the early part of this century. The two great European powers—each having a destiny of its own—will, in the course of time, stand continuous to one another. The circumstance may create some little excitement in India; but it will be only temporary and may even exert a healthy influence upon the Government. But whether it does or not, the contingency is one which a wise Government should look forward to not with a sense of alarm, but with hope in the circumstance that it is always a great advantage to have a civilized rather than a barbarous neighbour. It was absurd wasting so much time and spending so much money in settling the question of doubtful boundaries amid sandy and sterile tracts between Russia and Afghanistan. Those boundaries are to be settled, not indeed by statesmen and diplomats, but by those inexorable laws of nature which direct and regulate the growth and expansion of kingdoms and empires. The Boundary Commission seems to us to be a futile expedient which will neither serve to prevent the disruption of the Afghan kingdom, or to arrest the advance of Russian power. The Indian Government, it seems to us, must make up its mind to have Russia as its neighbour sooner or later; and in view of a contingency which appears to us to be inevitable, it must put its own house in order. It must consolidate its internal resources and strength; and thus rendered irresistible from within, it will be invincible when assailed from without. If by a course of wise and just government, the good-will of the Indian people is secured, their affections won, and their gratitude awakened, then the Indian Government may afford to look with complacency upon the near approach of the Russian hordes.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, May 29.

FOR the present our rulers have left Abdul Rahman as a buffer between them and the Russians. The arrangement is more profitable to the present Amir than to India. Because he is sure of his regular payments, but we cannot take it upon ourselves to say how far he may prove really useful to us in the hour of sore trial. Meanwhile, on his behalf, we are settling the Afghan frontier on the side of Russia with our money. On the face of it, are we not giving more than we receive? For the future, we have greater anxieties than Abdul Rahman possibly has. Every way he seems to be a gainer. Once again we say that the best policy seems to us to remain within our limits, and trust entirely to our own strength. For this purpose it would be indeed necessary to cultivate the affection of the people, and endeavour to win their good-will, a little more assiduously than at present. Upon the whole, we think, this would be a cheaper and safer arrangement than the present, which looks one-sided and of doubtful expediency. In extending the limits of the Empire the English are increasing the chances of attack from without. It is so far true that India is a source of anxiety to them, and of greater anxiety than any other possession of theirs. In this anxiety the natives of India find their account, and are interested. And this same interest makes them deplore that hitherto their rulers do not appear to have done much towards fortifying their position beyond wasting millions upon millions out of the revenues of a poor country. Englishmen at home regard with complacent placidity the schemes of successive Viceroys, however aggressive, vacillating or unstatesmanlike they may be, for the sole reason that India pays for them, and not England. If English exchequer had to pay for these blunders, there would be greater concern shown towards what is done and what is left undone in this matter; and the authorities here would be more careful, seeing their action was narrowly watched.

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 29.

TO govern a wild and treacherous people is certainly not an easy task, and hitherto we have every reason to suppose that Abdul Rahman has proved himself equal to it.

If, through the intrigues of the Russians, the Amir has to cope against contending factions in his own dominion, he knows very well where to look for help; and as he has not yet asked for any help, the very fact shows that the rebellion is not so powerful that he finds himself unable to cope with it. When one takes into consideration the state of Europe at present, the warlike preparations that are being stealthily made by the different Powers, and the sense of insecurity that is visible everywhere, one finds an easy solution for the agitation that is being kept up with regard to Afghanistan. That Europe is in a state of ferment, no thinking man can doubt; but this state has also its counter-check in the fact that no European Power finds itself at present fully equipped to contend against all odds. No doubt a slight mistake might involve the whole of Europe in war, but the wise men who are at the helm of Government know very well what consequences such a fatal mistake might bring upon the present peaceful condition of their countries. War in Europe is still remote. The present state in all probability might subside.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, June 1.

THE dream, that a strong and united Afghanistan had been called into existence by our alliance with Amir Abdur Rahman, has been rudely disturbed by the Ghilzai rising. Should he fail to suppress the rebellion, the matter will assume a most serious aspect. "His chances of success," writes the *Pioneer*, "have to be calculated on the basis that the troops about him remain loyal, and here we have a real danger that menaces him. There are many Ghilzais among his regular troops, and upon their loyalty he must stand or fall. So far we have not heard of desertion at Kabul itself or at Ghazni, but rumours have come of men deserting Gholam Hyder Orakzai at Makur. If the Amir can, for the next few weeks, keep his Ghilzai troops together, and with the men of other tribes gain any striking success, he may weather the storm; but the revolt of even a few hundred Ghilzai regulars would probably set all the northern clans in arms from Lughman to Ghazni, and then the end could not be far distant. Abdur Rahman may know his own strength better than we in India know it—he certainly shows no want of confidence so far; but we cannot overlook the danger which threatens him from a general rising among so powerful a tribe as the Ghilzais." We must anxiously watch the course of events in Afghanistan during the next few months. There is no knowing where the present rebellion may end. We are glad to learn from the semi-official *Pioneer* that the Government of India will not move a man to help the Amir in his difficulty. It is, indeed, a matter of joy that our rulers have come to understand that "we should by interference run the risk of reviving the distrust and hatred of a large section of the people of Afghanistan, which we have been at such pains to allay since the campaigns of 1878-80." Do what our Government may, the distrust and hatred of the Afghan people towards the English can never be removed. This may be taken for an axiom.

REIS AND RAYNET (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 4.

THE latest Afghan news reports that no fighting has occurred. But there is no reliance to be placed on such news as finds its way to the Indian press regarding Kabul. It would seem that constant communication is going on between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the affairs of the Amir, of which the public have scarcely any inkling. In the meantime, the Boundary Commission has collapsed. The English Foreign Office is indeed never despondent when speaking of this unfortunate business, and still persists in giving assurances that the differences which have arisen with the Court of St. Petersburg will be no obstacle to the negotiations being resumed with effect. Notwithstanding all such assurances, the Boundary Commission must be regarded as a failure. It has entailed a sad waste of money, and of life too, besides compromising the prestige of the British on more than one occasion. For a set-off against all this on the debit side, we have little more than a few volumes of geographical description of the tract surveyed by the party.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

It is somewhat surprising that considering the superior arms and ammunition at present at the disposal of the Amir, he has not yet succeeded in quelling the Ghilzai revolt. On the contrary, it appears to be spreading, and the Amir is said to have declared his intention of himself taking the field, but it is not likely that he will venture to leave the city of Kabul. The desperate efforts which the Ghilzais are making, in consequence of the tyrannical mode of government adopted by the Amir, to overthrow his authority have met with the full approbation of Russia, because it hopes to profit by the anarchy which must ensue if he succumbs, and the control of a central authority from Kabul ceases to act in the northern provinces of Afghanistan. We have no means of ascertaining whether the trans-Caspian railway has been hastily or badly laid, or whether the contrary is the case. The Indian Intelligence Department may possess information on the subject, but it has not leaked out, and the Russian Government has up to this time not allowed any qualified Englishman, who might give a correct opinion, to approach the said railway. The districts near the Oxus, the northern portions of which already belong to Russia, and the southern, which may either be called Afghan, Bokharan or independent, are now attracting the special attention of both the rival European powers. The Indian Government has made special but secret arrangements for watching affairs in Chitral and Gilgit, as well as the neighbouring districts, as far up to the upper Oxus as the Russian province of Fergana.

The VARTAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE position of affairs in Afghanistan is engrossing the attention of the public more and more. The reports are growing serious every day. Forty influential men from Ayoub are said to have stationed themselves in the various important towns of Afghanistan. What is of very great importance is that the Ameer himself is stated to play into the hands of the Russians. However we may try to treat it as a matter of no significance, yet there is no doubt that it is growing in proportions and the blow that is coming threatens to be a crushing one, if proper provision is not made for it beforehand. We know that our Government is not quite blind to it, although it puts on a careless appearance that there should be no causeless alarm. But we ask our Government not to play with it like that, but be ready for the occasion and prepare itself effectively against the coming shock. We implore it to show more trust in the Natives. Trust creates trust. Otherwise both the sides are quite profuse in words, but how far they are real no party has any sure knowledge. That such a state should continue is not for the welfare of both. Up to this time, we may say that the relations of both the parties are regulated with a greater proportion of distrust than that of confidence. That there is a greater scope even now of taking the heart of the people there is no doubt, and we credit our Government with having the prudence of taking help from every possible quarter and making itself free from any weak point. There should be no such distinction of race. The high and low offices must be thrown open to all, given only by the result of open competition. The Natives should be enlisted as volunteers. The Arms Act should be removed, and arms should be given with certain reasonable precautions. Protection must be extended to growing indigenous concerns. The administration must be thoroughly representative. Justice should be meted out equally to all.

The HINPU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, June 4.

THERE lie at hand admirable materials for organising a formidable and united front in the armies of Native States and in the formation of Native staff corps, and the Government is loath to move in that direction. There lies at the back of England the whole teeming population of India ready to bear arms on its behalf and sacrifice, if need there be, their life and property in its cause, and the Government is deaf to their prayers and urges some vague and mysterious reasons for withholding the privilege from them.

Domestic reforms, political concessions, recognition of Native ambition for military distinction, an overflowing treasury, the storage of arms and ammunition within—these are the sure roads to military success, and these things achieved, Russian intrigues and Afghan rebellions need not seriously disturb our equanimity. The presence of Dhalip Singh in Russia at this critical juncture will no doubt give rise to vague and startling announcements. Statements such as that he is in communication with the Native Chiefs in the Panjab ought to be received with great caution and ought not to be allowed to form the basis of any departure from the usual policy. It is possible that among a comparatively small and unimportant section of the people, who may yet retain faint recollections of the glorious days of Ranjit Singh, the name of Dhalip might excite an ardour for the revival of Native rule. But to the masses of the Panjabese those days are dreams and they do not care to risk the advantages of security and peace guaranteed to them by the British rule in behalf of a renegade prince, who has lived in London all his life as a Christian. As for the Chiefs and their educated advisers, they are too sensible to mistake the romantic adventures of a discontented prince for patriotic politics. What turns affairs may take, it is beyond human vision to prophesy with accuracy. In the excitement of the moment, those who are responsible for the good government of India ought not to lose sight of the various internal reforms for which the country is ripe, and in spite of the war cry that is constantly sounded, it may be possible to entertain the hope that the Jubilee year will pass away pleasantly and keep at a distance the plague of a costly foreign war.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 9.

RUMOURS of approaching war fill the atmosphere. But such rumours have been troubling India these eighty years. About four scores of years ago, Englishmen in India dreaded a French and a Russian invasion, and they even adopted means to protect Calcutta. Very old people will tell you how the country was then subjected to frequent panics on account of the imminent invasion of Russia. About fifty years ago the English were found fortifying Herat and guarding India from an immediate attack of the Muscovite. The people of India and the Anglo-Indians are thus used to such panics. However, there is no doubt that the Russians have approached much nearer than before. It is all but certain that they have occupied Kirkee. The significance of this event will be understood when it is known that it is only 35 miles from the Afghan frontier at Khoja Saleh. This means also that the Russians have advanced 90 miles towards India, Kirkee being of that distance from the Russian frontier station at Charbarjui. The alleged reason for this advance is said to be a fight between the Afghans and the Bokharas. If the Afghans and the Bokharas have really come to blows, the fight may not extend to India, but it will show how useless has been the sacrifice of treasure which the Indians have been made to suffer on account of the Boundary Commission. There is, however, a chance, though a slight one, of this small complication leading to a fight between Russia and England. In that case, the fight may take place at no distant period.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, June 11.

THE advocates of a forward frontier policy conveniently overlook the difficulties that exist in the way of carrying it out. Well has the writer in the *Novoye Vremya* said that the Government of India has not at its disposal the force that would be necessary for any seriously aggressive campaign. True, the Indian Army can be increased to a very large extent by adding to the number of Native Regiments. But a large addition to the armed strength of the Empire would mean an enormous expenditure. The Russian scare of the spring of 1885 has already increased the Army charges by two crores of rupees and seriously embarrassed the finances of the Empire. Any further addition to her military expenditure would make India bankrupt. Lord Lytton endeavoured to carry out a forward frontier policy, and we all know what the consequence was. A repetition of the same policy would be the height of folly. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the frontier could not be advanced without causing a most serious addition to the military expenditure of India. Lord Laurence spoke nothing but the truth when he declared that the carrying out of a forward frontier policy would paralyse the finances of India.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, June 11.

THE re-occupation of Candahar would be of little avail in the present circumstances of England and Russia. It would do more harm than good. Nor should it be forgotten that the forcible occupation of Candahar would place England at a peculiar disadvantage. At the present moment, the Afghan people look upon both Russia and England with equal distrust. It should be the policy of the Government of India to let Russia show her hand, when the Afghans themselves will call upon it for help, and it will then be able to secure the hearty alliance and co-operation of the Afghan people in repelling a Russian invasion. In anticipating the Russian attack and occupying Candahar, the Government will, we fear, confirm the Afghan suspicions of the good faith of the British, and forfeit the Afghan alliance, which will be of such value to it in the event of a serious collision between Russia and England in Central Asia.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, June 18.

THE outlook is not so gloomy yet as it was in 1885, but we are certainly approaching times infinitely more troublous than any known before. Afghanistan is being torn by internecine feuds. This is what we have been expecting every day. The poor rheumatic factor in the tremendous equation may disappear any day. Gold may keep Abdur Rahman friendly to England, but not all the gold of the world will keep him alive when his time comes. And the Amir's health, at no time of the best, is showing signs of breaking up. With his death, Russia will probably come upon the scene at once and swoop down upon Herat which is bound to be hers at no distant time. It would be little short of madness to try to maintain now that Russia cannot invade India even if she were to annex Afghanistan. Russia is coming the way that every conqueror of India except England came. She has crossed hundreds of miles of desert and has spent fabulous sums of money in extending her Empire in Central Asia. Her territories in Central Asia are wild, barren, unproductive, and the only temptation that can induce her to continue her course is that of wresting India from the hands of the British. It is very probable that the Russian generals believe the same thing. There is very little doubt that one of these days the country will be frightened into a war. Our fear is that it will be an impossible war—very disastrous, but without any satisfactory results.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, June 18.

WE are no advocates of this policy of "Masterly Inactivity," of which we have heard so much and for adopting which Lord Lawrence has been at one time so much admired. That policy has been productive of more mischievous consequences in depreciating British prestige in Afghanistan, than any interference in her affairs after the death of Dost Mahomed Khan would have been. It is a *doctrinaire* policy, good to argue and theorise upon, but too good to be invariably followed in practice. Theoretically the reverse could be argued as a policy of "mischievous interference"; but occasions do arise when practice must supersede principles, and actions theory. It is for the undoubted benefit of the society that it should be so; it is a moral obligation which one community owes to another. It does not necessarily signify war and bloodshed; on the contrary it may be the prevention of both. Apart from the morality of the question, in the case of Afghanistan, considerations of self-interest ought to have suggested the expediency of a departure from the theory. The case cannot be better put forward than in the words of a living historian—Colonel Malleson—who, among other things, had made the Central Asian question an object of special study. He observed in one of his recent histories that however well-adapted this policy of neutrality be to the circumstances of Afghanistan standing alone, remote from Russia, and apparently beyond the zone of Russian ambition, it becomes an inarticulate folly when applied to an Afghanistan contiguous to and leaning on Russia. Under such circumstances it can only mean the resignation to Russia of a territory well described as "the glacis of the fortress of Hindustan."

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

NABABSAKAR AND SADHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 6.

IT is generally believed that, sooner or later, a war will break out between England and Russia. There are two ways of making preparations for it, namely (1) to spread contentment in India, and (2) to strengthen the frontier. We are informed that English engineers are repairing the fort at Herat. This is well and good. If along with it we get the information that the Government of India intend to restore Berar to the Nizam, we shall deem it excellent. Mere display of guns and fortifications will not do. Lord Dufferin has given rise to hopes in the mind of Native Princes by restoring Gwalior. His lordship ought to encourage these hopes by restoring Berar, and thus relieve the people of India of the burden of taxation to a certain extent. Herat should be strengthened, and troops will have to be kept in readiness at Quetta. Then the English will be able to successfully meet with Russian intrigues.

THE SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 8.

IF the English interfere in the affairs of Cabul, the Russians will only get a pretence to make war with them. It cannot be said who will achieve victory in that war. Even if the English become victorious, they will not be able to drive out the Russians from Central Asia. They will then have as much fear of the Russians as they now have. So we say that there is no necessity of minding either Russia or Cabul. Let the English please the natives of India. They will then be able to pass their time without anxiety.

THE DAINIK (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, June 8.

IF Afghanistan be divided between the English and the Russians, the latter will take the whole of Herat and the northern portion of Afghanistan, and will not object to the taking of Cabul, Kandahar and Ghazni by the English. But the more will the Russians advance, the more will the fear of the English increase. What then is to be done? The only remedy is to secure the goodwill of the natives of India. No one will be able to do any harm to the English, if the people of India are contented. The Russians will not then be able to do any harm even if they be at Cabul or at Quetta.

THE PRATIKAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 10.

WE have no means of ascertaining the real state of affairs in Afghanistan. But it is not unknown to any one that the Amir's subjects have turned hostile towards him, and the hostility is gradually increasing. It is even said that the Amir feels apprehensive of his own life. Many imagine that the Russians will support the rebellious subjects of the Amir. The Russians have played a trick in taking possession of Kirki, as they did in occupying Panjdeh. It is needless to say that by such devices they have approached Cabul.

THE BANGLABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THERE are sufficient reasons to believe that the Russians are trying to realize their objects quietly. We clearly understand that the Russians indirectly invite the English to fight them in the plains of Central Asia. England is not indifferent towards this attitude of Russia, and tries to strengthen the frontier of India.

The SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 18.

RUSSIA'S sole design seems to be the conquest of India. Russia will be the foremost Power in Europe, if she can take possession of India. She may then trifle with a Power like Germany. When Russia is advancing with this design, what should England do? We beg to offer one or two suggestions. England will not be able to meet this emergency with European troops alone. She will have to depend upon the assistance of the natives of India. If the English proceed to this war without the assistance of the natives of India, it is doubtful whether they will succeed. The Russians possess numerous troops like the hardy Turkomans. Our Government is anxious to secure the assistance of Afghans, but will, by no means, trust the natives of India. So, we Natives have not been allowed the privilege of bearing arms. Will the Government refuse us that privilege even now?

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, May 27.

THE gradual expansion of the Russian Empire in the direction of Afghanistan and the failure of the Boundary Commission confirm the supposition that Afghanistan is doomed to fall under the clutches of the Northern Bear. The contiguity of Russia to the Indian Empire would be a source of endless trouble and anxiety. It is expedient that military discipline should be given to Natives. There is no reason to question the faithfulness and loyalty of Indians and history and experience testify to this fact. India would be a tower of strength to our Government.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, May 30 and June 6.

AFGHANISTAN has become of late a source of trouble; the Ameer is tottering on his throne. Is it wise to assist him and to thus court the hostility of Russia, entailing serious complications and political evils? There is no need of interfering in Afghan matters. We only require to consolidate and fortify our internal line of defence. Reliance on the loyalty of the people would serve to preserve the State from being affected by matters beyond its frontier. . . . The state of affairs beyond the frontier is not one of peace. The development of Russian influence and power in places contiguous to those of the Ameer and our Government prognosticates a sharp conflict between the two great Powers. The rumoured defence of Herat and the occupation of Chitral by our Government show that they are astir. The occupation of Kirkee by Russians is an important incident in the affairs of Afghanistan.

The SHUBHASCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 3.

REPORT are current that the revolt is progressing in Afghanistan. The vacillating policy of the Ameer is far from improving matters. The gradual and steady approach of Russia cannot but be a cause of serious apprehension both to the Ameer and our Government. The Government ought to ascertain the true state of things in Afghanistan and enlighten the public concerning it.

The BAKOOL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, June 5.

THE opinion of the Native Press denouncing the expenditure incurred on the Boundary Commission as waste has now been confirmed, and the very papers which thought that the endeavours of the Commission would result in an amicable solution of the Boundary question, now see that Russia has all along played a trick. It is now high time that people should request Government to give them military training, so that they may be useful in times of war.

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The *SHARDANA* (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, June 6.

AFGHANISTAN and its affairs seem to engross public attention at present, and the revolt of the Ghilzais against the Ameer, though at present insignificant, may assume extensive dimensions and involve the two great Powers in a conflict.

The *MAHARASTRAMITRA* (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 9.

THE British Government conducts the administration of India in disregard of the sound principles requisite to maintain its rule in this country. Persistence in the present policy would lead to a war with Russia sooner or later. The want of an authorized person in Central Asia to supply information as to the true state of affairs in Afghanistan is a proof of the growing power of Russia in those parts.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), Belgaum, June 13.

THAT a severe conflict between Russia and England is imminent is apparent from the progress of the former, and the disturbances now prevailing in Afghanistan. Preparations should be made from now. There is no reason to suspect the loyalty of the Natives, and the name of Dhuleep Sing is unknown and his influence unfelt beyond the confines of the Punjab, and even there the Government have no need to be apprehensive, as the Sikhs have given many proofs of their entire devotion and fidelity towards the British Raj on various occasions. It is quite unfair to suspect the loyalty of the Natives on account of Dhuleep Sing's erratic movements.

The *JAGANNITHA* (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 30.

THE remarks of Mr. Benjamin, American Consul at Tehran, are worthy of consideration as proceeding from one free from party prejudice. The tendency of expansion, in the direction of Afghanistan, of Russia is too manifest, and he cautions the British Government against it. . . . The present circumstances call for immediate steps being taken to train Indians in the use of arms, as they will become a pillar of strength to the British in times of need.

WAKAYA-E-ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Gazipur, May 30.

THE revolt in Afghanistan has assumed a serious aspect. The Ameer wants to rule his people with an iron hand; but he must rest assured that he will never be successful against the Ghilzais. The Ameer has received from the British Government substantial aid from time to time; but if our Government assist the Ameer now, the Ghilzais and their friends will go to the side of Russia, with the consequence that the Ameer will be dethroned and one of the sons of Shere Ali Khan will succeed him. Our Government ought, therefore, not to render any help to the Ameer. At present our army is in an inefficient state. It is therefore necessary to act cautiously.

ODDH AKHBAR (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, June 6.

SEVERAL meetings of the Boundary Commissioners were held at St. Petersburg, but to no purpose as yet. From the information received up to date, it is evident that Russia does not yield an inch in her claims. Since Russia is in no way inclined to yield, there are only three ways to bring about the final settlement: namely, (1) to give up to Russia the portion of the country which she demands; (2) the Ameer should be

asked to relinquish his claim, and to meet the wishes of the British Government in fixing the boundary lines; (3) negotiations which are now going on between England and Russia ought to be conducted through some other medium.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA (Kannarese Weekly), Bangalore, May 30.

WE infer from the attitude of Russia that she would be at any time prepared for war. There is no doubt that Abdur Rahman must yield, if he is not to be backed up by the English. The English fear that if there is once a railway line up to Herat, it will be difficult to have an easy victory over the Russians. For, England will not get that facility to send out her troops from home which Russia will have. Therefore, steps must be taken to keep ready the armies of Native States. So long as Indians are loyal to the British throne, the English can be sure of success.

ANDARA PRASAKIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, June 7.

THE present difficulties in Afghanistan owe their origin to the incapacity of the Ameer to rule his people. The English, should a meeting with the Russians become inevitable, would use all their stratagems of war. But the Russians will fight without caring much for loss of life.

MAHAVAKADA THUTHAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, June 11.

THE Ameer is like the jackal between the two goats. Because he himself is the cause of the difficulties he has been suffering from. He has taxed his people more than the Madras Municipality had done, and the result has been a wide-spread rebellion. The Afghans are sick of their Ameer. He is not contented with the annual bribe offered to him by the British; but by oppressive taxes he has estranged himself from his subjects. Our difficulties will, therefore, be great when we cannot expect to have a friendly nation on our frontier.

SALEM SWADESABHIMANI (Tamil Bi-monthly), Salem, June 1.

TO meet internal difficulties the Ameer has asked for English help, and it is ten to one that the Russians will range themselves on the side of the Gilzais. The Gilzais are not to be easily frightened. They have asked for the restoration of Yakooth Khan, and our rulers are in a dilemma.

KOSSIP-E-MUMBAI (Gujarati Tri-weekly), Bombay, May 20.

THOUGH the Commissioners of both parties had together settled the boundary line and ceded much portion of the Amir's territory to Russia, the latter has now again come forward and laid claim to the region of Khan-i-Ab. Upon this the British Government sent its own Consul to St. Petersburg to get the dispute settled. But after many conferences with the Russian Government he returned to England, leaving the question in dispute where it was. These circumstances lead us to suppose that no good will ever result. It is often said that Russia is bent upon fighting with England either in Afghanistan or at some other place. It is the belief of many English officers that Russia is not so skillful in aggressive, as she is in defensive, operations. But in this they err, mainly because the Russians could get their troops from St. Petersburg in ten days should they extend their railway line as far as Herat; whereas the English would take up 22 days to get their own from England to Peshawar. This would necessitate the employment of Indian troops. It is the opinion of many strategists that Russia one day or other would make war, and therefore it is expedient that the Indian Government should take precautionary measures from the beginning.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), May 26.

DESPITE all conflicting news about the disturbances in Afghanistan, we have been enabled to ascertain this much up to date that the troops of the Amir have done nothing to suppress the revolt. This state of affairs does not render the position of the Amir in any way enviable. Again, the Russians are not backward in taking advantage of the confusion. These circumstances being considered, the Amir of Afghanistan is now in a fix, and will not be able to free himself from the present embarrassments for some time to come. That the present crisis in Afghanistan has been brought about by the Russians is now believed to be a fact, and Professor Vambery has come forward to corroborate it. Afghanistan in a peaceful and strong condition is considered by Russia a stumblingblock in the accomplishment of her schemes; hence it is that she will ever try to keep it in a disturbed state, and this will not enable the Amir to administer his kingdom smoothly. Yet he himself is the direct cause of all this mischief. His administrative measures are cruel and oppressive. His subjects well know that he is supported by the British Government with money and ammunition; they also know that he is so treated because he will prove an obstacle in the way of the Russian advance towards India. The Russians have long established their prestige among the different tribes under the Amir. They again leave no stone unturned to frustrate the object of the Afghan Boundary Commission. All these circumstances combined render a change necessary in the present policy of the British in connection with the Amir and his country. Russia still succeeds in her intrigues to secure her interests, and it is surprising to see England unnecessarily involved in them. When satisfactory arguments will not bring Russia to her sense, the question is—How and when will her intrigues, and the consequent loss to India, cease?

AKHBAR-I-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 7.

AS said before, the Russians have begun seeking an entrance into the Afghan territory by intrigues and, have infringed many terms of their treaty with the British. Seeing that no measures have been taken against it, the papers of Northern India recommend the Government to send an expedition *vis à vis* Pishin and thereby to strike a blow against Russian aggression. It is our opinion that the proposed measure is in itself injudicious and premature, inasmuch as the Boundary Commission have not as yet finished their work. Such complications ought to be avoided for the present in so far as the Burman annexation has not yet terminated peaceably. Again, our present situation is not so weak as it was once before; for we now possess abundant resources which can be availed of at the time of emergency without difficulty, and our friendship with the Ameer has kept open for us all routes to the frontier. Under these circumstances it would be very impolitic to send an expensive expedition across the Afghan territory.

RAST GOPTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

FROM the troubles now so rife in Afghanistan, one inference only is deducible that the Russians are at the bottom of them. By so doing they daily advance further and further towards Afghanistan. The Amir of Kabul is still engaged in the suppression of riots which have broken out in his country. Sirdar Ayder Khan has asked the Amir to send him a re-inforcement of troops with a view of preventing the enemy from occupying the route from Ghuzni to Kandahar. Again, the Mullans have set up a strong agitation against the authority of the Amir. They have circulated false reports that the Amir is not now on friendly terms with the English, and has sought the help of the Russians with a view to making the Afghans his slaves. This has led the leaders of different clans to prepare themselves for war in case of such an emergency.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

THE present machinations of Russia have culminated in a crisis and awakened the Indian Government to their sense of caution and self-defence. England herself

is not exempt from sharing these fears. Russia has given us three causes for complaint against her. The first is that she does not care a bit for the Afghan Boundary Commission, and hence it is that its progress is slow and nominal. In it she sees the feebleness and shrewdness of England both combined. The second cause is that though the settlement of the frontier dispute is in progress, she continues to advance further and has taken possession of Kirki, a place only seventy miles distant from Khaja Saleh. The third is that Dhuleep Sing has left the protection of England and sought refuge in Russia whom she is said to be prepared to assist. These complications are serious and call for deliberate consideration. The Indian Government ought to take decisive action in this matter. From first Russia threw obstacles in the work of the Commission. Three years have elapsed without bringing the question of settlement to an end. In opposition to all rules of morality, Russia has continued her advance and is likely to make an inroad on the Afghan frontier without caring for our opposition. There is no doubt that she will not desist from making her advance still further. But the shelter given to Dhuleep Sing by Russia will widen the breach between the two Powers. Though his relations with Russia are variously described, his case may not fail to win over any Power, to his side.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

THE rebellion against the authority of the Amir is in progress, and seems to extend more widely. Herat is considered to be the key of India, and hence it is difficult to imagine how critical the state of affairs would be in case the Russians are able by their machinations to render it a centre of disturbance and trouble. Rumours are afloat that the Amir has expressed his dissatisfaction with the treatment of the British, and if they turn out true they prepare us to await a more critical situation. Again, the work of the Boundary Commission has been on a sudden resumed, though so long in abeyance, and in that the English have shown symptoms of a too yielding nature. By leaving the work of the Commission unsettled, the Russians have been gainers to a great extent, and they have advanced within the short distance of forty miles from Herat. It would not be wrong to say that Herat has been left to the mercy of Russia, and if that city once goes into her possession, the situation of the Indian Government will be doubtless quite different from the one at the time of the occupation of Merv.

NTAYA DASHAK (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, June 6.

THIS much is certain that Afghanistan is now in a disturbed and unquiet state, and is a source of anxiety to our rulers. At this juncture the Amir should be protected, and his protection rests on our pecuniary aid. Therefore it would be better to make it an object of our anxiety to save him from being overtaken by a crisis. The news we daily receive from the Afghan frontier do not alleviate our fears in the least. The fortification of Herat has been taken in hand, and this must be in anticipation of a war between the two Powers. This will involve India again in enormous outlay.

GUJARAT MITRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, June 12.

IT is desirable that our Government should take precautionary measures. It is not politic to rest content with the alliance of the Amir. No doubt he may be bribed by Russia to break peace with us. Again, the Afghans are not said to be well disposed towards the Amir. He is said to be looting them instead of giving them protection. By keeping back in arrears the pay of his soldiers, he has caused disaffection in his army. He has endangered mercantile interest by imposing heavy taxes. The Mullans are all up against his authority. His unpopularity has gone so far that his life is even in danger. The troops of the Amir are said to be so much tired of his oppression that they prefer imprisonment under the British Government to serving the Amir. It is, therefore, dangerous to rely on one who is so circumstanced. The first duty of our Government is to reconcile him with his people. In that case alone the Amir would be able to resist the advance of Russia, if he is at all a true friend of the English.

The Humsam (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, June 9.

RUSSIA has not desisted from pursuing its intriguing policy in connection with Afghanistan. It obstructed the work of the Boundary Commission and enforced its dissolution. It sent spies into Afghanistan to instigate the Mullans and others to rebel against the authority of the Amir. The Ghilzais have disowned the rule of the Amir. Attempts are being made to release Ayub Khan and to revive communalities with Yakub Khan. In this way Russia seeks to extend its power and territory, and that England shows anxiety about it is clear from the way in which it manages its foreign affairs. The withdrawal of troops from Egypt, the acquiescence given in laying open the Suez Canal for the use of all, the Resolution of Government with respect to the increase of the Volunteer Reserves—all these facts tend to show that the English are making preparations for the coming crisis. Again, the health of the Amir is feeble, and with that he is oppressive towards his subjects and imposes upon them burdensome taxes. He hoards up treasure and has lost the affection of his army by keeping their pay in arrears. Russia is at the bottom of the riots which break out in his dominion, and thus facilitates her advances further and further. When such a crisis is looming in the distance, it is painful to see the Indian Government still coming in the way of organising Native Volunteer Corps. It is curious to imagine that those who are most interested in the defence of the country should be denied the right of using arms at a time like the present.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 9.

THE result of the deliberations of the Finance Committee has not as yet been made public, but we are told that about fifty lakhs of rupees have been saved to the Government of India by a re-adjustment of the contracts of the Local Governments. We are further assured that this sum has been taken without causing any disturbance or injury to the cause of administration. The fact, however, is that the Local Governments have been deprived of fifty lakhs which they might have, and a portion of which they would have assuredly applied to the cause of the development of the resources. Roundly speaking, the money which is spent by the Indian Government is done for the benefit of the English people, and a portion of the money spent by the Local Governments is applied to further the real benefit of India. So whatever amount is taken by the Indian Government is lost to the people of India. The Finance Committee has not thus been of unmixed good to us, and we ventured to say so in the beginning when it was constituted. What the Committee have done in regard to retrenchment has not yet seen the light. We hope, along with the fine of fifty lakhs imposed upon the Local Governments, they have not proposed any reduction of the pay of the poor employees of the Government! If the Government had been honestly disposed to secure economy, without injuring the efficiency of the administration, they might have easily done it without availing themselves of the help of the deliberations of the Committee. For instance, districts, at least in the Regulation Provinces, do not require the care and protection of highly-paid officials imported from England.

RELS AND RAYYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE Government of India has issued a Resolution conveying its acknowledgments of the labours of the Finance Committee. By the redistribution of the Provincial Contracts alone, the Imperial finances have been a gainer to the extent of over fifty lakhs, and this has been achieved, the Government of India believes, without any injury to the provincial finances. The thanks of the Governor-General in Council are, therefore,

especially due to Sir Charles Elliot and the other members of the Finance Committee, who were deputed to work out the basis of the new contracts with the assistance of local members nominated by the provincial Governments. They have shown great judgment and industry in the performance of this delicate task, and the notes prepared by them "have thrown light upon the administration of the provincial finances which it has never received before, and have placed it in the power of the provincial Governments to introduce extensive economies into their administration without prejudice to efficiency." There are several other proposals made by the Finance Committee, especially in regard to reduction of its own expenditure by the Government of India, and these proposals are now under consideration. In some of these cases there are questions of policy involved which, the Resolution adds, may override the consideration of economy. Anyhow, it is not possible for the Government to anticipate at present the action which may be adopted with regard to them. The final settlement of all these questions may be a work of time, but the Government cannot defer any longer expressing its thanks to the Committee as well as the local officers, who have successively assisted them. Until the final disposal of the Committee's reports by the Secretary of State, they will be treated as confidential documents, but steps may be taken for their publication afterwards.

THE BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THERE is one very ominous remark in the Resolution of the Government to which we would desire to call attention. Questions of policy, we are told, may necessarily override considerations of economy. If we understand that for the supreme necessity of the safety of the State and the preservation of the Empire, all considerations of economy should be sacrificed, we cannot only accept the principle, but we may go further and say that we are in strong sympathy with it. The safety of the State is the first, primary and fundamental law to which the Government and the public must bow. But our ideas on this subject must not be chimerical; they must be based upon a substratum of hard and well-tested facts. With our imaginations excited, we must not be espying Cossack boots through the passes of Afghanistan. Let us not be alarmists. Let us have no imaginary ideas regarding this great question of Russian advance. Let us not be frightened, because the Czar has pointed his little finger towards the East, or because Dhulip Singh and Suchet Singh have thought fit to travel in the direction of St. Petersburg, or because a rickety railway line has been constructed through Central Asia, or that telegraphic poles have been set up through the desert of Central Asia. Let us rather face the problem as sober men, thoroughly acquainted with the extraordinary resources, physical and moral, of the Indian Empire. There is again another question of policy which it is conceivable may override considerations of economy. This was announced in the Proclamation of the Delhi Assemblage, and with it, we may say, we have no sympathy; for it militates against the Proclamation of the Queen. It was then said that the necessities of the State and considerations of policy made it essential, that the higher offices in the Government should be filled by Europeans. We protest against this mischievous principle with all the emphasis we can command. The policy of employing our countrymen in the more responsible offices in the State is based upon the highest justice and the truest economy. We trust the claims of economy will not be sacrificed in furtherance of a policy which militates against the principles of the Queen's Proclamation. It is absurd to talk of the unfitness of our countrymen for employment in some of the departments of the Public Service, when they are not even given a trial. Give a dog a bad name and then hang him is a well-known proverb. It has been too often acted upon in the government of this country. We trust, however, that we have now seen the last of it.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

THE Government of India have passed high encomiums on the value of the labours of the late Finance Committee, and we are willing to take that opinion on trust, as the Committee's work cannot for the present but be kept confidential. But we cannot congratulate the country on the financial results of that work so far as they have transpired. The Supreme Government have earned, or rather wrangled from the

Local Governments, 50 lakhs of rupees through the Committee, and we are glad of it. But what part of the revision of the Provincial Contracts means, Bombay has already begun to realise through only one department—the Educational. We now want to know what measure of financial justice from England has been recommended by the Committee and supported by the Government of India in those large departments of Imperial expenditure—naval, military, political—which absorb so much of the revenue, and a readjustment of accounts which alone can give us substantial relief. We could await the expression of his views on the subject by the Secretary of State for India; but it would give us some heart to know that this side of the question has not been overlooked or ignored.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay, June 12.

THE Committee no doubt deserves the praises thus bestowed on its labours, and the publication of the papers must be awaited before their financial benefits are correctly appreciated, but there are one or two important points of view from which the subject must be looked at in the interests of the tax-paying millions. The Supreme Government immediately congratulate themselves on the half-a-crore of rupees they have gained from the Local Administrations, and add an expectation of similar future gains. This would be satisfactory only if it could be done without crippling the latter, but is this now or is it likely to be the case? The Government of India answer this question in the affirmative when they say that the Local Governments can now introduce extensive economies into their administrations without prejudice to its efficiency. This means either that heretofore these Governments have been wasteful, or a new method of administration is suggested by the Committee; but the effect of the new arrangement, which is being exemplified in the case of the Educational Department in our Presidency, is not favourable to this view of the matter. Then about their own expenditure the Supreme Government say that "questions of policy are involved in many cases which may override considerations of economy." But these questions of policy being imperial affect England as much as India, and the former country therefore is justly as much liable to the charge as the latter. May we hope that the Finance Committee has kept this point before it, and that the Government of Lord Dufferin will not lose sight of it? In this it has the wise and noble precedent of his noble predecessor to follow.

HAVIARA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly). Bombay, June 11.

IF the researches of the Committee have resulted in anything, it is in giving over to the Imperial revenue over fifty lakhs of Rupees from Provincial Governments. This sum is appropriated with great pleasure, and will be expended in the daily increasing Imperial expenditure of the Government. The Provincial Governments have been the losers thereby, and even if it be, as stated in the Resolution, that there will be no injury to the Provincial finances by this transfer, still the people have in no way gained. Thus, at last, we are to remain as ignorant about the Committee's work as we were before. The Report is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and is to be submitted to the Secretary of State, whose views after being obtained, His Excellency in Council will consider what steps should be taken towards their publication. This announces the fore-doomed fate of the Finance Committee. And now what is the conclusion at which one would arrive? Was it simply to allay for the time being the immense discontent that was prevailing in the country that a Committee was appointed, in whose power there was very little to achieve, or was it simply to find out means to make an increase in the Imperial revenues by retrenchment in the Provincial expenditure? We do not understand why the Government should not follow the recommendations of their own nominees, when they have been found excellently competent for the task which was entrusted to their care.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 17.

THE Government of India have published their Resolution on the labours of the Finance Committee, but it throws little light on the nature of the recommendations submitted to Government. Those who are curious to know them are told to possess their souls in patience till the views of the Secretary of State for India are obtained, when Government will consider "what steps should be taken towards their publication." All that we are permitted to know is that the researches of the Committee have already resulted in an increase of over 50 lakhs of Rupees to Imperial revenues on the revision of the Provincial Contracts. With regard to their own expenditure, the Government of India do not hold out hopes of retrenchment. "Questions of policy are necessarily in many cases involved which may override considerations of economy." This is no doubt the statement with which they will meet all demands for economy within their own sphere, and there is so far sufficient ground for those who predicted that the result of the Finance Committee would be nothing more than mulcting the Provincial Governments in a few thousand rupees.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, June 18.

THE Government might have as well conveyed its thanks to the members of the Committee in the ordinary way by forwarding to each of them a copy of its Resolution, without going to the additional length of publishing it in the official Gazette. The measure was quite unnecessary when the Government did not think it expedient to publish the Report. It is taking the public into confidence without confiding any to them. We are told that the Reports are of a confidential nature and must, for a time, continue to remain confidential. To treat these Reports as confidential is inconsistent with the avowed spirit with, and the circumstances under, which the Committee was appointed in February 1886. Consistently with that spirit and those circumstances the public might fairly ask for the publication of the Reports. To treat them as confidential and its being left to His Excellency hereafter to consider what steps should be taken towards their publication, would naturally create an impression in the minds of the public that the Reports are not in accord with the views of things entertained by the Government, and might cast a reflection upon the sincerity of the Government in appointing the Committee.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, June 19.

THE Resolution of the Government of India on the Report submitted by the Finance Committee is rather too explicit with regard to Provincial expenditure and but too vague as regards Imperial expenditure. We have already shown how the Imperial Government has most iniquitously thrown burden of retrenchment on the Provincial Governments by cutting away Provincial allotments to some extent. But we are not told in the Resolution issued if any retrenchment has been effected in Imperial expenditure. On the contrary it says that it is not possible at present to say what may be the result of the decisions taken on the other matters submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in connection with its own expenditure. The reason for this is of the usual type, i.e., that questions of policy intervene there. The Local Governments have been obliged to stint their expenditure on many generous and useful works. The Government of India is not going to save a single pie now spent upon departments where generosity or usefulness is not so conspicuous. Whether ultimately it may reduce its expenditure or not is not pertinent: it does not affect the present position; namely, that the Government of India has used the power it possesses over the finances of the Local Governments in such a way as to save itself for the present from the necessity of retrenchment.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The DAINIK (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, June 8.

THE Finance Committee finished their work long ago. They have submitted their report to the Viceroy, who is now considering the subject. Of course, a resolution will be issued, and nothing can be said until that is out. But one thing has become public. The Committee, it is said, have increased the income of the Government of India by effecting reductions in the Provincial Contracts, to the extent of fifty lakhs. But the reductions suggested by the Committee will do us no good.

The SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 8.

THE voluminous report of the Finance Committee is still in the office of the Government of India, and there is no likelihood of its being made public soon. It is said that from the suggestions made by this Committee, the Government of India will get fifty or sixty lakhs of rupees from the Provincial Governments, and that the Governor-General has felt satisfied with the work of the Committee for which thanks have been given to the members, more particularly to the official members. The Government has not as yet been able to discuss all the recommendations of the Committee. So we do not know whether all the recommendations of the Committee will be acted upon or not.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE report of the Finance Committee has been received by the Government of India, and the suggestions made by the Committee are now under consideration. Last Saturday's Gazette contains a Resolution in which the members of the Committee have been thanked. This Committee has given the Government of India an income of fifty lakhs of rupees a year. This is not on account of any reduction of expenditure. It is the outcome of the new contract which the Government of India has made with the Provincial Governments.

The DHARWADHITTA (Marathi Weekly), Dharwar, June 2.

REDUCTION in the Police department is contemplated, and Mr. Giles has gone to Simla to confer on the subject with the authorities. Reduction is expected as the Finance Committee have recommended it, but it might affect the employés of the lower grades, such as sepoys, &c. The department is already ill-equipped, and were its strength to be reduced, crime would increase.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, June 6.

POPULAR apprehension as regards the usefulness of the Finance Committee seems to be realised. The complaints raised against the extravagance of some departments still exist, while the scissors of economy are being applied to the educational department, which is already ill provided and which surpasses all other departments in importance and usefulness. Many directions have been shown for the efficient exercise of economy. The system of providing for all civilians that yearly come to India, entails great expenditure. This number is already in excess of the requirements, and every Presidency would save nearly five lakhs if their number is adjusted according to posts. Many important uncovenanted posts are given to them, and the claims of the natives to them are set aside. There are many ways in which economy can be effected, and until such measures are adopted the mere appointment of a Commission will do nothing to restore confidence among the people.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), June 7.

THE Indian Government has issued a Resolution, saying that it is now engaged in the consideration of the report of the Finance Committee. No mention is made how the report has been worded, nor does it seem that it will be ever published. As long as the report is kept back from public knowledge, people will not put faith in whatever alterations or otherwise the Government will make in financial matters. Why should it then be kept a secret from the public? The people of India are anxious to know whether there is any truth or not in the oft-made complaint that the expenditure of the Indian Government borders on extravagance. We are of opinion that there is no necessity of keeping back the report from public notice—no matter whether the said complaint is thereby verified or falsified. The hint that certain proposals will not be acted upon leads us to believe that cold water will be ultimately thrown on the labours of the Committee. The Committee was composed of very shrewd English officers, and seeing that they will be the last people to use the scissors of retrenchment, we do not think it reasonable that the Government should be slow act up to their recommendations which they must have made after mature deliberation, and in cases where retrenchment was thought inevitable. In the absence of the report being published, we are at a loss to say what proposals the Committee has made, and out of them how many the Government will bring into force. Even the time is not mentioned when the report will be published. The Indian public believe that the expenditure of the Government is enormous, and that no large reductions will be effected in it so long as no independent action is taken in the matter. It will be counted a good return in case Lord Dufferin curtails the lately-imposed expenditure of three crores without keeping in force new and old taxes.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 7.

THE report of the Finance Committee, though considerable time has elapsed since its submission, has not yet been published, and will not be published for a long time to come, nor is there any probability that it will ever come into print. The misgiving expressed at the time of the nomination of the Committee about its successful termination has not been falsified a whit. The present overburdened exchequer of India necessitates enormous reductions in Government expenditure; but their room is to be sought in higher departments where money is expended extravagantly. The Committee has made use of its scissors in a contrary direction; and hence the result is unsatisfactory. The Committee could do nothing in Home charges since it was not constituted by Parliament, nor was it a Royal Commission. That could not take place so long as the Conservative power was concerned in the administration. But if the Indian Government would once make up their minds, they could urge the subject on the attention of the Secretary of State and get a Committee appointed to inquire into, and reduce, the Home charges. Next to the Home charges is the Indian Government's own expenditure, and it is not probable that the recommendations proposed by the Committee in connection with its diminution will be carried out, since it is said that retrenchments spoken of about it involve considerations of policy and, therefore, not feasible for the present. This leads us to ask—Why was such a Committee then appointed? The saving effected belongs to the Local Governments, and as such ought to be made use of for their own benefit. Though the Indian Government say that the object with which the Committee was constituted has been fulfilled, we do not see anything of the kind and enter a protest against their Resolution. If the desired end has been gained, why should the report be withheld from public notice? The Indian public will not derive the slightest satisfaction from such small resolutions until something tangible is given them.

The SATYAVAKTA (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 10.

THE Resolution says that the recommendations made by the Finance Committee in its report are under consideration, and it, therefore, seems that the report will not be out for some time to come. It is also considered a confidential document and therefore

kept private. Moreover, it will be submitted to the Secretary of State for India. Under these circumstances the public have not been able to realise their expectations in connection with the nomination of the Finance Committee. Without the publication of the report the public will not feel satisfied with the steps the Government will take in accordance with the terms of the report. As long as the work of the Committee is kept out of public sight, people will look upon its labours with suspicion. There seems to be no reason why the report should be withheld from public knowledge, when it is a patent fact that expenditure of the Indian Government borders upon extravagance. A hint is dropped in the Resolution that certain items of reduction as suggested by the Committee are such that they will be hardly attended to. Was it then that the Committee was appointed to make retrenchments in the Provincial Administrations alone? The saving effected in every Local Administration must be used for its own purposes, and not for those of the Imperial Government. Upon this it is clear that the labours of the Finance Committee have gone for nothing, and we do not concur with the Government when it announces that the object with which the Committee was appointed has been fulfilled.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

THE Supreme Government have issued a Resolution on the report of the Finance Committee and expressed their satisfaction at the successful accomplishment of its labours. But they have observed strict silence as to naming the items of retrenchment. They announce in ambiguous terms that reductions proposed in connection with Local Administrations will be soon effected, and that those belonging to the Imperial expenditure will be considered. The saving effected amounts to half-a-crore, but no mention is made of the departments where it has been made. No promise even has been given for the publication of the report. This mysterious way of disposing of the report shows that it does not contain popular or judicious recommendations. From the way in which the Committee has finished its labours it seems that it has taken notice of smaller departments and of minor employes, and let go those where retrenchment was most necessary. The Committee did not at all take cognisance in its inquiry of the high salaries of Civil Servants, fixed in those times when India was considered a distant seat of ill-health and discomfort. We are of opinion that whatever measures have been taken in the way of retrenchment are all ineffectual, and not taken in the true spirit of economy. Several departments of Government are considered sacred and, therefore, out of the pale of retrenchment. The employment of native agency in the administration of the country, the abolition of the India Council, and the doing away with the ecclesiastical expenditure in connection with Civil and Military Christian employes are the main sources of retrenchment. Unless these and others of a like nature are recognised as items of retrenchment, no good will accrue—no matter whether hundreds of similar committees are appointed for the purpose.

RAST GOFTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

THE Resolution about the Finance Committee is completely disappointing. Its report is not yet made public; the result of its labours is kept secret; the Resolution only conveys the thanks of the Viceregal Government to its members. It is proper that the Government has recognised its labours so late in the terms of praise. But the Viceroy says that his Government will take time to consider the various recommendations made in the report, and that the report will not be made public until the decision of the Secretary of State for India arrives. What has leaked out is tantamount to the reduction of sixty or seventy lakhs of rupees in the midst of the annual expenditure of seventy-five crores. The saving thus effected is, in fact, nothing. The complaint was against enormously high salaries, and the extravagant expenditure of all departments. It has remained as it was, and the draining towards insolvency of the Empire remains unabated.

GUJARAT MITRA (Gujarati Weekly), Surat, June 12.

THE misgivings we, in common with our contemporaries, had at the time of the appointment of the Finance Committee about its labours terminating to public satis-

faction have been verified by the recent Resolution passed by the Supreme Government on its report. Instead of applying the scissors of retrenchment to the biggest items of expenditure, the Committee seems to have laboured in a contrary direction; and hence the result is so unsatisfactory. We know it for a fact that in England itself money is extravagantly thrown away in the name of India. But the Finance Committee could not handle that item of expenditure. It has, however, proposed several reductions in the Imperial expenditure; but we doubt whether they will be effected. The Supreme Government announces in its Resolution that at present nothing can be said with certainty how far the recommendations of the Committee will be acted upon in connection with the items of the Imperial expenditure; for they are all matters of policy. When such is the case we ask—Why was the Finance Committee appointed? When the Committee has put forward items for retrenchment, the Government says it is hard to touch them inasmuch as they pertain to its own expenditure. The Supreme Government accepts all items of retrenchment which bear on the expenditure of the Provincial Governments. But it does not mention to what purposes the saving thus effected will be applied. It is feared that it will be swallowed up by the military. The Supreme Government further on makes mention that the report will remain as a confidential document for a certain time and will not therefore be out. This is another matter of disappointment to the public who will have now to wait for an indefinite period of time to satisfy their curiosity about the much wished-for report of the Committee.

SHUMSHER BAHADUR (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, June 17.

THE Government of India is not now willing to publish the report of the Finance Committee. This Resolution of Government is not a wise step. The Indian public are anxious to know where and how far the Committee has recommended reductions in the Government expenditure. When thousands of rupees of the public have been spent for the purpose of the Committee, they are entitled to take notice of its work. The fact that has leaked out is this, that fifty lakhs of rupees have been saved. But before the expenditure of seventy-five crores, what is the saving of half-a-crore? This saving could have been effected without such a Committee by the abolition of the India Council and the Ecclesiastical Department. We cannot say anything with certainty about the labours of the Committee so long as its report is kept back from public notice; hence rumours afloat are various. Unless the Government takes cognizance of the state of exchange, of the military expenditure, of the high salaries of Civilian, nothing good will be effected.

PRAJA MATA (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, June 18.

AT the time of the appointment of the Finance Committee it was generally believed that Lord Dufferin had taken that step only to please people. The belief has ultimately proved very true, for His Excellency's Government has issued a Resolution that the report of the Finance Committee will not be published now. Further on it says that the Committee has been able to effect an annual saving of Rs. 50,00,000. only. This has caused wide-spread dissatisfaction inasmuch as recommendations and suggestions made by people in general have been consigned to waste-paper baskets. No cause has been assigned to keep the matter from public notice.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

PUBLIC distrust has once more been verified in connection with the nomination of Committees and Commissions. Government nominates Committees and Commissions for the purpose of investigation into certain matters. The public consider them a farce, and do not expect any solid advantage therefrom. People have of late become so distrustful about them that we fear from the recent Resolution on its report that the same may turn out in the case of the Finance Committee. This Committee was in the

very beginning considered a farbe, and unfortunately the prediction proves too true to be gained. The Indian Government's Resolution on its work is unsatisfactory and disappointing. The most we can infer from it is that the Government have not in judgment on it and cannot undertake several retrenchments for policy's sake. Who knows, perhaps, they will pass on days in its consideration on the highest point of the Himalayas instead of at Simla? The public believe that whenever a question is agitated by them, the Government's method to quiet it is to create Commissions and Committees. This popular belief is a stain on the political honesty of the Government.

LORD REAY ON ABKARI ADMINISTRATION.

The *MINDU* (English Tri-weekly), Madras, June 3.

THE speech of His Excellency contained a vigorous vindication of the policy of the Government, and tried to establish that the result of that policy has tended to reduce drunkenness by raising the price of liquor, and checking smuggling rather than encourage that vicious habit among the people. His Excellency quoted from an official publication the principles which his Government was determined to enforce in working the policy of Abkari revenue. These principles are enunciated as follows:— "It cannot be too strongly urged upon the Collectors that the object which Government has in view is to restrain, and if possible to correct and diminish, the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors, whether clandestine or licensed, being fully persuaded that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the efficiency of the system for this end will be repaid a hundredfold in the preservation and advancement of moral feelings and industrious habits among the people. Government would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source could it thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness. This, however, being impracticable, the next object of Government is to check it by enhancing the price of intoxicating liquors." Whether the system now in force actually gives effect to these principles is the most important question. But we are assured that it does, and the results are perceived in diminishing drunkenness. His Excellency quoted the opinions placed on record by Collectors of districts. One of these officers writes:—"The new Abkari system, along with largely increasing the revenue of the State, has tended to raise the price of liquor and to prevent illicit distillation and tapping, thus largely discouraging the excessive drinking for which this collectorate was so noted. . . . Those who formerly spent their last farthing in liquor have now, they tell me, all a little balance to spend in some little comfort or another, and although they grumble at the difficulty about buying liquor, they themselves are the first to admit how beneficial their more or less compulsory abstinence has been to them and their families. . . . No one longer sees the general drunkenness of former days." Another Collector writes:—"There is one thing certain to me about the present management of the Abkari Department, and that is, it has diminished drunkenness in the North Konkan." His Excellency finished his address by assuring the deputation that over the Land and the Abkari Revenue constant watchfulness is exercised by himself and his colleagues, and that they will not relax their efforts to redress every legitimate grievance.

The *MAHARATTA* (English Weekly), Poona, June 5.

IT is the absolute power of the Collector to grant licenses to open shops that, according to the popular view of the matter, has mischievously increased the number of liquor-shops, country liquor-shops in particular, and we would, if we could, place some healthy check on this power. With his usual cleverness His Excellency has coated his reply on this point with the sugar of information that rather goes to conceal the evil than remove it. His Excellency suggests that the real meaning of the increase in the number of liquor-shop licensed by the Collector is that the consumption of smuggled liquor has been checked to that effect. To support this view of the case His Excellency adduces some evidence. We

may be pardoned for saying that we look upon this evidence as irrelevant. His Excellency gives facts; but they, we fear, are not all facts. Before the facts adduced and the inferences drawn can be acceptable, it must be shown that the consumption of smuggled liquor is a fact. We say that the theory of smuggled liquor has no existence, except in the Abkari Department. His Excellency has said that the Natives are hereditary abstainers, and we beg to ask His Excellency whence could smuggled liquor to the extent feared by Government officials, be a reality in such a community? What really takes place is this. The liquor contractor ascertains for himself that the contagion has sufficiently spread into a locality, requests the Collector for a license, gets one, and opens his shop; the sight of a new liquor-shop in their midst very naturally strengthens the immoral tendency, and the conversion of the abstainers of that locality into drunkards is complete. Can any Collector tell us that the liquor-shops are opened on the application of those inclined to drink and after receipt of unimpeachable evidence that smuggled liquor was being sold there? We have made inquiries and we learn that the theory of smuggled liquor is all myth and that increase of shops is due to the faulty system of letting out the monopoly. Perhaps His Excellency may find the truth of our assertion on inquiry.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay, June 5.

THE central point in the whole discussion is whether or no the regulations and rules and practice of the Abkari Department have been instrumental in bringing about increased drunkenness amongst the people, and the memorial seems to ascribe the existence of increased drink to the desire of the authorities to raise a larger revenue on intoxicating drinks. This point His Excellency has, we admit, combated exceedingly well, and we congratulate him on the great research and accuracy which he has brought to bear on the subject. This very elaborateness of the reply, and His Excellency's replies are generally more elaborate than merely wordy, as well as our experience of him shows that His Excellency is always quite open to conviction and willing to listen to any arguments addressed to him. But we at the same time are obliged to confess that His Excellency's reply, excellent as it is, does not quite satisfy us of the fact that the Abkari regulations, instead of encouraging drink, have converted a large population of hard drunkards into quite sober and orderly citizens. Of course, in asserting this His Excellency rests his case upon the opinion of Mr. Mullock, and we admit that he can do nothing but depend for information and experience on the accounts given by the subordinate officials. His Excellency first began by quoting the Government Resolution given at p. 293 of Nairne's Revenue Handbook which impresses upon the revenue officers the duty of restraining and, if possible, of correcting and diminishing the total consumption of spirituous liquors. He then further goes into a sort of history of the Abkari policy of Government and then expresses his strong conviction that the administration is not guilty of the charges laid against it. But His Excellency does not mince matters. He frankly admits that Government is not prepared to forego its Abkari revenue notwithstanding that that branch of income is not popular with the public.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay, June 6.

THE predominant aim of the Abkari Department is to increase its revenue. Now far the department has succeeded in its aim the successive Abkari Reports show but too truly. If the revenue has increased, it is an indisputable sign that consumption of liquor and consequent drunkenness have increased. It is argued against this that the number of shops have remained almost the same since 1874, but whatever the number of shops, it is the consumption of liquor that has to be taken into account, and of this consumption the amount of revenue realized in successive years is a fairly approximate measure. The testimony of Mr. Mullock and Mr. Sinclair avails little against this evidence of the increase of revenue. Besides, both Mr. Mullock and Mr. Sinclair limit their observations to the lower classes of people—"the men of the forest and the wave"—as the latter phrases them. Our complaint is as regards the increase of intemperance in the higher classes. The cause of this intemperance may indeed in part be other than the facilities provided by the Abkari Department, but these facilities have not, in our opinion, a little to account for it.

We admit that excise is a legitimate source of revenue, but its legitimacy ends when it becomes an instrument of the propagation of vice. We find fault with the system which makes the State the distiller and the liquor-seller, and introduces a class of agents whose interest it is to multiply as much drunkenness as possible. The measures which Lord Reay now proposes for increasing the duty on spirits all round, and reducing that on raw toddy are likely to have a salutary effect. We should even like to see the price quite prohibitive and a restriction placed upon the quantity to be manufactured. The separation of the manufacturing and selling agencies is also a reform in the right direction. Other reforms which may be suggested the Governor has expressed his willingness to make, and the duty of the friends of the temperance movement lies in suggesting such reforms.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, June 8.

THIS impossibility of preventing smuggling and illicit manufacture is a mare's nest from whatsoever point of view you look at it. India was not always under British rule. England has been only a century in India. All agree that India was exceedingly sober—that there was little or no drinking in this vast continent of a country. And yet she had no machinery to prevent smuggling or illicit manufacture of spirituous drinks. If there was so little drinking, there could not have been any but the most inconsiderable smuggling or illicit manufacture of it. The fact is this. Our people were 99 per cent. of them absolutely sober. Drinking was almost unknown among the middle and upper classes of the country. Even the more respectable among the lower classes seldom or never drank. It was only among the very lowest classes—the non-Aryan chamars, doms, muhters, &c.,—that there was any drinking. Even to this day the out-still system is committing the largest havoc among these classes of the people. All other classes were almost absolute abstainers from drink. These lowest classes of the people also were not drinkers in all parts of India. In Bengal, at any rate, they were not. We know of whole villages where these low people also never knew drinking before; under the auspices of the out-still system, drink-shops were opened in them. In Bengal, at any rate, drinking was confined to Garos, Kukis, and other hill tribes. The fact, however, is undoubted that throughout India drinking, to what small extent it prevailed, prevailed only among the lowest classes of people. There was no importation of spirituous liquors then. Those who drank, and we have seen their number was infinitesimal, used to prepare their liquors at home. They have their home-brewed malt in Europe. Our lowest classes had their home-made rice liquor. They had also the toddy. Now these were the only intoxicating drinks our people knew, and we have seen that they were used only by the very lowest classes of the country. Now this system had great many advantages—these indigenous drinks were exceedingly cheap and very little harmful. Again, when there are no shops, when one has to prepare his own liquor, drinking cannot spread in the nature of things. Under such circumstances liquors can be made only occasionally—on occasions of marriages, funerals, and other ceremonies. So our belief is that there were no liquor-shops in the country at all—there were a few in the towns and cities, but none in the villages. And we have seen that there were no excise officers to prevent import or manufacture of intoxicating drinks. Though among a people universally given to drinking, it may be impossible to prevent smuggling or illicit manufacture, it is not so among a people, 99 per cent. of whom hate and fear it as a poison.

The BENGALIE (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE object of the excise system is to check the consumption of illicit liquor and to diminish the number of liquor-shops. The out-still system, it need hardly be said, has added very largely to the number of liquor shops throughout the districts where it has been introduced. We fear the Government attaches an exaggerated importance to the supposed consumption of illicit liquor. The people of India are a notoriously sober people: and there is really very little of actual sale or consumption of illicit liquor. On great festive occasions, the lowest order of the people might brew some country liquor from rice. But these occasions are rare; and it seems to us that the Government in introducing the out-still system, with a view to check the illicit consumption of liquor,

shows an utter misapprehension of the situation and does a grave injury to the people. Hostile critics might be tempted to construe it as a mere excuse for the purpose of obtaining revenue. It would not do, they would say, for a Christian Government to go on multiplying liquor-shops for purposes of revenue; so this excuse has been put forward, viz., that the out-still system is necessary to check illicit consumption. We are sorry that the Government by its action should give any occasion for such interpretation. It may be, and perhaps it is, undeserved; but there can be no doubt that it is not an unreasonable interpretation to put upon the action of the Government.

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

LORD REAY has given an elaborate reply to the deputation of Christian Missionaries and other promoters of temperance, who waited on him with a prayer for increased restrictions being placed upon the liquor traffic. His Lordship, after paying a graceful and eloquent compliment to the benevolent character of the temperance movement, and referring incidentally to the bearings of an 'improved water-supply upon the growth of temperate habits, went at great length into the history of the Government policy in regard to the administration of the excise, and pointed out, by a copious array of statistics, how the results of the administration, at any rate of late years, have steadily been an enhancement in the price of liquor, and a diminution of drunkenness. His Lordship for his own Government declared a determination to watch with vigilance the administration of the Department. As the abuse of subordinate officials rather than the policy of the administration are mainly responsible for the evils which are complained of, such an assurance would be satisfactory, were it not for the fact that secure in the technicalities of their practice, excise officials have always had their own way in augmenting the revenue by an indiscriminate multiplication of licences, and that they are scarcely amenable to any higher considerations than considerations of revenue.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

LORD REAY observed the other day that the English system will not suit India, because there are no capitalists here to undertake large business. The answer to this is—what facilities have Government offered to such capitalists as there may be in the country? We were further told in this connection that under the English system in India, either the manufacturers would tyrannise over the shopkeepers, or the latter dictate their terms to the manufacturers. How is it, then, that the Uran business goes on without such friction? Coming to the farming system, we understand one of its evil results to be that it makes the removal of country wine from town practically impossible, and thus stimulates the traffic in foreign poisons. But the more serious of the evils is this—the farmer has to sell his stuff anyhow. If his 'sunder is not found high enough, the Collector returns it and asks him to raise it. The farmer does so, and then to make a good investment of it, he may distil bad liquor, adulterate it, sell it as widely as he can,—there is no one to prevent him doing this. There is a tacit understanding that he is to make up his money somehow. There is room for collusion under such a system. As a case in point, Mr. Dantra refers to the petition of the people of Bandora. If the grievances of such a wide-awake community remain unredressed to this day, what hope can the backward people of Gujarat and the Deccan have, who do not even know how to formulate their grievances? Another evil of the farming system is that it precludes Government from making special arrangements for the poorer agricultural and jungle tribes, who use a very mild form of toddy liquor, mostly as preventive against fever, diarrhoea, and so on in the rainy season and at harvest time. The farmer looks upon any special arrangement as entailing loss on him. His interest is to make every section of the community drink of his liquor, such as he chooses to make it, and he has the police and the revenue subordinates generally on his side. Looked at from various points, the farming system appears to us to be bad. And even from the revenue point of view, we think a system of free trade by competition, with a higher tax than now obtains, would answer the purpose, while at the same time it would remove one of the most potent causes of popular discontent.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, June 15.

LORD REAY'S elaborate apology for the Abkari Department is a notable performance. So far as a mastery of details, facts and figures, and a comprehensive exposition of the history of the Abkari Department are concerned, that speech must be regarded fully worthy of the abilities of the Governor of Bombay. Dealing with the facts placed before him by the Department, Lord Reay was naturally convinced that in collecting excise revenue the Government was quite in its right, and that the vice of drunkenness had not increased because the number of distilleries had not increased. In the Bombay Presidency perhaps this may be true, although there is evidence that drunkenness has increased among the better classes. The main question is whether the Abkari revenue has increased or not, and whether this is not an indication that the vice of drunkenness is also on the increase. The argument that the high price set on liquor removes it from the reach of the poorest people, does not hold water when it is considered that Abkari farms are sold by auction to the highest bidders, and that these people, in order to increase their profits, try to sell very largely and cheaply. Lord Reay has, however, admitted the evil by promising to raise the duties on spirits and to reduce the duties on toddy, which is undoubtedly an infinitely less injurious drink than alcohol.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, June 18.

SO long as Lord Reay remains at the head of affairs in the Presidency of Bombay, his Lordship may possibly fulfil his promise, and see that the principles upon which the Abkari policy of Government are based are put into practice. But will Lord Reay undertake that his successors will tread in his footsteps? The blunt truth is, that we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that even in Lord Reay's time the orders of Government in connection with this matter will be rigidly enforced. It is notorious that Revenue officers are, as a rule, overzealous in promoting the interests of Government, and we cannot blame them when we remember that their prospects of advancement in the service depend on the amount of the connections shewn in their turns. Our *naksha*-ridden Government judges of the merits of an officer not by real honest work alone, but by the result exhibited in figured statements. Say what Lord Reay may, excise officers will continue to act very much in the spirit in which they are now doing. It is all very well to declare, as the Government has repeatedly done, that all that it intends to do is to secure a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption. But we must not forget that human nature is imperfect and that however good the intention of Government may be *in theory*, the way in which they are carried out is entirely different. In considering the case of a nation of abstainers, the argument that drinking in moderation and under due control is not prejudicial does not carry any weight whatever. Formerly the vice of intemperance in India was confined to a few of the lower castes. But now it has not only enormously increased among them, but is rapidly spreading among the higher classes. For this deplorable result, the Abkari policy of the British Government is chiefly responsible. It has been well said that facilities for fraud will turn even honest men into rogues. In the same way when temptation is brought to the door of a sober man, it converts him into a drunkard. Lord Reay denies that Government has brought temptation to the door of the people.

DESYAN PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, June 26.

IF LORD REAY is really very anxious to discourage intemperance—and we believe his Lordship is anxious to do what he legitimately can—we think, he ought to give the scheme of Local Option a fair trial in some specially selected localities, so that if the scheme succeeds, it may afterwards be extended to other localities. If there be any department from among the centralized Departments of the State which, more than any other, deserves to be subjected to the operation of the Local Self-Government policy, that department is pre-eminently the Abkari Department. As it is, the present system of centralized administration must always expose Government to be charged with the sin of

affording increased facilities to the people for being more and more intemperate with the sole object of deriving additional revenue; whereas the only way in which the charge can be fully and fairly met is by the adoption of the system of Local Option, which we may observe was, for the first time, recommended for partial adoption by the Poona Municipality in 1881. Government refused to comply with the recommendation, though in 1882 and 1883 the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha very earnestly pressed it upon the attention of Government in connection with the New Mofussil municipal legislation. The adoption of that suggestion is the only practical solution of the problem, if Government desire its preferred explanation to be accepted as satisfactory.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The PRABHAKAR (Marathi Daily), Bombay, June 4.

A deputation of missionaries and some influential Native gentlemen waited upon H. E. the Governor with a request that the Abkari laws should be so altered as to check the vice of drunkenness now so rife among the Native people. H. E. showed, in a lengthy speech, the utility and importance of the department as preventive of the evils complained of. We do not suppose that intemperance should be solely attributed to the Abkari department, nor do we endorse the remarks of His Excellency that the enhancement of duty on liquor has tended to lessen the vice considerably. Drunkards would rather forego other necessities than forswear drinking. We suppose the laws would never mend matters in this direction. It is the improved sense of the people and action of the community itself that will secure the desired end.

The BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), June 6.

A deputation of Scottish and American missionaries, together with some influential Native gentlemen, waited upon His Excellency to request alteration in the Abkari laws, as they tended to promote the vice of drunkenness among the people. His Excellency in a long speech maintained that the vice complained of was on the decline owing to the Abkari policy of Government being strict, and quoted figures in justification of his remarks. He said the collection of maximum revenue from the minimum of consumption would effectually restrict the use of intoxicating drinks and promote temperance, which as a personal virtue he greatly admires.

BODHANI DHAKAR (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 7.

THE question of drink constitutes a problem of far greater importance than any for our educated persons to solve. The deputation that waited on His Excellency the Governor have been told that the Government have taken measures to prevent the illicit sale of liquor.

The SUBHASHCHAKRA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 10.

THE reply of the Governor to the request of the Abkari deputation is unsatisfactory as the means it provides to check the vice of drunkenness are inadequate. A heavier tax will not mitigate the evil, as persons addicted to drinking will not scruple to purchase it at any price. A slight diminution in the numbers of shops does not signify that the present system of Abkari has done good to the people at large.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, June 12.

THE Government is very fond of increasing its revenue, and to this end all others must be subservient. That the Abkari department contributes to this pro-

pagation of the vice of drunkenness is evident even to a boy. That the prevalence of this vice was very limited before, can be borne witness to both by history and old men. Will any one dare to distil liquor if legal prohibition is imposed upon it? And would not thus the vice be stamped out of India? Lord Reay has of late shown his inclination to support the department despite the public clamour against it. The increase of the Abkari revenue is indicative of the increased consumption of liquor, and hence is the prevalence of vice, though a slight decrease is shown in the number of shops.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Tri-weekly), Madras, June 11.

LORD REAY stoutly defended the present Abkari system and was confident that the spread of drink was in no way traceable to it. If the officers of the Abkari department could be asked to act up to the principles enunciated by Lord Reay, there might not be much room for abuse. But the moment a special department is created, officers in charge of it strive their best to swell the Government revenue and to magnify their importance. It is natural that the cruelty practised by servants should be attributed to their masters. Therefore, people should be allowed every opportunity of expressing their views to Government regarding the injustice committed by the department. And the way in which Lord Reay took the deputation into his confidence is calculated to reassure the people of Bombay that justice will be done.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily,) May 31.

WE do not believe, as many Englishmen do, that drunkenness has spread in this country to a wide extent, and that adds to the credit of its poor humble people. Again, we do not believe that the Abkari Act has tended to increase drunkenness, as is supposed by the deputation which recently waited on Lord Reay at Mahabaleshwar, though there may be many other disadvantages caused by it. It is not so easy to prove as it is easy to say that drunkenness has overspread the whole country. We would agree with those who might say that the vice has grown more formidably in recent times than in the remotest antiquity; but we would not agree if it were said that it has been so in consequence of the Abkari Act. Lord Reay, on the other hand, says that the Abkari Act has largely contributed to reduce the number of drunkards inasmuch as its severity has rendered liquor dearer and hence its limited use. This view, we think, does not hold good. The fact is that the Act has no hand in the spread or diminution of the vice of drunkenness. No doubt, the liquor has become dearer; but those who are given to it do use it at a high price even, and whatever excess they pay, goes from the expenses on their food and clothes. From first we have been of opinion that, however dear the liquor may be rendered, those who drink it will save money from other necessities and spend it in drinking, and in that we are daily supported by facts. Lord Reay said in his speech that he was very anxious to see the vice of drunkenness entirely abolished, but his own officers some time ago prosecuted in Gujarat and the Konkan as offenders against the Abkari Act those people who had united into a temperance society. The best way of doing away with this vice is to act in such a way that those who are given to it will learn to leave it of their own accord. Lord Reay's Government seem to mistake when they say that the present Abkari Act is every way conformable to the constitution of the country.

AKHBAH-I-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 1.

LORD REAY is of opinion that the Abkari department checks the progress of drunkenness and thereby improves the moral tone of the country. But it is not right to say that that drink which poor people make use of to drive away their fatigue spoils their health and is therefore liable to be put under restraint. On this point Lord Reay has been led away by the misrepresentations of Government officials. Formerly

when the Act was lax, toddy and liquor were cheap and widely used; but its present severity has rendered them so dear that both the purchaser and the seller are placed at a disadvantage. It is wrong to suppose that those who are drinkers will cease to drink for high prices; they may perhaps drink less and rest content. Financially considered, the trade in liquor has become so disadvantageous that adulteration is the immediate result, and hence the deterioration in public health. Again, it is a mistake to take toddy for an intoxicating stuff. Government has committed a serious blunder in taxing so heavily a thing so useful and refreshing to the poor. These are indirect ways of augmenting revenue at the expense of the poor. Mr. Lely some time ago most satisfactorily pointed out how useful and nourishing toddy was. We wish that Government listened to the representations made by the public rather than confide in the reports of its own officers.

RAST GOPTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

IT is Lord Reay who deserves all honour for introducing more or less change in the system of the Abkari department. However, we do not say that the alterations made are all adequate and satisfactory. But this much is certain that His Excellency is willing every way to hear and pacify the clamour of the public against its action, and is still anxious to finish what remains undone in its connection; and we ought to say that the hard-hearted Abkari officials come in the way of His Excellency, and do not allow any further improvement to be made. First of all, we have to object to the constitution of the deputation, as it was, inasmuch as the gentlemen composing it were a temperance league and not themselves wine-bibbers or liquor-sellers who would be only fit to wait on His Excellency with their grievances; and for that very reason their remonstrances were ineffectual and void of proofs. Hence it is that Lord Reay ably defended the arbitrary action of the Abkari Department in their presence and sent them away in a smooth, pacified mood, saying that as long as nothing more suitable was found out, the present Abkari system of monopolising and farming would remain in force, though at the bottom it was wrong. For the present, we allude to one gratifying feature of the system, and say that His Excellency's Government has conferred a great concession by allowing licensed toddy-drawers in Bombay to tap trees in the Thana and Kolaba districts.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

WHILE replying to the deputation at Mahabaleshwar, Lord Reay has ably defended the present system of the Abkari department and shown to the gentlemen who waited on him, and the public at large, that it has proved very advantageous in reducing the number of drunkards. But with all deference to his apparently just views we disagree and say that the public will not at all concur with His Excellency. It is true that His Excellency's Government has considerably relaxed the severity of the Abkari department. But it cannot be said that all grievances complained of in this connection have been redressed, and drunkenness reduced. Lord Reay's mind seems to have been affected in behalf of the present Abkari system by the views of Collectors like Mr. Mulock and Mr. Sinclair. To show how far drunkenness has decreased in its extent in the first ten years, Lord Reay has quoted a numerical statement and said that the number of Native liquor-shops has come down from 3,046 in 1874-75 to 2,549 in 1886-87. But we say that this reduction is due to the exacting policy of Government in granting licenses. It is gratifying to see that toddy has found favour with Lord Reay and not been pounced upon as an intoxicating drink. The public will not approve the present system, however well His Excellency may be disposed towards it. It admits of numerous changes.

BROACH SAMACHAR (Gujarati Weekly), June 9.

IF the real aim of the Abkari department be to check the drunkenness of the country, the public have no reason to grumble and clamour. But when specious utterances are given out, it is not a matter of surprise why their speciousness is

exposed. We have long marked that the Abkari officers have made a large increase in the Government revenue by making toddy and liquor dearer; and the Zilla Collectors have steadfastly assisted such officers in their efforts. Lord Reay's Government, like those of Sir Richard and Sir James Fergusson mean to say that drunkenness has disappeared from the country in proportion to the dearness of liquor. But the public will not be led away by such representations. It is true that Lord Reay nominated a Commission to inquire into the Abkari administration and thus made himself acquainted with all questions bearing on it. But in that His Excellency had to be guided by the reports made by the Zilla Collectors and others intimately connected with the Abkari system; and hence it was that His Excellency ably defended the present system of the Abkari department. The reduction in the number of liquor-shops has by no means tended to diminish drunkenness in the country. On the contrary, we believe, it has extended. On the pretence of diminishing drunkenness, the Government have made a four-fold increase in their revenue. If Government officers are bent on checking the progress of drunkenness in the country we ask—Why are liquor licenses put up to auction on certain conditions? This auction system, we say, should occupy the serious consideration of the authorities.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

THE reply of Lord Reay to the deputation which waited on him at Mahabaleshwar anent the Abkari department is, properly speaking, far from satisfactory and significant. We do not see anything more advantageous than the increased taxation on toddy and liquor, if it at all diminishes the number of wine-bibbers. But when with the object of augmenting its revenue the Government taxes a thing which is not intoxicating in its effects and which is a useful, nourishing element for the poor, so as to diminish its use, the public will not approve of it. Lord Reay says that drunkenness decreases in proportion to the dearness of liquor, caused by increased taxation, and that the Government increases taxation on liquor for the benefit of the people. If this be a fact it is well and good. But as far as we are of opinion it is not so; liquor is taxed with the view of replenishing the Government treasury. We know that Lord Reay's Government has considerably relaxed the severity of the Abkari department, and, therefore, all credit is due to His Excellency. But we ask—Why does not drunkenness diminish in England, when the dearness of liquor does so here? In England taxation on liquor was six times more in 1883 than what it was in 1860, and yet the number of drunkards had increased nearly three-fold. To root out drunkenness, the best way is to entirely close distilleries, and in that case only drunkenness will die out.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, May 31.

LORD REAY'S reply was a defence of the present Abkari system. His Excellency cited several figures and said that Government intended to strike a decisive blow instead of giving encouragement to the trade of liquor. With all its defects and shortcomings the present Abkari Act was spoken of as the best one. But contrary is the opinion of the public. Upon the strength of representations as put forward by Mr. Mulock and Mr. Sinclair His Excellency publicly announced that the Abkari Act had done immense good to the public by abolishing the vice of drunkenness. But we say that they all proceed from the whims of Collectors like Mr. Mulock and his associates. When the memorialists urged on His Excellency's attention the necessity of issuing strict instructions to the executive branch of the Abkari department, His Excellency quoted one page of Nairne's Handbook in connection with the revenue department and said that such instructions were also issued. But where is the proof to show that those instructions are carried out by the officers concerned? It is true that Lord Reay has modified the Abkari Act to a large extent in favour of the toddy and liquor seller; but it is not so excellent as it is described. The wrong principle on which Government has acted in connection with the Abkari system is this, that toddy has been placed in the class of intoxicating stuffs. For centuries toddy has been the refreshing food of the poor; and when it is said that it intoxicates its drinkers and spoils their health we

challenge such opinionists to prove it. His Excellency said that it was the intention of Government to diminish the vice by rendering liquor dearer. But people say in general and with truth that unadulterated liquor is scarcely to be had as before. The proper way of diminishing drunkenness is that the Abkari system should be altered and improved as much as possible.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 2.

ENSCONCED in our well-protected rooms from the strong gale which blew outside, we yet feared great calamity somewhere in Bengal, as it was the month of May—the month of the first cyclone in the year. And we now learn that about one thousand lives have been lost in the Bay. The ship *Sir John Lawrence* alone contained 735 passengers, all pilgrims to the Temple of Jagannath. The first question that occurs to us is, why was the ship permitted to go to Chandbally with so many passengers at this season of the year? It has been now ascertained that cyclones visit Bengal during specific periods. If only some care were taken to guard ships and boats in the months of May and October, a great number of people would be saved annually from calamities like the present. What are the precise duties of the Port Commissioners we do not know, but we think one of their duties ought to be to protect the coasts from the damages done by cyclones. And if they have not them at the present moment, they ought to be supplied with funds and appliances for that purpose. There is no doubt of it that if only reasonable care had been taken beforehand, this awful catastrophe would have not happened, at least the amount of the loss might have been mitigated. Considering the awful mischief these cyclones cause, we think it would not be too rigorous to prohibit by an Act ships from going out of the port in the months of May and October without a certificate from an officer appointed for the purpose. There is now mourning all over Bengal. Had the catastrophe not occurred in India, where both the Government and the people are indifferent to the loss of lives, there would have been a universal and loud cry to bring somebody to justice for such awful mishaps.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, June 5.

THE cyclone in the Bay of Bengal was a very terrible affair. Several ships have been lost, many injured, and considerable loss of life and property has resulted. There is no help in these matters. Those that have escaped have done so through chance. Some villages on the coast have been completely washed off. We hope a subscription will be opened for the relief of the hapless poor.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 6.

THERE is very little doubt left about the fate of the unfortunate vessel *Sir John Lawrence*—she is lost. It is said that a trunk has been found bearing the name of her commander, and scores of corpses have been cast on the shore below Saugor Island which but too plainly tells the tale of the 735 passengers, mostly pilgrims to Puri, who were on board that vessel. Among the passengers were many females from the middle and higher grades of Hindu society in Calcutta. The calamity is awful to contemplate, and our feeling is the more exasperated, as it appears that proper precautions were not taken when the vessel left port. On the morning of the 25th, storm signals had been hoisted by the Meteorological Department along the route from Calcutta to Saugor Island, and it was wanton recklessness on the part of the commander of the vessel to start on his voyage in spite of them. It is to be hoped that the Port authorities will devise some rules to prevent such recklessness, particularly in connexion with passenger ships. At such a time of public calamity, the following message from the Viceroy to the Sheriff of Calcutta will be read with melancholy interest. "As it seems unfortunately no longer doubtful that

the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever* have been lost, the Viceroy cannot refrain from expressing the deep grief with which he has heard of this calamity, as well as of the other distressing consequences of the late cyclone, and he desires that his personal feelings of sympathy, as well as those of the other members of the Government of India may be made known to the friends of those who have perished, and to the other sufferers."

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 6.

A CATASTROPHE more sudden, more appalling in its magnitude, more wide-spread in its consequences than that which has overtaken the *Sir John Lawrence* has not been known for many a day. Nine hundred human beings,—men, women and children—the inmates of that ill-starred vessel, have been removed by one fell swoop and have found a watery grave. The ship was bound for Chandbally and had for passengers a number of pilgrims to Puri, and some others who had occasion to go to Orissa. She was caught in a cyclone, and has evidently gone down to the bottom of the sea; no trace of her has been found, not a plank or spar. Dead bodies have been discovered floating here and there on the sea, and a chest belonging to the captain bearing his name has been found. Most of the passengers were Hindu women, and the dead bodies that have been discovered are of women. Some of the women had children in their arms, and there has been observed the corpse of a woman with the corpse of a child in its arms. The Meteorological office, we hear, had done its duty, and the captain had received fair warning that a storm was approaching, but he disregarded all signals and ventured out into the Bay of Bengal. He was a man of experience and should have been cautious; but he was foolhardy on this occasion, and the result was a disaster from which he did not escape. Whatever his rashness, he must now be an object of sympathy. He had weathered many a storm and roughed it over many a boisterous sea, and he must have felt confident that the impending danger would not be overwhelming. Wind and wave have done their worst to him and the ship, and there is no tribunal before which we can arraign those blind forces of nature. We have to submit to the inevitable.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, June 7.

IT is always sad to contemplate the consequences of domestic bereavements occurring in the order of nature from age or disease. But it is almost fearful to imagine the state of things in the houses of many of our countrymen and friends, which have been overwhelmed with sorrow through the wreckage of the ill-fated *Sir John Lawrence*, and the death by drowning of the many people whom the vessel was carrying to Chandbally. The fate of the unhappy passengers of the vessel very strongly attests the truth of that passage in the burial service of the Christian Church, taken from the Scriptures, that in the midst of life we are in death. The sudden destruction of so many lives, which went on the voyage with little thought of such a terrible death, almost rises to the proportions of a national catastrophe. The calamity is so heavy and widespread in its effects that the Hindu community might fitly observe a Day of Humiliation or Repentance, and offer up prayers in all temples and sacred places both for the forgiveness of the sins of the living, and for the benefit of the souls of the unhappy dead. There are few Hindu families of position in Calcutta who have not lost some relative or other in this catastrophe. This terrible event should go home to the hearts of our countrymen, and induce them to expiate their sins by repentance and prayers. . . . The question now is who is to blame in the matter, and who ought to be punished? Are the Port authorities at all to blame? Why was the steamer *Sir John Lawrence* allowed to leave the port, when the barometer indicated a low temperature and the approach of a cyclone? The present year has been exceptionally remarkable for shipwrecks, and, at the present season especially, the captain and the Port officers should have been particularly careful, when the steamer had such a large number of passengers to carry. The loss of the *Tasmania* was a great mishap. But the passengers in that steamer were all saved. The wreck of the *Sir John Lawrence*, however, will ever remain a most painful incident in the sad history of accidents in the year 1867, which has already become as famous for shipwrecks as for fires.

SUND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, June 8.

THE cyclone which swept over the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal will be long remembered as one of the periodical disasters which occur regularly in that part of the sea. Two vessels are known for certain to have been lost, and perhaps others whose fate is uncertain will be never again heard of. The *Sir John Lawrence* foundered with about 800 souls on board, containing members of many leading families in Calcutta. The ghastly details are yet unknown, but the extent of the disaster may be easily conceived. Another steamer went down, leaving only one survivor to tell the tale of misery and death. The Port authorities of Calcutta are evidently to blame in this matter. When the period of these cyclones is so well known and barometric indications of a cyclone are noticeable two or three days before it bursts out, vessels may be detained in the port or at other places of safety for a week or so and may be prevented from running the gauntlet of the cyclone with such disastrous effects.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 9.

AFTER all the loss of a thousand lives, which is the number at present guessed at, is a serious affair and requires thorough investigation. The cyclonic disturbances had been duly anticipated, yet the vessel *Sir John Lawrence* was allowed to leave the Port. Whether it be the rashness of the commanding officer of the vessel, who it is said disregarded the danger signals that were given, or whether it is the negligence of the Port-signallers themselves, as others seem to assert, the responsibility and blame of this disaster must rest somewhere, and it is all but certain that it could have been averted if due precautions were taken. We believe the Port regulations are not enforced in the way they should be, or that they require serious amendment. Even if the disaster were proved to be unavoidable, an attempt should surely have been made to save the sinking passengers, and bring them the necessary relief.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE disaster has taught many lessons which should be utilized—it has in many respects been a warning, of which the fullest advantage should be taken. It appears that the captain sailed out into the open sea, in the face of the storm-signals which had been put up all the way to Saugor. In these days a cyclone never takes us by surprise. For some hours at any rate there is a steady fall of the barometer, and the indications of its approach are abundant. But in spite of the clearest warnings, the captain of the ill-fated *Sir John Lawrence*, with a vast freight of precious human lives, ventured out into the Bay and brought destruction upon himself and upon the hundreds of men, women and children who had been confided to his care. Why was he permitted to do this? We suppose we shall be told that the Port authorities had no power to prevent him from going out. We are not in a position to judge of the sufficiency of this plea. But even if it were admissible, it is obvious the Port authorities should lose no time in moving the Government to furnish them with the necessary power in this respect. Further, how was it that vessels for rendering immediate relief were not kept at the mouth of the Bay? The *lascar*, whose evidence has been so valuable in connection with the loss of the *Retriever*, was saved by the barest accident. Who knows but that others might have been saved from a similar fate, if prompt relief could have been afforded? We would suggest, as we did in our last issue, the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the circumstances connected with the disaster. The Government of India, we venture to think, should not rest content with the mere expression of its sympathy, welcome no doubt as that will be to the friends of the sufferers; but it should institute the most searching enquiry by an independent Committee, consisting of non-official gentlemen and experts whose knowledge would be valuable to the Committee.

• MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE *Sir John Lawrence* has been lost, and with it the lives of the 750 passengers who were on board the ship. This catastrophe has cast a gloom over many Bengali homes, and there is no heart but has been deeply affected by sad bereavements which have fallen upon many families in the death of their dear relatives. As human nature would have it, these families require every sympathy to sustain them at this hour of severe affliction. Nothing could have been more gracious than that the Viceroy has been the first in the field in the expression of his sympathy and that of other members of the Government of India for the sufferers. His Excellency has been followed by the Sheriff of Calcutta, who has also opened a fund to which subscriptions are invited to relieve the pressing necessities of those who have been left so suddenly unprovided for. The work recommends itself and we have not a word to say.

• REIS AND RAFYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE absence of the list of passengers at the port of embarkation is not only a great defect in itself, but is symptomatic of graver irregularities. The port arrangements must be of a primitive simplicity where a great vessel may go to sea unchallenged with a multitudinous living human freight. It reminds one of the Oordoo description of the imperial trunk road on which the traveller might go on his journey exposing gold with nobody to ask how many teeth had he in his head. But the analogy is only in seeming. There is the same freedom from inquiry without anything like the absolute protection of the traveller implied in the Oordoo phrase. Though the poor men and women who did not submit to the further demand of the vessel's officers were thereby saved from drowning in her, yet the demand was not only unlawfully extortionate but, under the circumstances, peculiarly harsh. Again, it is universally believed that the vessel was sacrificed to the rashness of the commander. It has to be explained why there were no signals to warn him against making for the sea, in such a vessel, in such weather, with the certainty of a cyclone before him. But the absence of such warning practically mattered not to such an experienced seaman. The man's proficiency and pluck evidently betrayed him. Doubtless his miraculous escape in the same Bay during a previous cyclone when, after four days, during which he was supposed lost, he appeared at Madras, tempted him. But alas! miracles do not repeat themselves like humdrum history, or else we might still hope that our relations and friends might be living in some lonely shore or savage island to which her old tar had led the *Sir John Lawrence*. It is better, perhaps, for the poor man himself, under the circumstances, that he is *non est*. For, clearly, no "ovation" awaits him for all his heroic struggle with wind and water—no sympathy for all he has suffered or for his terrible anxiety. On the contrary, if he turned up, he would be met by a worse storm on land.

• INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 13.

THERE seems to have been some strange fatality in the fact that although there were at the time all the signs of an approaching cyclone in the weather in Calcutta, the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, which had on board nearly 800 passengers, was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The passengers were most of them pilgrims bound for the holy place Puri, and the loss of the steamer with the serious loss of life to which it has led shows that it ought not to be left to the discretion of the commanders of sailing vessels to put to sea when a cyclonic disturbance is apprehended. The catastrophe has brought grief and misery to many a Hindu home in Calcutta, and it is awful to contemplate how the men, women, and children in the steamer, longing to visit a place they held sacred, suddenly met with a watery grave. We observe that both Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy have respectively telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal expressions of their deep regret for the loss of so many innocent lives. May and October are known as the two months when cyclones generally occur in the Bay of Bengal; and special precautions ought to be taken during those two months at least against the occur-

rence of such a catastrophe as that which has rendered hundreds of homes, perhaps in Calcutta the scenes of heart-rending sorrow. The proposal made in one of the Calcutta newspapers by the captain of a ship will, we trust, receive the very careful attention of the local authorities. It is to the effect that "the appliances the Port authorities have in their possession should be better and more promptly utilized" than they were during the late cyclone, and that the said Port authorities should be "made to have their steamers in position where they might be able to render assistance at once."

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

CALCUTTA has frequently experienced cyclones more or less terrible and disastrous in their effects. The cyclone season is in October and November of each year, and the storms that sweep across the eastern coast of India and through the bottom of the Bay of Bengal are equally as fierce and overwhelming as the typhoons of the China seas, and carry death and destruction before them. Besides the usual cyclone period, Calcutta has recently suffered from cyclones in the month of May. These storms break forth as the harbinger of the south-west monsoon, and take but a short time to form. They are not so terrible as the storms of October and November. They visit the coast line to Madras, as well as the coast on the north and south, and extend themselves over a great portion of eastern Bengal and Chittagang, the Arracan and Pegu coasts, and have been known to travel down to Orissa. The "Great Calcutta cyclone" of 1842 must be in the recollection of some old residents of Calcutta; also the fearful storm that passed through Midnapur and Calcutta in 1850. It was some twenty or thirty years ago, as far as we can recollect, that a terrific cyclone ravaged Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, the loss to life and property was indeed appalling. The Andaman Islands are considered to be the "nursery of cyclones." There they generate and thence sweep across the Bengal Bay, and make themselves felt inland to great distances. The late cyclone at Calcutta, in which the ill-fated tug the "Retriever" was lost, is reported to have been a much more violent one than was expected. It was ushered in by stormy weather, fierce winds, and a rough sea. The wind velocity at False Point, as registered, was 69 miles an hour, and at Saugor Island 67 miles an hour. There was an exceptionally heavy sea, and a rainfall of 9 or 10 inches within twenty-four hours. The occurrence of this cyclone renders it imperatively necessary for the Government to take some decided action towards the preservation of life and of the shipping and small crafts plying about; this can, to some extent, be done, if telegraphic communication be provided between Port Blair and Calcutta, which has been put off from time to time owing to financial pressure. The urgency which calls for such a step will be a sufficient and just cause for any outlay in this respect.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The DAINIK (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, June 7.

THERE can be no doubt that the steamers—the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever*—have gone to the bottom of the sea in the cyclone. Now who is responsible for this catastrophe? It is true that this is attributable to an accident. But is not any human being responsible for it in any way? On the 20th May, it was announced by the Meteorological department that there would be a terrible cyclone, and the *Sir John Lawrence* left Calcutta on the 24th May. The captain has died; but cannot any other living being be held responsible for it? Were the Port officers asleep? The Government ought to make strict enquiry into the matter. From Simla Lord Dufferin has sent a telegram to the Sheriff of Calcutta expressing his deep regret for the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever*. But instead of expressing regret and sympathy only, the Viceroy ought to ask who gave the captain an order to undertake this hazardous task, and why the authorities did not prevent him from doing that?

June 1887.]

The Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal.

BHARATDASH (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

ABOUT 800 persons have perished from the loss of the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*; and is there no one responsible for it? The captain was the responsible officer, but he is now no more. Are not the Port officers responsible for it in a greater degree. Is it not proper to ask why they allowed the steamer to start in spite of bad weather? Again, was it proper to allow the *Sir John Lawrence* to start with 800 persons? Inquiry ought to be made into these matters.

ANTHARA PRAKASIK (Telugu Weekly), Madras, June 4.

A HEAVY calamity has befallen the people of Bengal. A Committee should be directed to inquire into the conduct of those who ought to have prevented an occurrence of such a disastrous character. Why did the harbour authorities allow the ship to sail, and why did the captain dare to put to sea despite the prognostications of bad weather? These are questions which ought to be thoroughly sifted.

SWEDASA MITRAN (TAMIL Tri-Weekly), Madras, June 18.

SEVEN hundred and fifty people have lost their lives from the fatal wreck of the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever* in the late cyclone. It is more painful than the recent catastrophe at the People's Park. People have expressed their sympathy, from the Empress downwards, with the relatives of the drowned. But the conduct of the Calcutta Port Trustees and of the officers in charge of the ships is not altogether without blame. It is astonishing to know why the captain dared to venture abroad when he knew full well that the barometer was falling.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 7.

WE are led to ask—Why are not a few measures even of caution taken to prevent such frequent occurrences taking place in the Bay of Bengal? It is doubtless difficult to shun the wrath of Neptune. But the present progress of science has afforded us many resources to beware of it, and it is, therefore, necessary that we should not be amiss in taking advantage of it. It is said that the origin of the cyclone centres in the Andaman Islands, from where the storm proceeds to the Bay of Bengal. Hence if an observatory were built somewhere along that side, it would bring to the knowledge of the commanders of vessels all meteorological changes taking place in that direction and enable them to weather the storm. When the Supreme Government have expressed so much sympathy we are led to hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will not fail to consider suggestions made in this connection and take such precautionary measures as to check the frequent occurrence of such storms. It is also hoped that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will urge the matter on his Lordship.

RAST GOPTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

A CALAMITY has befallen the city of Calcutta. It was caused by the recent disastrous cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. It has evoked the sympathy of the Viceroy and Her Majesty. The Sheriff has set on foot a subscription list to assist those who have been reduced to beggary. The effects of the storm have been such as not to fail to move the hardest heart. One zemindar has lost fifteen relatives.

KAISEK-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

THE late cyclone in the Bay of Bengal has caused the loss of numerous vessels and a thousand precious lives. Dire calamity has made its home in several poorest

families who claim prompt assistance. It is sufficient to say that a rupee sent by every Bombayite towards their relief will be highly appreciated.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 12.

NINE hundred precious lives have been lost at a single stroke, thus inflicting a terrible calamity on Calcutta. How painful it is that, in spite of the forewarnings given by the head of the Meteorological department about the approach of bad weather, the captain of the unfortunate vessel, confiding in his own experience and knowledge, cared little for the stormy indications and put to sea.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, May 21.

HE (Dhuleep Singh) over-estimates the strength of his father's son's name. Nor does he seem to know the shrewdness of the Russian Government. They will possibly flatter his vanity some time to secure their own purpose of frightening the Russophobist Government of India and causing annoyance to them. He should expect nothing more. But his case is a most painful one—many times less painful cases have caused havoc in the brains of men. From his words, it is clear that even if now he were to be called back home or to England with kind words and with promise of generous treatment, he would give up his desperate and foolish schemes and become as loyal as ever.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, May 28.

DHULEEP SINGH'S visit to Russia and the sympathy with which he has been received by the Czar's Government have excited no little interest and, we fear, no little uneasiness in certain quarters, though there can be little doubt Dhuleep Singh's power for doing mischief in the Punjab is absolutely nil. He has ceased to know the Punjab: and the Punjab has ceased to know him. He left the Province when quite a boy. He gave up the religion of his fathers, married an English woman, settled in England, and to all intents and purposes became an Englishman. He had never shown the smallest sympathy with his countrymen in any matter; and it is not to be expected that his countrymen would feel the least concern for what he did. We have an intimate knowledge of the Punjab, and so far as the educated community is concerned, we are prepared to say that we have not even once heard the name of Dhuleep Singh mentioned in a sympathetic spirit; and it is quite certain that if he chose, with the great position which he had acquired in England and with his great influence, he might have been of signal service to his country and his countrymen. All this, of course, did not justify the treatment which he received from Government, the confiscation of his private property and the contemptuous rejection of his appeal for justice.

DEEN BANDHU, (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, May 29.

DHULEEP SINGH is playing a dangerous game. His present sojourn in Russia and his anxiety to enlist the favour of the Russian Government and thus coerce England into granting his demands, look more like the products of a diseased brain than the thoughtful expectations of a well-balanced mind. Has Dhuleep Singh well weighed the consequences? If he aims at recovering his father's dominions, is he sure that the Punjabis are well disposed towards him? Surely, those who ousted him from his dominions, when a ruler, would not look favourably at his return now that they are under peaceful Government. Who would exchange liberty of thought, peaceful enjoyment of property

and religious toleration to the fathers of a Lion's son? Surely the Mahomedans of the Punjab would not. We heartily wish that Dhuleep Singh had adopted a more conciliatory line of action than his present attitude.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, May 31.

DRIVEN back from India on his arrival at Aden by our Government, it is not at all surprising that Dhuleep Singh should seek to come to this country through Central Asia with the aid and co-operation of Russia. Once on the Afghan frontier, Dhuleep Singh will, we are afraid, be able to do considerable mischief in his own way. As true friends and well-wishers of the British Government, we beseech it to be on its guard against such a contingency. We are sorry to see a feeling of contempt exhibited by not a few of the ruling class towards the reiterated statements of writers in the Native Press as to the disturbing influence, produced by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's visit to Russia, upon the minds of the Native population of India. This is not as it should be.

Our solemn request to Government now is to act in a most conciliatory spirit towards the Sikh population of the Punjab in particular and the Native population of India generally. A policy of conciliation on the broadest basis possible will be of considerable help now in resisting Russian aggression on India, and frustrating all the deep-laid plans of Dhuleep Singh. Mere military preparations will not be sufficient.

JUBILEE AND RAJPUTANA HERALD (English Weekly), Ajmere, June 1.

HIS attempt to overthrow British rule in India is certainly the wildest idea that a bedlam inmate ever possessed. Be that as it may, it is not a very edifying spectacle to see an Indian prince driven to disloyalty by a nation to which he is as yet strongly attached. His complaints against the India Office are legal and reasonable. He asked for a larger stipend than what he was hitherto getting from the hands of the British Government. This humble request was totally disregarded and in direct violation of the treaty engagements entered into between him and the British. He was deprived of all his private properties and not a single rupee was even given to him by way of restitution. Being thus disappointed Dhuleep Singh withdrew loyalty from the British Throne and has now thrown himself into the arms of the foreign Powers for whom he had not the slightest sympathy only a few months before. The spectacle is not at all glorious either to His Highness or to the British nation who deprived him of all his private properties. If the nation was yet awakened to their sense of duty, they would even now receive Dhuleep Singh back with the assurance of doing him justice. Nothing short of this can ever justify the British nation in their dealings with a Prince who, for their sake, was forced to give up an extensive province, and most loyally submitted to their absolute dictum.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, June 4.

THAT our Government has been grossly unjust in its dealings with Dhuleep Singh does not, as we have already said, admit of any question. And we are afraid that the conduct of our rulers which has driven him to his present course must also be characterised as impolitic. Not that the presence of Dhuleep Singh in Russia is fraught with any danger to the Indian Empire, but in the event of a war with Russia which our Government is doing everything to court, he may serve the purposes of a very effective figure-head in a Russian army of invasion. The spectacle of a corps of the Czar's troops commanded by Dhuleep Singh is not one which our Government cannot allow the people to look on with any degree of complaisance.

SUBODHA PATHIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE unwisdom of the treatment of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh begun at Aden—its injustice is undeniable—is now becoming apparent. Had he been allowed to remain

to India, and treated with some financial justice, he would have lived in contentment and obscurity; but now as a *protege* of Russia, with a grievance against England and with Central Asian politics in a state of transition, his case assumes a different aspect. Of course we know he can do the Government no harm, but there can be no question that financially at least—and this is also the tax-payer's point of view—it will be cheaper to accommodate him in this country than let him be a scare-crow in the hands of Russian diplomacy in Central Asia and about the N.-W. frontier. It is to be hoped the wiser course will still be followed.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, June 18.

IN India, wherever he might have settled, he would have been an instrument of great mischief. He has no influence with the Sikhs, we readily believe. He has cast himself out of their sympathy is also a fact. They would not follow his standard from deliberation. On the contrary, it is our firm conviction that if the choice were offered to them, they would be content to remain as they are, rather than follow that standard. But Runjit Singh's name would have had a talismanic effect among them, and when his son presented himself before them in sackcloth and ashes, the impulse to follow his standard would have been too strong to have been resisted. It would also have been highly improbable that Dhuleep Singh, loaded as he is with grievances, should not have utilised the charm of his father's name to his own advantage. We do not purpose to lift the veil over the history of the annexation of the Punjab, the Treaty of 1849, the conversion to Christianity of the young Prince, and his settlement and training in England; but as the circumstances now stand, his detention at Aden under the orders of Government was a measure of unexceptional expediency, short-sighted as had been the original permission granted to him in England to return to this country.

HAVIATA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, June 21.

NONE cares anything for Dhuleep Singh, nor even the Punjab will care for him, if he stands in the files of their enemies, because he has been wronged by the British Government. He has been an imprudent man from the beginning, and his present forlorn state is the consequence of his imprudence. We do not think our Government can have any reason to apprehend from his present unfriendly attitude, which, if it has been taken up simply to intimidate them to do justice to his wrongs, we consider quite unmanly. However his wrongs ought to be retrieved, even if he has been a spoiled child of nature, and then he should be left to himself. India for the present has no regard for him, but simply pities his condition.

KANADA SEVARTI (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, June 24.

NO doubt his complaints against the treatment he has had at the hands of the British are very grave, but the step he is now prepared to take is by no means justifiable even though his love for his native country be of the highest degree possible, and indeed this professed love itself ought to have held back the Maharajah from such a step. We cannot for a moment believe that the Maharajah is unaware of the evil results that will befall the country he so dearly loves in consequence of the step he has been so indiscreet to take. He cannot be ignorant that Russia's designs are all without a cause and are purely dictated by a passion for the acquisition of new territory. Perhaps in the height of his bitter feelings the Maharajah has been blinded to this fact, but he should remember that India has enjoyed so many years of happiness and peace under the British rule, that she would be loth to have her peace disturbed under any circumstances, or for whatever reasons. The Maharajah should, at the same time, remember that it is only his private interests that have actuated him in the matter, and if he bears any genuine love for India he should be the last person to act in a way by which the peace and happiness of that country will be jeopardised. But as it is, we think, the Maharajah cannot much count upon the sympathy of Indian people, as he has evidently already taken a wrong course to redress his so-called grievances.

June 1887.]

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in Russia.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

SATTARASHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, May 29.

DHULEEP SINGH'S conduct in seeking the protection of Russia would never be considered judicious. We cannot exonerate the Government from the imprudent course it took in not allowing a fair settlement of his claims, for which he repeatedly appealed. His mind was greatly affected by the disappointment. But now he must be in a better mood, and, therefore, it would be politic and prudent to ask him to return to England on a promise that there will be a fair settlement of his claims.

MAHARASTRAMITRA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 2 and 16.

IT is rumoured that Dhuleep Singh has obtained an influential military post in the service of Russia, and he wishes to enlist disaffected Punjabees into his service with a view to enabling him to make an easy inroad on the frontier. He intends hostile action against the British Government, and timely precautions ought to be taken against his machinations. The incidents, that led Dhuleep Singh to resort to the patronage of Russia, are strange, and might justify his conduct. The conduct of the British Government, in neglecting to settle his claims, though he repeatedly urged them on its attention, appears to have been rather impolitic, and the sooner an understanding is effected the better.

DHARWARVHITA (Marathi Weekly), Dharwar, June 2.

THE indifference of the British Government to notice the repeated appeals made by Dhuleep Singh for the settlement of his claims, is what accounts for his exasperation, and his seeking the protection of Russia. Despair has got better of his sense. He realises his position too well to suppose he could hurt any interest of England. Such a course alone, he thinks, would bring consolation to his troubled heart.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, June 5.

WHILE referring to the conversation of Dhuleep Singh with a Panjabi gentleman in his tour to Europe it is unfair, we say, to represent him as a maniac, as some Anglo-Indian and Native journals have done. He has been a victim of the erroneous policy of Lord Dalhousie, and the British Government would be careful not to entrust posts of singular importance to persons like Dalhousie, Lytton, Fergusson and Thompson.

The DAINIK (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, June 6.

DHULEEP SINGH is now in Russia. The Sikhs still cherish the name of the son of Runjeet. We are well aware that the Russians will be able to do nothing to the English with Dhuleep's assistance. So long as the natives of India are attached to the English, no one will be able to do them any harm. Let the English try to please the natives of India. It is true that Dhuleep Singh will be able to do nothing to the English, but he can undoubtedly embarrass them.

The PRATIKAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 10

BEING displeased with the treatment of the English, Dhuleep Singh has now placed himself under the protection of the Russians. He is now trying his utmost to excite the Russians against the English. But we do not fear at all. The English

are doing what they ought to do for the purpose of self-defence. But one thing is certain. If the dispute with Russia is not settled, the poor people of India who are over-burdened with taxes will suffer a great deal.

MAHANIKADA THUTHAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, June 11.

DHULEEP SINGH evidently wants to frighten the English, as if they were boys. He wants to gain the friendship of the Russians and to make the English believe that he will have his revenge gratified. It is believed that he is in constant correspondence with many of the Native princes and that he has gained over the princes of Nepal and Cashmere. Evidently the attitude of Dhuleep Singh is calculated to alarm our Government. The people of the Punjab are to a certain extent fanatics, and the ill-treatment of their former prince by the British may not unlikely rankle in their bosom.

AKUBAR-E-AM (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, June 2 and 14.

THE *Sahifa-i-Kaulsi* says that those who consider the attitude of Dhuleep Singh as trifling are inconsiderate. They are like those counsellors of Mohamed Shah, who tried to hide Nadirshah's advent, by means of the ashes of a fire-place. Dhuleep Singh is the head of the Khalsa nation. His going out of the protection of the British Government is a serious matter. The *Moolani Danish* says that some journals represent Dhuleep Singh as ungrateful; others say, he is gone mad. But in our opinion, he is neither ungrateful nor mad; it is the result of that education which our kind Government have given him. He was brought up in a free country and in the company of those who are ever ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of liberty. He has acquired that liberal English education, by which even a dull-minded man becomes ready to give his unfettered opinion. Hence it is madness to say that Dhuleep Singh is infatuated or ungrateful.

KOM-NOON (Urdu Tri-weekly), Lahore, June 4 and 11.

IN our opinion Dhuleep Singh's presence in Russia foretells many dangers. The matters on the frontier are in such a critical state that if Russia wants to make Dhuleep Singh an instrument of carrying out her designs, she can do so easily. We truly say that the moral loss which the people of India have suffered from Lord Dufferin's policy towards Dhuleep Singh is the greatest of all pecuniary losses put together. . . . Had Dhuleep Singh been allowed to stay in India or even in the Panjaub there would have been no likelihood of these dangers arising. His movements are not so ineffective as they are supposed to be. The name Patrick Cassy, under which he travelled, is not an imaginary one. It is the name of a living man who is the true friend of the British Government and their subjects, and who has cleared the way to Russia for Dhuleep Singh.

KHARKHA-E-ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Delhi, June 8.

IT is certain that Dhuleep Singh has reached St. Petersburg; but the consequences of it cannot be as the general public think. Many rumours are afloat regarding him; but they are utterly unfounded. He is not to go to Central Asia. Of course by laying his sad case before the Russian Government, he may win their sympathy.

ODDH-AKHBAAR (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, June 10.

DHULEEP SINGH, while in England, was considered a true friend of the British Government, and the turn of his thoughts was quite different. But in a very short time those views of his have assumed a fearful tone. This sudden change has not only put

Dhuleep Singh into perplexity, but it has drawn the attention of the whole world towards him. If this change of fortune is supposed to have been forced upon him by unavoidable circumstances, no blame rests with him. However, his conduct is such that we cannot pass it over in silence. . . . The only fear of his throwing himself into the hands of Russia is, that her aims will acquire further extension and strength, and she will readily and gladly use him as an instrument in carrying out her designs. He must rest assured that neither Russia nor France will render him that help of which he stands in need.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily). Sialkote, June 10.

THERE is now no necessity of discussing the rights of Dhuleep Singh. The only necessary thing is, that the Press should expose his ungratefulness to the world. The attitude adopted by Dhuleep Singh is ruinous to him.

NYAYA DARSNAK (Gujarati Weekly). Ahmedabad, May 23.

WE shall not scruple for a moment to believe that Maharaja Dhuleep Singh is misled in attempting to wreak vengeance on the English on the strength of Russian co-operation, inasmuch as we know that the Russians are known for their intriguing nature. Though it was better for him to remain under English protection, the Government have made a blunder in disappointing him on one point. The wisest policy is to keep under control anyhow a secret enemy, whether strong or weak.

AKHBAR-I-SOUDAHUR (Gujarati Daily). Bombay, June 4.

WITH the view of threatening the English, Dhuleep Singh has gone over to Russia, and taken shelter in the country of England's rival. He himself says that he will raise in arms the savage people of Central Asia against the English. We do not believe that he is taking counsel well when he acts in the way he does. His own countrymen have no sympathy with him on account of his having embraced Christianity. When he himself has announced that he has lost all touch with India and its people that he is a confirmed conservative in his political creed, and that he looks with contempt upon the popular works of Lord Ripon, how can he expect support from the Indians?

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly). Bombay, June 5.

LAST time we announced, that Maharaja Dhuleep Singh had determined to wreak vengeance on the British Government and would raise a rebellion on the Afghan frontier. This week from a private source we are informed that he has been in communication with his friends, who are Sardars and princes of Kashmir and the Panjab. Latest news leads us to conjecture in what way he will gratify his curiosity. No foreigner is admitted to Central Asia without a pass from the Russian Government, and Dhuleep Singh is not to be admitted. Hence he has determined to become a Russian subject, and then to travel in Central Asia in the disguise of a merchant.

RAST GOFTAR (Gujarati Weekly). Bombay, June 5.

RUSSIA is supposed to be playing a new trick with England with Maharaja Dhuleep Singh in her hands; but in that both are mistaken. Dhuleep Singh has broken peace with England and sought shelter in Russia where he will live as its subject. In that case, we are glad to say that England and India will get rid of one humbug. The latest news about him is that Russia will engage him as an instrument to cause

rebellions against the British Government on the Cashmir frontier; because it is said that many of his friends and associates live in Cashmir and the Punjab. Whatever be the nature of reports about him, this much is certain that the Indian people have no concern with Dhuleep Singh, nor do they feel any sympathy with him.

* KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

VARIOUS rumours are afloat about Dhuleep Singh. It is said that his own countrymen have no sympathy left for him since his recent movements, and that the high priest of the Sikhs has left off praying for him, which he used to do before. Dhuleep Singh had from first estranged himself from his co-religionists by renouncing his own religion. Their sensibilities were much affected by his turning a convert to Christianity.

BROACH SAMACHAR (Gujarati Weekly), June 9.

WHEN the last mail left, there were various reports afloat that Dhuleep Singh would raise a rebellion. But they are all groundless. In India he has neither influence nor acquaintance. A small portion of the people of India know him as an Indian prince living under the protection of Her Majesty's Government. Neither should the Home nor the Indian Government have anything to fear from him.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ON THE MEMORIAL AGAINST MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY'S APPOINTMENT.

The PANDIT (Anglo-Hindi Weekly), Bombay, June 3.

THE Government, we think, is quite right in defending its nomination. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Resolution says, is a Master of Arts, Barrister-at-Law, and has acted for a long time as a Magistrate in the mofussil. All this we think the Government was not required to put the memorialists in mind of, as they have not questioned Mr. Crawley-Boevey's fitness to the appointments in general, but have only questioned his fitness to this particular appointment. Bombay is a seaport, and experience tells us that as such it presents at many a time knotty nautical cases which even an experienced Magistrate finds it difficult to deal with. It is this that the memorialists contend for; they also represented to the Government that an officer who had acted for thirteen times as a Presidency Magistrate could be had, and that this appointment had from long usage come to be recognised as belonging to the legal profession in Bombay, a Pleader, a Solicitor or a Barrister being on many an occasion its holder. The memorial as such, we think, contained no strong language, but was a document written in a sober and mild tone. What necessity, then, had our Government in replying to this sober and rational document in such a harsh tone which it did not deserve at its hands.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, June 4.

THE memorialists, who protested against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistrateship, will now repent having put their heads into such a noose. It was an interested agitation, and it was a most objectionable agitation. Perhaps the memorialists were emboldened by Lord Reay's known sympathies and his readiness to listen to the popular voice. But this was a misguided agitation, and it is surprising how so many leading men became signatories to the memorial. Never was a Government placed in a more awkward position. If the Government were to listen to such a petition, what would the Civilian concerned and the whole Service

think of it? The memorialists said they knew nothing about the Civilian. How could the Government say the same thing about an officer who has seen nearly twenty years' service? The memorialists have earned the snub administered to them for their pains, and they should not be again in a hurry to protest against the appointment of an officer on no other ground except that he is a Civilian. Lord Reay is a Scotchman, and is not lacking in strength.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE language of the Resolution of Government, on the memorial against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, might have been more forbearing; but as to the dialectics of it—why, the memorialists have to thank themselves for it. We must have the right to criticise and protest against appointments after they are made, but the memorial erred in importing into the discussion not only a too dictatorial tone, but also a personal question by referring to the qualifications or disqualifications of individual officers; and the reply to it could not keep clear of that point. They offered the writer of the Resolution ground to pitch into them, and he has not hesitated to avail himself of his advantage. We anticipated the Government in our last week's remarks on the subject so far as their reasons go.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE Government of Bombay have given a rather severe wiggling to the memorialists who had made a representation against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to the acting vacancy of the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and in favour of Mr. Webb's claim, and we cannot say that the treatment was quite undeserved. Nobody who has the least sense left in him can approve of the step taken by the memorialists, especially when the personality of the gentleman dealt with in the memorial is taken into consideration. Mr. Webb may be a sound lawyer and he may not be one. His ability in that line has never been found out by the public. Nor has his magisterial work impressed us, at least with a deep sense of his fitness for the post. But granting that he is in every way a very proper man, yet it remained to be proved that the nominee of the Government is not a fit person to occupy the post.

SUNDIR PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE memorial against the appointment of a Civilian to act temporarily in the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate has been the subject of a rather curt Resolution. The reply of Government might well have been more considerate. But in commenting upon it, our contemporaries have lost sight of the silly grounds on which the memorial was based. Incompetency to discharge the duties of the office was not the strongest ground which the memorialists had to urge. Certainly, the gentleman whose nomination they suggested had no superior merits to the Government nominee. But, if the memorialists had been well advised, they would have laid stress on the fact which was undoubted that an appointment, which had hitherto been reserved for professional men, was being temporarily given to a Civilian official.

THE MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, June 5.

WE hold the memorialists were wrong in speaking of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's unsuitability for the post as they did; but that is no reason why the Government should, on that account, write stridently of the claims of briefless barristers and the impropriety of the public expressing an opinion on appointments made by His Excellency in Council. We extremely regret that such a Resolution should have been issued with the sanction

of so eminently courteous a ruler as Lord Reay. If rumours be correct, it was Lord Reay himself who sent a Civilian away from the Secretariat for the over-severity of the language used by him towards those who had incurred the displeasure of Government. We give the rumour for what it is worth. But it shows nevertheless what opinion people entertain of the present Governor. The present Resolution is calculated to shake the faith of the people in the courtesy of the rulers, and the Government will, as a consequence, lose all prestige. As for the subject matter of the Resolution we are at one with the Government. We hold that Government has a perfect right to dispose of the place in the best way it can think of. Such a small office ought not to be an object of covetousness to barristers.

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE pert reply of the Bombay Government to the memorialists, who lately supported the claim of Mr. Webb to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate's post in Bombay, has provoked a good deal of resentment from the three English dailies. The ill-concealed rage of the conductors of these papers, and their disdainful expressions of defiance, are very amusing, and show as much sense as was squeezed into service in the memorial itself. The sensible answer of Government and the well-deserved rebuke conveyed in the Resolution should serve as a warning to our people who are so easily led astray by interested parties, and who, on the least pressure, yield to the temptation of hampering the action of Government, where such action is known to be manifestly in the interests of the commonweal.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 6.

PERHAPS the Government would have done better to adopt a less severe tone in their Resolution, issued in reply to the memorial of 2,300 individuals, European and Native, in Bombay about the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to be acting Chief Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Cooper's absence on leave; and they would have certainly acted more wisely if, by resorting to the usual formula of Government resolutions, they had simply announced that they declined to re-open a matter which they had settled to the best of their judgment. But we cannot help thinking that the memorialists have brought on themselves this angry tone of the Government by their somewhat imprudent conduct. To all appearances their object was—or seemed to be—to get the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate reserved for a barrister. If they had stuck to the object strictly in their memorial, they would have been within their rights; but it was unwise of them to have, even indirectly, pleaded Mr. Webb's cause. That many or most of the memorialists desired no more than the reservation of the post for a barrister we have no reason to doubt; but the way Mr. Webb's name was mixed up with the affair was calculated to raise the presumption that the promoters of the memorial had perhaps another object in view. In spite of the protestations of its signatories that they had nothing to do with Mr. Webb or any other person, but were only concerned in the general principle involved in the appointment, the wording and tone of the memorial were not quite what they should have been if the memorialists wished to be even above suspicion as regards their object. Mr. Crawley-Boevey is an able Civilian, distinguished for his tact and learning, and he had magisterial experience in the Mofussil.

HAVIARA SIKROTHLA (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, June 7.

THE language is much more arbitrary and somewhat offensive, which cannot but be resisted. The memorialists, however misguided they might have been, or however actuated they may have been by the supposed wrong and injustice done to Mr. Webb, who had acted on a number of occasions, still were entitled to a calm hearing and a discreet reply. The public are entitled to criticize anything that the Government may do, and in cases like the present they are doubly entitled to do so, because they believe

that their interests are quite at stake. In the present instance, we know that the position of the memorialists was not properly defensible, and so it went easy with the Government to attack them. Mr. Webb, whose cause they meant to advocate to a certain extent, had not, in our opinion, satisfied the Government, nor a large majority of the public in his occupation as a Magistrate.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, June 11.

THE Resolution is a misrepresentation of the memorial arising from mistaken ideas that the memorialists infringed on the Governor's privileges. Again, it reads harsh to charge the memorialists with stupidity and class prejudice; and men of the stamp of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit cannot brook such reflections on their intelligence and character. Reading over the memorial, we trace no comparison drawn in respect to the relative merits of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and Mr. Webb, nor was there any disparaging reflection passed on the former by the memorialists. The indignant Resolution finishes off with a refusal to forward the memorial to the Secretary of State on the ground that the Governor himself has the privilege to dispose of it, but it will be sent when submitted in accordance with the stereotyped form, when the steamer will carry the document to its destination with Lord Reay's comments. We deeply regret the turn matters have taken.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, June 11.

THE Resolution reads like a piece of ill-concealed ironical writing. We regret this. The memorialists made some mistakes. Mr. Crawley-Boevey had been appointed. He is a Civilian and a Barrister, and from what Lord Reay says of him, is an able and experienced officer, in every way fit for the Presidency magistracy. The memorialists advocated the appointment of one Mr. Webb, a Barrister, who had acted as Magistrate for several short periods. They raised Mr. Webb, who appears to be a briefless Barrister, to the skies, on the ground of his being a practising Barrister and a non-official resident of Bombay of local experience, and cried down Mr. Crawley-Boevey because he is not a practising Barrister and has no local experience. Now, we think these were not sufficient grounds for the cancellation of an appointment. The strongest argument that could have been urged against Mr. Boevey's appointment was that he is a Civilian. The Presidency magistracy has always been in the hands of the Unconvenanted Service. There is at this moment a Native Presidency magistrate in Bombay. Mr. Ranade was a Presidency Magistrate for some time. Now any one of these had a better right to the Chief Presidency magistracy. The memorialists should have stood on the unassailable ground that, as it was under the consideration of Government as to how a large proportion of the already too many posts in the Convenanted Civil Service could be filled by Indians, the appointment of a Civilian to a post which has always been enjoyed by the Unconvenanted Service, was altogether indefensible.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 11.

THE language in which the Resolution in reply to the memorial has been written and the imputation of motives to the people have been made much of. All the leading Anglo-Indian papers have written strongly upon this. *The Pioneer* has said that the "Governor's outburst seems unwise and undignified." *The Bombay Gazette* has written in the same strain, sarcastically alluding that the Civilian officer was appointed not for his merits, "but because promotion in the Civil Service is sluggish, and it can be conveniently accelerated by putting a Civilian on the Presidency bench for a few years or so." This is worse than the Resolution. *The Times of India* is still more furious. This is a deep game they are playing, we suspect. Our friends in Bombay should be wise enough to take this Anglo-Indian advocacy of their cause at its proper worth. All this friendliness may hide the attempt to prejudice the people against their Governor.

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, June 11.

WHATEVER may have been the faults of the memorialists in protesting against the action of the Governor in Council and dictate to His Excellency the name and fitness of a gentleman, who had acted as the Presidency Magistrate on many previous occasions, but who at the same time, it seems, had not been much in favour of the Government, the prayers of the memorialists were surely just and reasonable so far as having the temporary vacancy filled up by a competent and experienced non-official gentleman was concerned. It is much to be regretted that there should be any misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled. The relation between the good people of the Western Presidency and their present good and wise Government has hitherto been very cordial, but the recent Resolutions of that Government have, we think, seriously disturbed its cordiality. What we more heartily deplore is that a Governor of Lord Reay's experience and wisdom could not keep himself clear from the interest and influence of the Covenanted Civil Service. As to the conduct of the memorialists we, would only say that the memorial might be drawn up in better terms, and personal considerations might be avoided.

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 18.

THE appointment of a Civilian, in the person of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to act as Presidency Magistrate of Bombay during Mr. Cooper's absence, gave rise to no small ferment in that city. No sooner was the appointment announced than a memorial numerous and most influentially signed, and written with great force of reasoning, was submitted to the Governor of Bombay, in which the memorialists protested against the appointment of a Civilian and prayed that a barrister competent to deal with questions of marine and commercial law which must often arise in a commercial capital and a busy port might be appointed. The memorialists were especially annoyed at the practical supersession of Mr. Webb, a barrister who had previously officiated more than once as Presidency Magistrate. The memorial contained an alternative prayer that, in the event of the Local Government not acceding to the wishes of the memorialists, their case might be submitted to the Secretary of State for orders. The unanimity and promptness of the movement made by the community of Bombay excited the wonder of every body. Indeed, the memorial was got up and the signatures were obtained with unprecedented promptness. But all in vain. The Bombay Government is not to be moved. Lord Reay has given a sharp rebuke to the memorialists and refused to forward the complaint to the Secretary of State. The rather acrimonious language, which Lord Reay has for once been led to adopt in addressing his people, has naturally given offence, but his Lordship has taken the people into his confidence by entering into a long justification of the appointment. Nevertheless, Lord Reay might have shown more patience in dealing with the best men of Bombay society of all races and classes.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BOMBAY SAMAGHAR (Gujarati Daily), May 31.

SINCE Mr. Crawley-Boevey's appointment as Chief Presidency Magistrate, we have deprecated remarks in favour of the appointment and also the useless complaints of Anglo-Indians against it, which must have convinced our readers that the agitation against the appointment was as objectionable as it was based on interested motives. In spite of the opposition of the Native public and press to the memorial, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshawjee Manackjee Petit and other Native leaders signed it. But that did not modify Native public opinion one jot. How great and dangerous was their mistake in disregarding Native public opinion will be apparent to them on perusal of the Government's reply to their memorial. The reply will show them how their action has seriously

compromised them both in the estimation of the public and the Government. The reply is couched in strong terms, but the severity of its tone was deserved and could have been still further emphasized in our belief. The logic and the judgment displayed in the strong reply are so powerful and sound that the memorialists will find their arguments in comparison as flimsy and calculated to make them ashamed of themselves.

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, May 31.

THE memorialists over-praised Mr. Webb's qualifications for the post, but in the interests of justice we are bound to say that Mr. Webb has not given complete satisfaction to the public in the discharge of his duties. The Government has very elaborately and in strong terms refuted the opinions of the memorialists. We do not believe that Mr. Webb would be better qualified for the post than Mr. Crawley-Boevey with his manifold qualifications, he being a Master of Arts of Oxford and a Barrister-at-Law, and having served Government in the mofussil for a long period, besides having qualified himself in the Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani languages. On the whole, the Government has very ably replied to the memorialists, and the reply will prove satisfactory to the public of Bombay. Our last request to the memorialists is that they should desist from further action.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 1.

WE cannot understand why a briefless barrister should have better claim to the post than a Civilian barrister of experience, who has earned the perfect confidence of Government; and the Government has shown, in its reply, that the knowledge and experience of special laws which the memorialists say should be required in a candidate for the Chief magistracy are to be found in a Civilian Barrister of standing in the mofussil, because he tries as intricate cases in the mofussil as are to be found in the presidency towns. The main point in favour of the appointment of a Civilian barrister to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate is drawn from the fact of a large saving, say, of Rs. 20,000 per annum accruing to the Treasury by such a step, and in regard to the present state of the public finance it would be doubly welcome.

RAST GORTAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE Government reply appears discourteous and curt to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, but we believe that Government has not replied more strongly than the merits of the case required, having regard to the fact that a memorial had been got up against the appointment of a qualified official after his entering on his duties merely to further the interests of a friend and protégé of the memorialists. We should not have objected to the memorial if it was sent on public grounds, but this memorial under the guise of a public one was simply meant to serve the ends of a friend of the memorialists.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

WE do not deny the right of Government to reply in as strong terms as it likes to the memorial in re Mr. Crawley-Boevey's appointment, but our objection lies against the Government depriving the public of an important right in an indirect way. After the Government's explanation, we fully believe that Government does not attend to memorials against certain appointments, however soundly the objections may be urged. We never expected Lord Ripon's Government to make such a disagreeable explanation in respect of the right of the people to memorialise on any subject.

YEZDAN PAKHAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE interested parties who bolstered up the cause of Mr. Webb, and the local Anglo-Indian Press which supported them, must have learnt from the resolution of H. E. Lord Reay on the subject, that they have not to deal with a weak-minded man like Sir James Fergusson. The present head of the Bombay Government is a nobleman holding independent liberal views, and knows well how to distinguish between memorials presented by the people and those by interested cliques. His Excellency must have seen the necessity of showing up the hollowness of the arguments used in favour of Mr. Webb, and in memorials of like nature, and the resolution under review excellently serves the purpose. The fire and independence displayed in it is unusual, and we believe a like resolution has hardly issued before from the Secretariat in the history of Bombay.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 5.

THE reply is couched in very strong terms and the memorialists are curtly told to apply to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government, if they think proper. We believe, however, that the Government decision will stand, as they have not exceeded their rights. After the memorialists' insinuation that Government is ignorant and so on, it is not likely that Government will show courtesy in their reply. We are firmly convinced that if the memorialists had only advanced the arguments in general terms without special mention of anybody that experienced barristers are necessary for the post, and that Civilians would not exactly suit the place because of the frequent changes of appointment they are subject to, they would have served their purpose.

THE *Kasid-e-Mumbai*, (Gujarati Tri-weekly, Bombay, June 6), says that the arguments advanced by the Native Press on the subject of the memorial were sound and impartial, and two leaders of the Parsi community have not shown good example by attaching their signatures to the memorial.

SATYAVARTA (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 3.

THE reply of Government to the memorial submitted to connection with the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey is satisfactory, though couched in harsh language. We have never heard that Mr. Webb as acting Chief Magistrate was ever popular, as has been said by the memorialists. His Excellency has distinctly said that there is no necessity of memorialising the Secretary of State for India in this matter inasmuch as final action in such cases rests with him and his Council. Therefore, we believe, that the Secretary of State will treat the memorial in the same spirit and pass it over unnoticed.

SUNSHER BAHADOOR (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, June 10.

FOR the sake of the respectable signatories the memorial was not consigned to oblivion, and a reply couched in strong language was returned. The one-sided advocacy of the memorialists has received a terrible blow at the hands of the Government; and if they had moved in the same spirit for other measures, they would not have shared the same fate.

MAHARASHITRAMITRA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 2.

THE tone and spirit of the Government resolution is too severe and discourteous, considering the character and position of the persons under whose auspices the protest against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey was made. Hitherto such replies were reserved for Native memorialists alone, and the adoption of the same policy, in this case,

June 1897.] Recent Appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council.

has created great sensation among enlightened European and Native circles in Bombay. His Excellency would do well to forego such rigidity and offer sympathetic and considerate treatment to matters submitted to his decision. It is hoped the Government would withdraw from the position it has taken up and forward the memorial to the Secretary of State, as requested in it.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), June 6.

THE want of patience and sympathy, at times displayed by Lord Reay in dealing with public questions, does little credit to his high position, learning or generosity. The excitement, in which the resolution against the memorial affecting the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey is avorded, surpasses one of former occasions, and the memorialists—very influential members of society—have been told that the Government has done all right. Such replies seem utterly inconsistent with the principles of Western civilization. They, in fact, deprive public opinion of its right to discuss and criticise important events.

The SUBHASCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 10.

GREAT sensation has been created in Bombay by the reply of the Bombay Government to the memorial submitted to them on the appointment of a Presidency magistrate. The manner and spirit in which the reply is worded is unusually stiff, and this is the first occasion when Lord Reay has taken up a stern attitude against public criticism.

The PRAHILAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, June 20.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY has hitherto given entire satisfaction to Natives and secured their esteem by his careful and discriminate decisions on all important cases that came before him. The leading members of our society ought by this time to know that the Government have been justified in their nomination. It would be difficult now to secure many signatories to the memorial proposed to be submitted to the Secretary of State to consider the claims of Mr. Webb. It would be well for our leading members to get up a memorial as a set-off against it, requesting the retention of Mr. Crawley-Boevey on the same post as being the best man for the place.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The MAYURATTA (English Weekly), Poona, June 19.

WE are glad to see that the appointment of Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta to the Legislative Council, Bombay, is gazetted. He will be a valuable addition to the little band of Native members in the Council. Mr. Telang's re-election too will prove agreeable to all. Why may not Rao Bahadur Ranade be re-elected also?

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

MR. MEHTA'S appointment to the local Legislative Council, with Mr. Telang's re-appointment at the same time, means assurance made doubly sure that Government are anxious to have public interests adequately represented in the discussion of the forthcoming Municipal Draft Bill. We trust the Councillors elect will not lose much by this demand on their unbought services.

GUJARAT MITRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, June 10.

NO other selection could have been hailed with greater delight than the one that our keen-sighted and popular Governor Lord Reay has already made. Lord Reay during His Excellency's short regime made many popular appointments and the present nomination of a veteran Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Pherozshah, adds one more instance of His Excellency's popular acts. Again Mr. K. T. Telang has been re-appointed an Additional Member of the said Council, so there will be a noble pair of two advocates of law gracing His Excellency's Legislative Council.

o SUBODH PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

WE congratulate Mr. T. M. Mehta on his nomination to the local Legislative Council. Mr. Mehta is so well known for his public spirit and his knowledge of our requirements and our aspirations, that any words from us on the subject on this occasion would be perfectly superfluous. Suffice it to say, that like all Lord Reay's nominations to the Council, the present one has just hit the gentleman whom the unanimous voice of a whole people would at this time have triumphantly returned if they had the privilege of electing members to the Council.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 20.

THAT the Municipal Bill will receive full and fair consideration in the Legislative Council must be apparent now to every one from the fact that His Excellency the Governor has taken care to have in the Council two of our best and most representative men—Messrs. Telang and Mehta—at this juncture. Mr. Mehta is one of our Municipal experts, and there is no doubt that he will, with Mr. Telang, advocate the cause of the ratepayers with his usual ability and skill. No less gratifying than his nomination are the complimentary terms in which the *Times of India*—prompted by the Englishman's spirit of fair play—has noticed it.

HAWAIIA SUBODH (Anglo-Chinese Weekly), Bombay, June 21.

IN his (Mr. Pherozshah's) appointment to this honourable seat the Government as well as the people have secured a staunch and fearless ally, who would never flinch an inch in defending what is just and right, and to what the people of this country are entitled. He would be so appointed if Lord Reay's liberal regime was the belief of many, and now as he has been properly honoured, we believe, there will be satisfaction all over this Presidency. We also believe that his appointment has been extremely an opportune one, as the new Municipal Bill is soon to be brought before the Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta's services to the Bombay Municipality have been valuable and his experience of Municipal business is wide. In fact, he was for two terms the chairman of the Corporation, and his work as President was most satisfactory. He with his friend the Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang in the Council will, it is needless to say, stand ably on behalf of the people and vindicate their rights of Local Self-government.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 25

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Pherozshah Mehta of Bombay has been appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council of that Presidency. A better selection cannot be more than this. There are very few men in Bombay who can stand in favourable comparison with Mr. Mehta in his talents, ability, and public spirit.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), June 17.

MR. PHEROZSHA MEHTA has long proved himself quite worthy of the appointment, and in making it Government has shown an appreciative sense of his qualification, and acquiesced in the demand of the public. His attempts have been many, various and constant to secure some good to the public. The leading part he has always taken in all public movements is conspicuous, and has been of a long standing and uninterrupted. He possesses moral courage to speak out whatever is just, and never shrinks from giving vent to his own views, whether they be approved by officialdom or not.

JAMK-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 17.

MR. MEHTA will be a powerful accession to the Legislative Council, and his appointment at this juncture is greatly to be valued inasmuch as the new Municipal Bill is to be brought forward, when he, with Mr. Telang, will critically test all its clauses and defend the interests of the public as staunch advocates of the Local Self-Government scheme. Mr. Mehta, as a member of the Bar and as Secretary to the Bombay Presidency Association, has thoroughly studied all public questions and will therefore prove a faithful counsellor of Government, and a true advocate of the public.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

LORD REAY'S Government seems to be very lucky in making public appointments. Whatever nominations have been hitherto made, have fortunately proved satisfactory to the public. Mr. Mehta's election to the Legislative Council is of that type, and, therefore, we congratulate him on his accession. Again, the Hon. Mr. Telang has been re-appointed for a second time, and he has proved an ornament to the Council. His public services have all proved satisfactory. His re-appointment will be hailed with joy by the public.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

THE public anticipation in connection with the appointment of Mr. Mehra to the local Legislative Council has been realised. Mr. Mehra's abilities, public spirit, and patriotism considered, his claim to the honourable appointment was of a long standing. Lord Reay has filled the vacancy caused by Prof. Dadabhai's absence in a fitting manner. We rest content with recording that the appointment has met the approbation of the public inasmuch as his services are so well known.

GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

MR. PHEROZSHA MEHTA has, as a citizen, rendered valuable service to the public for the past fifteen years. Had Mr. Mehta's election taken place ten years ago, it would have been regarded with great surprise; but we say that though it has taken place very late, still we congratulate both Government and Mr. Mehta. As chairman of the Municipal Corporation he has twice discharged the duty very independently. As secretary to the Presidency Association he is a zealous worker. In point of eloquence he is considered the Demosthenes of Bombay. As a member of the Bar he is held in very high esteem, and in zilla courts as another Anstey. The re-appointment of Mr. Telang is equally welcome. During the past three years he has eminently distinguished himself as a Legislative Councillor.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN ENGLAND.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, June 23.

WHETHER in arts, in science or in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, or in general enterprise, in fact, in whatever tends to glorify or enrich a nation, England has reached a point, during these last fifty years, such as she could hardly have dreamed of, when the Queen ascended the British throne on the 20th June, 1837. With an Empire so vast and its administration generally so successful, it is impossible not to think but that the Queen's own personal good fortune has contributed to the happy lot of the wide dominions over which she holds the sway. Whoever has carefully studied the history of England for the last fifty years cannot but be struck with the evidence that in spite of some few occasional vicissitudes and disasters, Queen Victoria's reign is almost an uninterrupted record of exceptional glory and prosperity. It is our belief that England's prosperity is assured so long as the Queen lives, and it is our earnest hope and prayer that she may be spared for many, many years yet to live and reign. When the sovereignty of India passed to the English Crown, the English Crown took but a slight and nominal part in the government of the country. It was reserved for the happy reign of our Queen-Empress to be signalised by that great measure, the transfer of the direct administration of the Indian Government from the East India Company to the Crown. Queen Victoria of England is the first Empress of India, and since that auspicious event, India has been making the most rapid strides in the paths of civilisation, and moral, intellectual and political progress.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, June 25.

WE shall now wish our Queen-Empress every blessing and a long life; and in this wish our readers will join us with their loyal spirit and devotion. The women of India will ever remember her attachment to their interests and welfare. The afflicted will not forget her warm and ready sympathy for their distress, and the help she has given for the amelioration of their condition. The Queen's statue will be a lasting memorial to the women in India and to all her loyal subjects; and it will always speak to them in the silent yet eloquent language given to it by the genius of the architect—**HERE IS YOUR BELOVED QUEEN.**

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 25.

THE Jubilee will be remembered hereafter as a splendid pageant which, in India as well as in England, was celebrated by a shower of titles and honours which might perhaps please recipients thereof, and by the release of a large number of convicts. People will also remember the enthusiasm and loyalty which the event called forth in India, how our orthodox, Indian Princes forgetting the rules of caste and the injunctions of the Shastras undertook at great sacrifice an unknown voyage to a distant land to testify by their personal presence, both on their own behalf and on behalf of their countrymen, to their deep and unflinching loyalty to the English connection. But all this enthusiasm and loyalty, we regret to say, has not yet called forth the smallest mark of recognition in the shape of any national concession. It has all been a display on one side. Up to this time there has not been the smallest indication of reciprocity on the side of our rulers. We are not statesmen, nor do we pretend any familiarity with the occult principles of the art of government. But as common-sense men, taking a common-sense view of matters, we are inclined to regard the apathy of the Government with great anxiety.

MADRAS MAIL (English Weekly), June 25.

HAPPY as is a Jubilee occasion in general, it received a peculiarly joyful significance in the present instance, from the transcendent work of the personage who was the subject of the celebration. For hers was a character deserving of all admiration. History has not another picture to show of womanhood in such an exalted station, so great, yet so supremely blameless. As one of her sex, she stands forth a triumphant specimen,—‘a miracle of noble womanhood.’ As a sovereign, we are not aware of a single fault ever imputed to her in that character. In addition to her high personal worth, there was the consideration of the peace and prosperity enjoyed by her dominions during her reign, which also contributed to stimulate those who endeavoured to honour her. Justly, then, did her subjects everywhere exert all their wits, with the object of giving the Jubilee all possible magnificence. It was very proper too, in so doing, that they should have not only demonstrated their enthusiasm by fleeting festivities, but resolved to erect lasting records of the event, suitable to the needs and spirit of the day. In conformity with this idea, Madras for her part conceived the felicitous project of a Technical Institute. This is an undertaking the advantages of which, when accomplished, to the country at large, cannot easily be calculated.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 25.

THE Jubilee will bring England and India into a more closer bond of union and sympathy than before. The royal reception to our Indian Princes and Chiefs, the assignation of a very foremost place to them in the royal procession which marched from the Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and the appointment of Sir Pertab Sing and His Highness the Maharaja of Cooh Behar as Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, are satisfactory proofs of the sympathy which England and Englishmen bear towards India and Indians. But the Jubilee will be gratefully remembered by the people of this country if the universal prayer which has gone from this country is granted. It will be a proud day for England and India alike when the same will be granted to us. The people of this country has asked their sovereign for the concession of representative government to them, and it would really enhance the love, the respect which they have for their sovereign, if she makes them this concession.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, June 26.

THE Jubilee passed off most successfully. There were present many Princes from the ruling families in Europe; there were also the Native Princes; the aristocracy of England too added no small eclat to the procession. The Queen herself must have been the centre of attraction. It must have been a gratifying sight to her to see what deep loyalty lay buried in the hearts of her subjects and how it had been called into exhibition on this most happy occasion. We are glad that the day passed off without any hitch to mar its rejoicing. Even the weather—a most uncertain thing in England—was propitious. May Her Majesty live long to cherish the memory of this happy day, and may God continue to dispense his choicest blessings on her and the Royal family.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

TWO judge from the telegrams of the week, the auspicious Jubilee Day seems to have been favoured of God and man alike. London has been the theatre of

many an historic display; but seldom, if ever, could the metropolis of the world have witnessed a sight so imposing, or one which could have equally impressed the spectator with its moral significance. The 21st of June 1887 will be best remembered in history as commemorating what has essentially been a reign of peace and progress. India may well be proud that in the persons of some of her Princes and Chiefs, she was assigned so conspicuous a part in this imperial commemoration, so soon after their pilgrimage to the shrine of exalted Virtue. That the Jubilee holiday proved so complete and so brilliant a success, despite the drooping spirit of the nation and the spectre of the Coercion Bill stalks the land, shows how deep is the homage of love and reverence paid to the personal worth of the Sovereign; and that Her Majesty, for once, laid aside her widow's weeds in compliance with the wishes of the people, is no less a satisfactory proof of how well she deserves to be loved and revered.

8 NATIVE GAZETTER (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

WHILE the people in this presidency were given a day's holiday in honour of the Jubilee, it has been celebrated in England with all *clat* and the pomp and circumstance due to the auspicious occasion. But the ideas about grandeur and display in the far West are quite different, and consequently, though the British public may not be less loyal than the people of India, to those of our countrymen, who are there especially for the Jubilee, all the arrangements there for the Jubilee celebration must appear comparatively a very tame affair. The main feature of the ceremonies was the royal progress from the Buckingham Palace to the Westminster Abbey, the van of which being led by the Native Princes; the carriage occupied by Her Majesty and escorted by all the princes of the royal blood passed through large crowds of people amidst their deafening cheers. The service at the Abbey is to be followed by banquets and parties, the thirtieth being appointed for the reception of the Indian Princes at the Windsor Castle. From the telegraphic summary of the honours-gazette published by the dailies some disappointment may be felt here owing to the absence of many Indian names which, it was thought, would be included in the present *Gazette*. Although we cannot pass any opinion upon the honours conferred from this distance, we may say that they were justified in confining the honours to a few only.

SCUDOH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

THE great Jubilee day has come and gone, but has left no royal mark behind beyond a few titles, and these too have been confined to the ruling race. The English people being self-governed and their sovereign being constitutional, it is easy to understand that they must fete her rather than must she fete them; but India stands on a different footing: to her, the Queen and the English people are the sovereign and in fact an absolute sovereign, and the hope of getting some boon to mark the grand event in which we are all expected to feel an interest and pride was, therefore, not unnatural but remains unfulfilled.

Other contemporaries have begun discussing this subject.

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FOR the convenience of subscribers in England we have brought this issue of the *Voice of India* up to date. The next number will be for September.

The reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, says the Native Press, has been unique in character as it has contributed in its duration of half a century to the intellectual, moral, and social advancement as also to the material prosperity of her own kingdom and all her dependencies; and hence it is natural that all her subject peoples, of whatever caste and creed, should voluntarily and unanimously unite in giving expression to their feelings of loyalty, love, and reverence on the rare occasion of the completion of fifty years of that glorious reign. While describing the merits of her rule, which has conferred on her Indian subjects numerous boons in varied shapes, one Bengali paper says that what Rama did in the golden age of India Her Majesty has done in our own times. But it is a pity, say other writers, that she has not commemorated the auspicious event in a manner grateful to her Indian subjects. This want of recognition stands in a marked contrast with the time-honoured principle of Oriental monarchs who celebrate every auspicious occasion by making presents to their subjects of rights and privileges to which they may be entitled without being asked for.

The results of the inquiry that is being made by the Public Service Committee are viewed with diffidence; and as some writers allege, the Committee will after all turn out a farce, like the Finance Committee. It is feared that instead of gaining something, the Natives will perhaps lose a good deal of what they now enjoy. The bulk of the evidence, as far as it goes, tends to show that Natives are incompetent to fill offices in the higher grades. It is too much to expect that those Natives who are at present in the service of Government will have the courage to contradict their European brethren by giving evidence in a manner to throw light on what has been hitherto kept secret by narrow-minded Anglo-Indians. It is the belief of many that so long as non-official Native gentlemen do not come forward to give evidence before the Committee, there is but little hope that Native interests will be adequately protected.

Russia's alleged advance towards India still forms a topic of warm discussion among Native writers. It is differently viewed by different minds. Optimists treat the subject with indifference; while to pessimists it causes grave concern.

and anxiety. But both agree on one point, and that is, that the measures taken by the British in connection with the Afghan question fall short of realising their expectations. The results hitherto achieved by the Afghan Boundary Commission have proved far from satisfactory, and, as some of our contemporaries believe, have given a free scope to Russia's ambition. To expect that the Amir will prove a faithful ally in case of emergency is sheer nonsense—so say many writers; and hence whatever sums are drawn from the Indian treasury to subsidize him might be made much more useful in strengthening our own position.

Rukhmalai's name has become a household word, and her case forms a topic of conversation wherever half-a-dozen people of intelligence meet together. There is not one definite opinion about the case; but it has given rise to issues which have culminated in an appeal for Government interference and legislation. And hence it is that the Hindu community has been stirred to its depths. It is said that suits for the restitution of conjugal rights have a meaning in the English law inasmuch as the form of marriage among Englishmen is a contract, and as such it requires the consent of both parties; and it being so, the English courts have full power, as in ordinary cases of breaches of contract, to dissolve the contract of marriage, or to enforce it in case either of the contracting parties does not fulfil the conditions of the contract. But among Hindus the form of marriage is not a contract, but a religious sacrament; and as such no earthly power can sever the connection which has its basis in a spiritual jurisdiction. This very difference between a Hindu marriage and an English marriage renders the idea of divorce and imprisonment equally repugnant to the orthodox Hindu. And, under the circumstances, it is urged by a majority that the imprisonment clause of the English law should not be applied to the Hindu community and that the introduction of divorce should be put off for the present.

The Allahabad University Bill, in so far as it tries to make a departure from the existing constitution of the three Presidency Universities, is not approved, and some Native writers are of opinion that the functions of the University should be confined to those of mere examining bodies. The present Bill provides that ordinary fellows will be divided into two classes, one-half to be nominated by the Chancellor, and the other half by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. This concession is considered an improvement on the system followed by the other Universities.

The scheme of sanitation proposed by Mr. Justice Cunningham is not approved by our contemporaries who deprecate the enormous expenditure it would entail. Two or three writers even call in question the advisability of the writer coming forward as a hygienic lecturer. His wholesale attack on municipalities as bodies composed of men incompetent to judge of sanitary matters is also resented.

The Bombay Municipal Draft Bill is warmly discussed by writers on this side of India. It is not approved in so far as it tends to subordinate the Corporation and the Town Council to the Municipal Commissioner. The Government has doubtless been gracious enough to comply with the requisition of the Municipality and conferred certain concessions on them; but it has tried to give a pice, and in return to take an anna.

With all his failings, Sir Ashley Eden is remembered as a friend of the Bengali ryots, and the zeal he showed in putting down the high-handedness of the indigo planters is gratefully acknowledged.

Equally with the death of Sir Ashley Eden is mourned the death of Sir Barrow Ellis by the natives of this country. By his death India has lost a true friend, and the Government a faithful adviser.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN ENGLAND.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 20.

THIS is the Jubilee day. Our beloved Sovereign completes to-day the 50th year of her reign. She ascended her throne on the 20th of June 1837. There are rejoicings in all her vast possessions to-day. All the civilized Governments of the world have sent their representatives to the capital of her Empire to offer her their congratulations. Princes and chiefs of India have gone to England to offer her, in behalf of the people of India, their homage and their tribute of love and esteem. Kings and emperors, princes and chiefs, nobles and peasants, in all parts of the world, vie with each other in showing her their regard, their admiration, and their respect. She reigns in the hearts of her people: and they, one and all, are deeply attached to her, and would most gladly sacrifice every thing they hold dear in this world to serve her. All her children, her sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, her grandsons and grand-daughters are gathered round her to-day to celebrate the auspicious occasion. All her subjects, whom she looks upon as her children, and who regard her as their mother, are offering their prayers to the Almighty Father to ble s her with long years of prosperity and happiness. In all the relations of life, as a mother, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a queen, our beloved sovereign is the pattern of all kingly and domestic virtues. It is a source of great pride to all her subjects that in all her vast dominions and throughout the civilized world her name is never mentioned save in terms of admiration, affection and respect. She has to-day all the elements which can make life happy in this world. She is the monarch of an empire over which the sun never sets. Her coffers are full: peace and prosperity reign in her dominions; bonds of friendship unite her with foreign Governments; and knowledge and wisdom guide her counsels. She is the object of deep affection to all the members of her family, and one and all of them are prosperous in life, and happy in her love. . . . What Rama did in the golden age of India, our beloved sovereign has done in our own times. Security of life and property has been firmly established, education is spreading its vivifying rays, trade and commerce are flourishing, and the triumphs of peace are visible in all directions. The economic conditions of the country have improved, and the people live in happiness and contentment. Our civil rights are being increased, as our country advances in the path of modern civilization. Twenty-one years before, she assumed the reins of sovereignty, heads of villages were appointed Munsiffs with power to decide suits not exceeding ten Rupees in value. This was the beginning of the recognition by the British Government of our constitutional rights. Now mark the change which has been produced within the last fifty years. Our countrymen now sit as judges on the Benches of the High Courts of the empire, and as members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils, they take part in the making of the laws by which the country should be governed. We have gained this much, and under the benign rule of our gracious Sovereign we hope to get more. India is said to be the brightest gem in Her Majesty's diadem. It is the earnest wish of all her devoted subjects that the splendid lustre of this gem may increase day by day, and that it may, with manifold brightness, shine for many many years to come. This is a day of universal rejoicing, and we join with all our countrymen in invoking divine blessing upon our august Empress—the *Kaisarin-i-Hind*.

HINDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 20 and July 11.

THIS is the 20th of June—the fiftieth anniversary of the day, when the Sovereign that rules over us ascended the throne and commenced her reign, which has proved so illustrious in every respect. The history of the fifty years that have gone is a history of great events—of the triumph, on the whole, of the principles of order, progress, and enlightenment, and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and her subjects may well be proud of it. It speaks much for her personal virtues, which add to the lustre of the age in which she has lived and reigned, that in these days of the democracy, when the sovereign does not wield the despotic power that the sovereign wielded a century ago, Queen Victoria has left a

distinct mark on her government and has made herself popular with her subjects by the force of her personality and her influence in a way that any monarch living may justly envy. To have been able to impress her individuality as a sovereign on an age, when people are apt to think more of their own power than of the power of the monarchy, is in itself a great achievement and the glory is all Queen Victoria's own in this respect. The great interest Her Majesty has constantly taken in the welfare of her Indian subjects entitles her to our loyal and warm gratitude and though the Press in India—the Native Press in particular—forms by the very accident of its position what is termed Her Majesty's opposition, and is often called on to criticise—and criticises strongly, at times—the acts and motives of her officers and agents, yet it cannot afford to forget at any time, more especially on this auspicious day of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, that it owes its existence and its expansion to the liberty of speech and thought, which is one of the greatest boons we owe to the Government we live under. The encouraging and liberal spirit of the reply, which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress gave to the Jubilee address, which was presented to her by Sir Henry Morland on behalf of the people of Bombay, has not attracted that attention which it deserved in this country. Three years ago the cry was raised by the advocates of race ascendancy that Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 deserved to be treated as a dead-letter and that the principles of government embodied in it should be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Sir James Stephen even went so far as to say that the Proclamation had outgrown the necessity which had produced it, and that India required to be governed on principles different from those laid down in it. Lord Ripon was attacked because he declared his firm adherence to it, and the Natives were charged with disloyalty because they wrote and spoke of it as their great charter. The days when the spirit of race feeling and race ascendancy unfortunately made a petulant exhibition of themselves are gone, and, we trust, Englishman and Native are once more beginning to live in amity and accord. It is, therefore, all the more encouraging to observe that Her Majesty has now declared that she means to abide unswervingly by her Proclamation of 1858.

NTAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, June 22.

NUMEROUS and momentous changes have taken place during the past fifty years in England as well as in India. At the accession of Her Majesty to the throne of England which took place in 1838, the people of India had scarcely any idea that their country was being governed by the servants of a female Sovereign who lived thousands of miles beyond the seas, but Her Majesty's name has now become a household word even in small villages. Western education has made great strides throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and has enabled the people to share the fruits of Western knowledge and science. Facilities of steam communication have placed it within the reach of every Indian to visit foreign countries. Prejudices have greatly slackened though not completely broken down; there has been a marked development of the material resources of the country. There has been a net-work of roads and railways which have given a great stimulus to trade and commerce. Pindharies, Thugs and dacoits have almost been annihilated. The customs of 'Sati' and infanticide have been stopped. These and numberless other boons have been conferred on the people of this country since the accession of Her Majesty to the Throne. We may not be taken to mean that Her Majesty's reign in India has been free from faults and demerits. That our rulers labour under a very great disadvantage of being alien in race, religion, feelings and sympathies from the sons of the soil, cannot be disputed for a moment. The people of this country are not quite satisfied with the administration of affairs, but taking the British Rule as a whole, the thinking Natives prefer it to any other foreign Rule. For this and other reasons, we pray God to bless Her Majesty's Rule in India, and give her long life, sound health and undisturbed happiness. We also pray God to give peace and prosperity to India under Her Majesty's benign Rule.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 23.

What we were the hosts of the festivity and Her Majesty the guest. But are the people of India recognized to be a real factor in the vast organization of Her

Majesty's empire over the world? They are recognized as liable to pay taxes. They are recognized as liable to be punished. But they are not recognized to be an organized section of Her Majesty's subjects. They have no constituted mouth-piece to speak for them, no constituted body of deputies to act for them. How can they then express their gratitude or rejoicing? How can they perform any ceremony? What organized body is there to congratulate Her Majesty on their part? How can the Indian people speak to their sovereign when their sovereign has not given them tongue to speak collectively? How can they perform ceremonies when Her Majesty has not given them the hand to work collectively? The people of India can only exhibit the phenomenon of the confused jargon of Babel. And, then again, they will be hunted down as sedition-mongers. In short, India having been denied a representative body, could not possibly act the part of hosts at the ceremony of congratulating Her Majesty. . . . But India has her Magistrates, Commissioners, and Governors. Cannot she speak through them? Yes she is made to speak through them. If that would satisfy Her Majesty, Her Majesty has had and may have an unlimited amount of good words through the Magistrate. But the Magistrates are Her Majesty's own shadows. How can they be the mouth-piece of the people? Besides, how many of them are natives of the country? No, the Indian Jubilee was a myth. Any jubilee must be a myth to the people of India who have no existence for any earthly purpose of civil life except to pay tax and to go to jail.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 25.

ALL previous Jubilees cast themselves into shade when compared with the Jubilee of 1887, and the reigns of the monarchs who lived like our Sovereign to witness their respective jubilation burn like dim lights before the resplendent lustre of Queen Victoria's reign. What Sovereign of England had seen during his or her reign such rapid progress and improvement in arts, science, literature, manufacture and commerce as it is the pleasure of the present monarch to see? Who among the monarchs of England could boast of so large an extension of British Empire during his or her reign as Queen Victoria can boast of? Who among the crowned Heads of the British Throne has made so large a concession of political rights and liberties to his or her subjects as the present occupier of the British throne has done? Elizabethan period with all its progress and grandeur sinks into insignificance when compared with the Victorian period. The Jubilations of other monarchs of England—nay of Europe—are but mere child's play when compared with the jubilation of the present Sovereign of England? Those Sovereigns had not even half the subjects of the Queen to rejoice at the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their reign. The Empire was not so large then as it is now, nor the subjects so numerous as at present. With such a large host of subjects living in different climates and following different religions the Jubilee of the Queen must necessarily be the grandest of all. The unique scene which the Jubilee presented at Westminster Abbey on the 21st of June brings home to one's mind that the Sovereign for whom all these demonstrations were made is not an ordinary Sovereign—not a Sovereign of a limited empire or of a few millions of subjects,—but a Sovereign of Sovereigns in whose dominion the sun never sets. No monarch of England during the fiftieth anniversary of his or her reign received the homage of so many Princes and Chiefs as it is the lot of Queen Victoria to receive. . .

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

THE Jubilee celebration in London was all that could be desired. It was unprecedented in pomp and magnificence, and showed that Queen Victoria was loved throughout the world. The unmatched brilliancy of the important occasion will remain engrained in every body's heart, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that the subjects of the Queen, whether in India or England, were all animated by feelings of ardent loyalty towards her. The procession, as telegraphed by Reuter, with the Queen surrounded by her kindred, the Native Princes, the Lords and her loyal subjects, was such a pageant as one would have longed to see. In India the occasion was perpetuated by the establishment of

Hospitals, Schools, Associations, display of fireworks, *Cirrus*, levees, &c., and the day was observed as a holiday. But this was all done by the people in their zeal to show their loyalty to their Empress. Had an Asiatic potentate a similar occasion to celebrate, the people would have got something in return for their zeal, such as the abolition of the much-hated Income-tax. But that there is a lack of wise counsel round the Queen's person, no observant mind could have failed to notice. In Asia, and chiefly in India, the notion that the King, the Vicegerent of God on earth, is the giver of gifts is yet prevalent. Her Imperial Majesty would have gladdened the hearts of millions, had she, by a gracious act, lessened the burden of taxation on her people. She has bestowed titles here and there, but these honours are for those who can afford to wear them, but what for the masses?

f INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, June 29.

THE Jubilee of our beloved and gracious Empress passed off most gloriously. From all telegraphic accounts it appears that the whole thing was an unprecedented success. Crowned heads from all parts of the world were present on this auspicious occasion to do honor to the best of all monarchs—one whose long reign of fifty years has been marked with the expansion of the British Empire and the progress of civilisation all over the world. India—the brightest jewel in the British diadem—did take, as was but natural, its proper place in the celebration of this day. We learn that the Indian Princes present in England excited a great deal of interest, and favourably impressed Englishmen at home. The whole affair, according to Reuter, “was a complete success, no hitch whatever occurring to mar the superb and memorable pageant.”

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, June 29.

AS a pageant the procession and the ceremony in Westminster Abbey must have been a great success. The day was fine and everything went off without a hitch. The Marquis of Lorne was thrown from his horse, but he was not injured and was able to keep his place in the procession. The escort and the cavalcade were brilliant not only on account of outward display, but on account of the princely and high rank of those who formed the procession. Even crowned heads could be counted among the group that surrounded the Queen. Germany, the greatest Power in Europe, sent the heir-apparent, and the especially warm reception given to the Crown Prince of Germany by the crowds along the streets was given not only to the Queen's son-in-law but to the heir to the throne of Germany, who had just recovered from a serious illness. On such occasions people who have seen such pageants as the one witnessed in Delhi in 1877 are apt to regret that the barbaric pomp and splendour seen on such occasions in India cannot be seen in England. But regarded even from an oriental point of view the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee must be pronounced a great success. The presence of the Indian Princes who headed the procession, and whose lavish display and gorgeous costumes attracted considerable attention was an oriental feature in the day's proceedings. People on the Continent wonder at the characteristic quality of the English people, their love of liberty and their reverence for the monarchic system. The English people themselves call their Government a crowned republic. The head wearing the British crown has no reason to be uneasy, if it can keep itself free from ambition and intrigue. The wonderful popularity of the Queen is due to her good sense, her domestic virtues, and her simple unostentatious life. People speak of her as wife, widow, and mother. Whenever she has been shown any decided political leaning it has been at once resented. The Constitution is dearer than everything else to the English people. By the very simplicity and womanliness of her life the Queen has been endeared to her people, and is respected throughout the world. All Europeans wanted to do her honour on the Jubilee day of her reign. And her people rejoice rightly for such fifty years as have been celebrated with such enthusiasm and splendour have no parallel in English history.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, July 10.

IT is reassuring to find Her Majesty emphatically declaring her Royal will, on an occasion like that of the Jubilee, to govern India in the spirit of her gracious Proclamation to the Princes and People of this country. No one, who has followed the course of her beneficent rule, or the still more beneficent example of her private life, stands in need of such reassurance. But it is as well to have it from the Queen-Mother's own lips. The only question is—has Her Majesty been allowed by those surrounding her to carry out to the full extent this queenly and motherly resolve? Will the party politicians of England allow her to do so in future?

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, July 10.

BOMBAY has reason to be satisfied with the gracious manner in which its address was received and the kind and flattering words in which its delegate was addressed in reply by Her Majesty the Empress of India. Her Majesty in her reply made reference to the Proclamation of 1858 and reiterated her determination "to maintain unswervingly the principles laid down" therein. We hope Her Majesty's servants in India will always bear these words in mind in their dealings with the natives of the country and so conduct themselves as in no way to lead the people to believe that the solemn words of Her Majesty are an empty breath.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 16.

HERE in British India we have been crying ourselves hoarse for a suitable gift in commemoration of the Jubilee. The whole country, with one voice, had appealed to the Queen for the concession of representative institutions in honour of so auspicious an occasion. But the Jubilee has come and gone, and we are none the better in respect of our political condition—we are somewhat worse in regard to our feelings in connection with the Government. The hour of our deliverance has not yet come; and God alone knows when it will come, though we live trustingly in the hope that it cannot long be deferred. In the meantime, we notice with pleasure that a concession which was denied to us in British India has been granted though in another form in a Native State and by a Native Prince. We learn that His Highness the Thakur of Bhownuggur has been pleased to celebrate the Jubilee ceremonial by the grant of Self-government to the Town of Bhownuggur. This is a mode of celebrating the Jubilee which is in accord with the traditions of a Hindoo State and the requirements of the modern age; and Bhownuggur has set an example which the rest of India may follow with great advantage.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, July 17.

WHAT has the Jubilee day brought us? The Jubilee days have come and gone, but none of the following national wants have been satisfied by the authorities concerned in response to the grand and unprecedented demonstration of genuine loyalty by Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects:—I. No way has been found out for the admission of Natives into Parliament. II. No Native has been nominated to a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. (Will Government appoint a Native to succeed the late Sir Ashley Eden, in commemoration of the Jubilee?) III. No Native has been appointed a member either of the Supreme or the Provincial Executive Councils. IV. No scheme has been framed for the admission of a representative element in the Legislative Councils of the country—both Supreme and Provincial. V. No announcement has been made that henceforth the Budgets will be led for discussion before the Legislative Councils. VI. No provision has been made for the admission of the sons of noble families into the higher ranks of the Army. VII. The national prayer for permission to enter the existing Volunteer Corps or to form separate corps has not been

acceded to. VIII. Separation of the Judicial from the executive functions has not been effected. IX. The vexatious provisions of the Arms Act have not been rescinded. X. No reduction in the crushing land assessment has been announced. XI. The Salt Tax has not been reduced. XII. The Import Duties have not been reimposed.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanua, June 26.

THE celebration of the Queen's Jubilee has come to an end. Is it not strange that the entire devotion and self-denying labours of Natives in the service of the Queen should go unrecognised on such an auspicious occasion? Had such an occasion been celebrated by an Oriental king many substantial gifts—such as the abolition of taxes, grants of lands and dresses, &c.—would never have been omitted from the programme of presentation. However, we have no reason to complain.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, June 26 and July 17.

THE Continental countries were duly represented by princes or delegates at the Jubilee celebration of the Queen's reign, which was conducted with great solemnity and magnificence. The decorations were tastefully made, and the illuminations were very grand. The presence of the Native princes had lent much novelty and interest to the occasion. No hitch occurred to mar its pleasures, and the devotion and love of the people were quite manifest everywhere. . . . The occasion of the Jubilee celebrations, both in England and India, has been commemorated in a befitting manner by the Native princes by giving additional privileges to their subjects. The scheme of self-government has been introduced in the Bhavnagar State. Nothing, however, has been done in favour of the devoted subjects of India by the Queen-Empress herself to perpetuate the memory of her glorious Jubilee. . . .

The SURSUDHANIDHI (Hindi Weekly), Calcutta, June 27.

GREAT satisfaction is felt here at the successful termination of the Jubilee festivities in England. Heaven and man worked in concert to make the occasion glorious. Every European country was represented, either by a prince or a delegate, and this contributed much to the *éclat* of the occasion. Our Native princes were treated with due deference to their rank, and entertained as honoured guests. The Queen feels genuine interest in the welfare of Her Indian subjects and considers them in no way distinct from the English subjects. But our autocratic rulers in India have different views, and it is from this source alone that most of our woes spring up.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), June 27.

THE material prosperity of England and the Colonies made rapid strides during the last fifty years of the Queen's reign, and it is quite natural that the people should have expressed their appreciation by rendering the celebration of her Jubilee as grand ~~and~~ in their power to make. The heap of Jubilee addresses from India will undoubtedly assure the Queen of the unflinching loyalty and devotion of her Indian subjects.

The BODHASUDHAKAR (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 29 and July 6.

LONDON witnessed a scene of great rejoicings on the 21st June, and the Jubilee celebrations were a splendid success. The procession to the Westminster Abbey was a grand sight, and our Native princes had the foremost place in it. The Queen was fully satisfied to see love, reverence, and loyalty depicted on every face. . . . There is no wonder that the Jubilee celebrations were uncommonly splendid in England. It is an event of importance that India was no less enthusiastic in expressing her devotion to the Queen. What invests the event with still greater importance is that the Native potentates have rendered their homage to the Empress in person—a circumstance the like of which is very rare in Indian history. The hopes of the people about getting some privileges commemorative of the occasion, are well nigh frustrated, inasmuch as empty titles which have been so profusely bestowed, have been withheld from a lot of worthy Natives. The impression that England is a worshipper of gold and silver would be strengthened, were the princes to return without some striking gifts from the Empress of India.

The DYANACHAKSHU (Marathi Weekly), Poona, June 29.

THROUGHOUT England the Jubilee celebrations were conducted on a scale of uncommon magnificence. Various Continental princes and representatives from the Colonies rendered, by their presence, the important and rare occasion one of glorious memory, and our Native Princes added no less *clat* and novelty to it by the grandeur of their Oriental costumes. It is earnestly hoped that such a rare occasion would not remain unassociated with some solid gift to the people of India, who have made themselves eligible to one by their loyalty and devotion. . . .

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, July 1.

IT is evident that London should, with ample resources at her command, and with her great political activity, surpass other towns and cities in the celebrations of the Queen's Jubilee. The occasion was commemorated by a large distribution of titles; but nothing solid was given to the vast and loyal populations of India. Some important political concessions were named to be bestowed on the people of India in permanent memory of this occasion, and we would have accepted them with gratitude and satisfaction.

The SARASUDHANIDHI (Hindi Weekly), Calcutta, July 11.

THE presentation of the Indian addresses gave great satisfaction to the Queen-Empress, and she remarked that the administration would be conducted on the principle embodied in the Proclamation of 1858. It is a matter of regret that the Empress has indirectly admitted that her Proclamation has not been followed in spirit, and she still intends to adhere to the principles mentioned in it. We hoped that some special privileges would have been granted on this occasion; but we are disappointed to find that even the Empress herself could not do even this more than giving vent to pious intentions.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, July 12.

THE excitement of the Jubilee has now abated; but an important matter connected with the same requires consideration: and this is how and where the Jubilee contributions are urgently required. The poverty and the want of charitable institutions in India afford ample scope to engage any amount of money with direct advantages to

the public. We should abstain from allowing our money to go to foreign institutions, however great their advantages may be to us indirectly. A boarding-house and other conveniences of study to poor students of this Presidency are a sad want in Bombay, and a Hindu sanitarium is also a crying desideratum as well. The promotion of the Vernaculars also stands in need of monetary aid, and these things should first be attended to.

The SURABI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 28.

THE Jubilee festivities of the 21st June will be written in the pages of the history of England in characters of gold. It was the celebration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, and it was on this occasion when the East and the West joined for the first time. But why did the natives of India celebrate it? Do they not know that they have lost their privileges, happiness, and wealth during these fifty years? For months past the Natives demanded the introduction of the elective system in the Legislative Councils in commemoration of the event, but to no avail.

The SARACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 29.

EVEN now the Hindu and Mahomedan Princes of this country bestow favours in varied shapes on their subject people on the occasion of the celebration of auspicious events, and do not receive any presents from them. But in England the custom is quite different. There people make presents to the sovereign. Even the women of England have made valuable presents to the Queen by raising subscriptions amongst themselves. Ours is a poor country, and yet a great many things have also been sent and are being sent out from this country as presents. It would have been better, if, instead of sweet words, some political privileges had been given to the people for the loyalty displayed, on this occasion.

MAHAVIKADA THIRUTAN (Tamil Weekly), Madras, June 18 and July 9.

THE rubuke is well merited that the Indians are extravagant in their demands for any reform that they desire to have. They are always asking things which are not likely to be granted. For example, as a Jubilee Memorial, we want representation in our Legislative Councils. That is a hope which is not likely to be gratified. If, on the other hand, the whole of India were to ask for the imposition of one, two, or three more taxes, our paternal Government would not think of refusing such a request. That would be a reasonable one and would be graciously granted. . . . The presents made by the Indian Chiefs and Princes to Her Majesty on the 20th of June formed an imposing spectacle on that occasion. Her Majesty appeared to have shown greater consideration to the Indian representatives than she did to others. Her Gracious Majesty allotted a special date for the reception of the Indian delegates and assured them of Her everlasting goodwill and kindness towards her Indian subjects. All classes of Her Majesty's subjects united in throwing off political differences and observed the 20th June as a day of national festivity. . . .

SWEDASA, MITHAN (Tamil Tri-Weekly), Madras, June 29.

THE delegates that went to England from India bore testimony with one accord to the advancing state of the country. The delegates expressed undisguised devotion and attachment of Her Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects towards Her Majesty's person and throne. On the whole throughout the vast empire which bore obedience to Her sway, there was but one prayer and but one wish, and that was that the reign which has been so beneficial during the last fifty years, may be spared for years to come.

ANDARA PRAKASHA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, July 2.

WE have telegraphic information that the Jubilee festivities in England passed off most successfully. Almost all crowned heads of Europe were represented at the celebration, and the presence of the Indian princes gave a finishing stroke to the complete unanimity of the feeling of love and attachment which actuates every one of Her Majesty's subjects throughout Her vast dominions. In England itself the vast concourse of people that poured in to see the imposing ceremony testified to the personal regard and esteem evinced by all Her subjects.

The KUH-NOR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, June 21 and July 12.

THE pomp and magnificence with which the Jubilee of Her Majesty has been celebrated has no parallel in the history of England. We have every reason to hope that the natives of India will be greatly benefited by this occasion. Let us see how far we are to realize our expectations. . . . On the occasion of the Jubilee the prayers offered by different sections and communities for the prolongation of life of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the prosperity of her reign, was a matter of form, and cannot be said as sincerely intended to bring about the desired effect, as the offerers of the prayers were not the men chosen by God. Besides, many people have done that for the sake of flattery, and many have observed that formality, to conceal their real feelings.

The OUDH-AKBAR (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, July 5.

IN London the Jubilee festivities were a complete success. On this happy occasion a large number of rulers and chiefs from all parts of the world were present. They had attended with feelings of sincerity and gratitude. We are informed that the princes of India on this auspicious occasion evinced their joy and loyalty in England to such a degree that even the British public became convinced of their sincerity towards the British Government.

The AKBAR-E-AM (Urdu Tri-weekly), Lahore, July 9.

THE visit of the Princes of India to England has opened a door to the Natives at large. We must be highly thankful to the happy Jubilee occasion for this boon. Now our Maharajas and Chiefs will be no more puppets in the hands of the Political Agents, and our countrymen will not object to any one proceeding to Europe.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), June 21.

THE public have to show their personal devotion to Queen Victoria as well as to her reign in connexion with the Jubilee Celebration. The public are not so much attracted towards the Jubilee because it completes the fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria, but because the period was a record of material prosperity and advancement. The extent and prosperity of the British Empire have made giant progress during the half-century of the reign of Queen Victoria. There is advancement on all lines, social, political, religious, commercial, and scientific. The peace of the Empire has been well maintained, and the wars undertaken with foreign States have only tended to the strengthening and aggrandisement of the British Empire. In all this record of progress and reform, Queen Victoria has played no insignificant part. The Empress Victoria is of a sympathetic and just temperament, and she has always taken part in the progress and advancement of the interests of her people. Poor India has also a share of her sympathetic spirit. The Indian Empire has achieved substantial benefits during her reign and

has witnessed good progress in education and material prosperity. The Native population of India expect to receive some political privileges in memory of the unusual importance of the Jubilee day. They have not yet realised their hopes, but they hope to get a share of the favours promulgated by the Queen. May such hopes be realised and may her Jubilee be celebrated with *clat* and her reign last for a long time is our prayer!

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 21.

TWO-DAY is a red-letter day in the British Empire, (the extent of which is so vast that it is justly said that the sun never sets on the British banner) as it is the day of celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen and Empress Victoria. The Jubilee day of a reigning prince is considered an unusual event, hardly a King or a Queen lives to see the celebration of the Jubilee of his or her reign out of the long list of reigning princes. In the history of England, Queen Victoria has been the third sovereign in a period of eighty years, who has been fortunate in celebrating her Jubilee. Many men draw out a long period of existence in the world, useless Kings or Queens live to a long period as sovereigns, but the cycle of fifty years that was completed yesterday of the reign of Queen Victoria has witnessed and experienced such mighty changes and such material and moral progress and advancement that no other empire or kingdom has seen. The day of celebration of the Jubilee of such a model sovereign is no ordinary occurrence and as such it deserves to be celebrated with no little *clat* and pomp.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

NATIVE princes in the olden times used to bestow important privileges on such important occasions, but we are pained to find that the highly auspicious event of the Jubilee is allowed to pass by without some important political concession being granted to the people of India. . . . India has received no privileges since the Charter of 1858 after the Mutiny. On the contrary she has suffered through many crises. Two important occasions, viz the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India in 1877 and the Jubilee celebration of 1887, have been allowed to pass by without the concession of some important privileges.

THE *Rajabhakta* (Gujarati Bi-weekly, Bombay, July 6), says that India has not been backward in showing her devotion and loyalty on the occasion of the Jubilee. India has completely done her duty in sending representatives from all parts at the Jubilee celebration in London. Her Majesty the Queen appears to have been highly struck with the extreme devotion of her Indian people, and hence she was led to emphasize in reply to the Bombay address that she would adhere to the principles enunciated in the Proclamation issued on her assumption of direct sovereignty over India.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, June 18.

WHEN the Commission was first appointed there was some dissatisfaction in a quarter unprepared for such a thing on account of the careful regard given to representation in nominating the Commissioners. After this discontent had subsided great consolation was found in the thought that the evidence taken by the Commission would break down the case of those who have been agitating for the more extensive employment of their countrymen. It would be difficult to prove from indisputable facts

that natives of India were qualified to hold higher appointments in the public service. Every scrap of evidence against Natives has been published at length and commented upon editorially. Day after day high officials have given evidence against Natives. The common tenor of their evidence is that Natives are very well qualified for subordinate posts, but not for high posts. In rare instances they may be appointed to positions of trust, but not as a rule, or in other words, things should remain as they are and the Public Service Commission should dissolve without advocating any changes in the administration. Neither this desire, nor the arguments used to establish this position can excite any wonder. It is very hard to feel that a large number of well-paid appointments, the loaves and fishes of the public service as they are expressively called, should be taken away from a class which has hitherto held them as an exclusive privilege. There is a sort of prescriptive right already in existence, and any attempt to deprive those who have enjoyed this right of their possession must be resented. There was no proposal of appointing natives of India to high posts twenty years ago. Why should there be any now? When vested interests are menaced the force of logic is never convincing. The Government may say that Natives have succeeded wonderfully well as Members of Council, High Court Judges, District Judges and as Collectors in the few instances such appointments have been made. The reply is these are only exceptional instances. The question that the Government has to face is that the education which has produced such men as have been favoured with high appointments is extending constantly, and more men may come from where these have come. As to the question of right no one has a stronger right, as Lord Dufferin said, than an Indian, to serve his own country if he is found fit to serve in a high capacity.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 20.

IT is almost becoming a fashion, it seems, with many of the European witnesses examined before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission to represent that Natives are unfit for the higher offices in the departments of the Uncovenanted Service. These European witnesses have an advantage over the Native witnesses. They are occupying the higher posts and they can cry down Natives and question Native ability without any fear of incurring the displeasure of any body, whereas the Native witnesses, being mostly subordinates in Service and bound to please their superiors, have to hold their tongues lest by candidly disclosing their grievances or the race jobbery of the department to which they belong they should become marked men. It will, we are afraid, be difficult to secure Native evidence in Bombay, for no official Native, it seems, will dare to come forward and speak the truth with the fear of his superiors before him. The Sub-Committee has a hard task before it and we Natives—not a good prospect.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, July 1.

THE Public Service Commission appointed by the Government of India completed their first inquiry which was mainly restricted to the Covenanted Civil Service. They have almost done with the second one so far as Northern India was concerned and will come to this city in a fortnight. Now they have to deal with questions which are more or less technical in their character, and for a proper settlement of which it is essential that recourse should be had to the professional opinion of experts. It is thus evident that they will now take the evidence of officials and Government pensioners; and without this evidence it will be practically impossible to come to a right conclusion as to the working of the several departments. But looking to the importance of the present inquiry and the large number of subordinate officers whose future it is likely to affect it will not be out of place to suggest that non-officials may also be consulted along with the officials. Every official would like to say that men of his attainments are best fitted for the work. Very naturally he will not lay before the Commission the defects in the working of the office of which he is the head. He would gladly say that he is the right man in the right place. Thus the evidence will amount to nothing, but the justification of the present system.

HINDU PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 4.

THE persistent claims of the children of the soil to a share in the loaves and fishes of Government office have become quite a nuisance to those who have hitherto monopolised them, and many and divers have been the attempts made to put down such claims. Every departmental officer has a reason of his own to show why the higher posts in his office should be reserved for his kith and kin, and it is amusing at times to notice the way in which he urges it to prevent any encroachment on what he assumes to be the vested interest of his brotherhood. The old cry of the right of the conquerors has gone of late somewhat out of fashion. It is not always convenient to raise it with effect. Disinterested people in England do not always like it, and in the face of the Queen's proclamation it is calculated to produce a revulsion of feeling. It has become necessary, therefore, to change the tune. But the spirit which prompted it has lost none of its vigour, and where there is a will there is a way. The wolf found no difficulty in proving to his entire satisfaction that the lamb did, by drinking at the lower end, defoul the water at the top of the stream, and it would have been a hard case indeed if the Anglo-Indians should have failed to do likewise. We lately noticed a dissertation by a scientific gentleman of the highest standing, proving that Indians should not be appointed in the Geological Survey Department, because nature had denied them as a race the faculty of learning and utilising science, though their forefathers discovered the rotundity and self-supporting character of the earth and the principles of attraction of gravitation many many centuries before Newton was born. Another gentleman of equally high standing at the head of the Surveyor General's Office, issued an order directing that no Native should be allowed to learn the use of a theodolite lest he should claim the same pay which was given to Europeans. Another gentleman, after having gone through his noviciate with the help of Indians, holds that the Indians have no head for accounts, though their ancestors discovered the principles of, and worked out, quadratic equations long before the empire of the Romans. One will not allow Natives to get any high post in the Postal Department, because they were wanting in energy; another complains of their weak physique; and a third, who has just got two or three of his sons or nephews put in his department apprehends native predilection for nepotism. Some European school-masters will trust no Native to teach anything above the Entrance standard; others will yield as far as the F. A. standard; but the B. A. standard is quite out of the question.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIK (English Weekly), Bangalore, July 4.

THE "experts" who are being examined, are almost to a man English heads of departments, to whose thinking the admission of Natives more generally into the Public Service would be a calamity. What must be the inevitable finding of a Commission whose enquiries are so conducted? Why, inevitably against the Natives. "The evidence gathered by the Commission goes to establish the fact that the Natives are not sufficiently advanced in intellectual and moral attainments, to be more largely admitted to positions where talent and high moral character are indispensable qualifications," or some such sickening twaddle will be the verdict. The Native Press should unite in vigorously denouncing the sham which is being perpetrated at Simla, and insist upon the Commission being conducted on broader and more liberal lines, or it will do more harm than good to educated Natives. Why should the Commission sit within closed doors? Does not that afford golden opportunities—which we may be sure will not be missed—for prejudiced, unscrupulous Anglo-Indian officials to asperse and vilify the characters of Natives (perhaps even of individuals), without running the risk of being called to account, or their false or exaggerated statements refuted? Again, why should not such few Native heads of departments in high positions as there are, and of acknowledged talent and probity of character, be invited to give evidence before the Commission regarding the fitness of their educated countrymen to be employed in the Public Service? We opine indeed, that possessing the opportunities they do, of gauging the capabilities and character of their fellow-countrymen, they would be able to speak with more weight on the subject than prejudiced Englishmen. And it is not to be concluded that a native will perjure himself deliberately, to advance the cause of his countrymen, for it will be remembered, that during the memorable struggle over the famous "Ilbert Bill," which was to give Native

Judges jurisdiction over Europeans, there were found some leading Native gentlemen who, conscientiously believing that the proposed measure was a premature one, did not finish from making their views public. In like manner, we may be sure that the evidence of native officials before the Public Service Commission might be fully relied upon.

ANKITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 14.*

THE members are now going again to sit in Bombay and Madras. Independent Indian gentlemen should not lose this opportunity of neutralizing the evil effects which the evidence of the heads of departments are likely to produce. They will have not to take much trouble for the purpose. They can procure a Civil List and there see how the department on which each wishes to give evidence has been filled from the top to the bottom, by the Europeans. This they can point out to the members. Then, as regards the incompetence of the Natives, they can urge that this can never satisfactorily be proved unless a fair trial has first been given to them. As regards the point that the Natives do not like to serve, they can tell the members that they do, and we think such a testimony will be conclusive on the point, though many heads of departments have told before the world that they do not.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, July 16.

JUST see what the authorities do and what almost every head of an office does. Their friends are provided for and that, as already stated, is seen in the Police, Salt, Forest, Public Works and in fact every remunerative branch of the service. The very Secretariat has been a system of nepotism for years. Mr. Parsons owes his appointment and so does Mr. Pringle to nepotism. A recent intruder Mr. Bysl is another instance and this gentleman has passed no examination and has yet superseded men grown grey with experience in the service. Mr. Clarke of the Board of Revenue office and Soalfelt of the Pay Examiner's Department are instances also. When the European official set a bad example, why blame the Native if he follows in his master's footsteps? The evidence to be offered should be a thorough exposure of what has been done and long tolerated and against which opposition has been recently raised. All persons who can give their evidence should come forward without hesitation and be resolved to make a bold and independent stand. If they fail to do this, the Commission will not have the real grievances before them and therefore those grievances cannot be redressed or removed. We imagine that subordinates who are invited to give their evidence will shrink from a fear of pressure and the screw being placed on them by their superiors. We warn them to be manly as it will be to the detriment of the various branches of the service if they display a cowardly and timid spirit.

THE MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, July 17

THE sort of evidence which, we think, the Committee wants can be divided into three parts. If appointments in the department are given away by patronage to what extent does that obtain in the case of new appointments as well as promotions? Have Natives proved their capacity for the higher appointments? How can Natives of proved capacity be more largely put in without, in any way, prejudicially affecting the efficient working of the department? The evidence relating to the first part can, we think, be best obtained from the heads of the department who alone can say with definite certainty how many relations and friends they have thrust into their own or their friends' departments. We may have it in our power to make these disclosures; but we have such implicit faith in the conscientiousness of our English friends that we safely await their evidence in this direction. We would only throw one hint to the Native members on the Commission that tender feelings and friendly kindness often go beyond new appointments and influence promotions as well—so that cases of Natives being superseded will be as relevant as those of Natives being thrown out altogether. So far as the second

and the third part of the evidence are concerned, the onus lies on Native gentlemen and we cannot shift it. In the case of the three departments we take up this week, we put forth a part, and a part only, of our stock of information so as to indicate the nature of the evidence we can produce. The first department on our list of this week is the Revenue Survey which gives bread to 43 Europeans and one poor Native. This department is a monopoly to Europeans and no Native has yet been allowed to rise to the grade of an Assistant Superintendent. It is, therefore, nearly impossible that we should be able to point out an instance of a successful Native Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department; but there are Natives working under the modest designation of Surveyors who have been doing the work of Assistant Superintendents in the Department. We mention only two names for the present. Mr. Balaji Daji Namjoshi has performed these duties most successfully for the last seven years in the British Districts and Mr. Waman Sadashiv has been doing similar work in the Native State of Janjira. The progress reports of the departments can be cited in evidence of the great capacity these gentlemen have shown; and the work done by them is superior to that of their European colleagues. . . . Native Sub-Assistant Conservators have one more fact to cite in evidence *i. e.*, that it is from their ranks that the heads of Forest Departments in Native States are selected and there they have invariably proved themselves as clever heads. The question then naturally arises as to why they are not promoted and the only answer we can give to this is that the back-door being kept open others get in and Natives find no room for themselves. We next come to the Jails. In this department the grievance is greater. Natives have been partially ousted from the posts of Jailors and completely from those of Superintendents. The Civil Surgeons occupy 9 out of 26 District Jail Superintendentships; a few are under Deputy Collectors and a few more are under resident European Superintendents. Thus those who are Jailors or Superintendents in the subordinate Jails are generally not promoted to the higher grades. There has been a prejudice prevailing in this department against Natives and Native candidates for the higher posts have been the victims of this prejudice. This prejudice prevails in spite of facts to the contrary. Native Jailors have times out of number been appointed to temporary vacancies, and they have as a rule shown their fitness to the satisfaction of superiors. If instances were wanted, we may mention the names of Moreswar Sakharam Chitnis, now retired, Wasudev Sitaram, now lent to the Rajpipla State, and Dhunjishaw Hormuji. . . .

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, June 30.

THE bulk of the evidence now before the Public Service Committee goes, it seems, to support the eligibility of Europeans alone to places of emolument, in the Uncovenanted Service. While inquiries about the Postal Department were being made, one Postal official, Mr. Badshah, evidently a native, remarked that he preferred Europeans as Superintendents in that Department. We wonder what experience Mr. Badshah had of the efficiency and inefficiency of European and Native Superintendents to venture out such an opinion. He would have been justified if he had said that as Superintendents Eurasians were best, as he had one under him. The Committee knows best how to attach importance to such remarks, and if they are swayed by prejudice in this matter, complaints and dissatisfaction will be the consequence.

SWADESH MITRAN (Tamil Tri-weekly), Madras, July 6.

GENTLEMEN who are capable of giving evidence must note the fact that its jurisdiction is limited and it has only to make some special enquiries. It has simply to see, how far Natives are capable of fulfilling duties from which they have been, as a rule, shut out. In Simla, the evidence was all one-sided. We hope that the people in Madras and Bombay will be able to convince by cogent arguments the hollowness of reasons assigned

against our capabilities to perform important magisterial functions. At Simla, there were mere assertions from interested witnesses. Here we must be able to convince by proofs that those assertions are unfounded.

The HINDOSTHAN (Hindi Daily), Kalakanker, July 9.

THE salaries of European officers in India are abnormally high compared with those of other nations in Europe. The poverty of India does not warrant such expenditure. Natives of good education and capacity are too many to enter the public service, and their access to influential posts, such as are now appropriated by Europeans alone, would greatly economise the public resources and ensure satisfaction among the people.

The OUDH AKHBAR (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, July 11.

THE evidence of Mr. Badshah, the Postmaster-General, before the Public Service Commission, is greatly disappointing. He says that only the Covenanted Civilians should be appointed Postmaster-Generals, and the reason assigned by him for this is, that legal competency is necessary for that post. If it is so, doctors, directors and merchants also ought to be Civilians. According to Mr. Badshah the Civilians are energetic and able men. We wish to know whether Postmaster-General who are not Civilians and also Natives have not that ability. He also says that European Superintendents are better than Natives. This is the first time we hear that the knowledge of law is absolutely necessary for Postmasters-General, and that no one is eligible for the post except Civilians.

The SUBHASUCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, July 15.

THERE is a great necessity of placing before the Public Service Committee, convincing evidence about the fitness of Natives to hold such posts as are now solely monopolized by Europeans, greatly to the pecuniary loss to the State. Public bodies and leading members should avail themselves of this opportunity to acquaint the Government, in a distinct manner, with this injustice.

The DAINIK and SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, July 17.

OUR lot hangs on the decision of the Commission. The members are mostly Anglo-Indians. All of them may not be so liberal as Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner. Besides, we cannot understand as to whether Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner will be able to maintain their liberal views up to the end. Secondly, even if the Commission report favourably we cannot expect that the Viceroy and his Council will support that fully. The Viceroy himself is personally liberal-minded, but we cannot even firmly believe that he will be able to maintain this liberality up to the end, by overlooking the suggestions of his advisers. Thirdly, we cannot even imagine as to what the fate of the Commission's report will be before the Secretary of State. The Anglo-Indians possess very great influence in the Council of the Secretary of State. If he (the Secretary of State) be firm and resolute then some of the recommendations of the Commission may be accepted, and even if this be done that will be very trifling. We cannot expect that the recommendations of the Commission for the extension of the real privileges of the natives of India, will be accepted finally in full.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 17.

THERE is no doubt that there is a decrease in the public interest which was felt at the commencement of the sittings of the Commission under Sir Charles Aitchison. But

recent events of late have revived public interest. From the tenor of the evidence recorded before the Sub-Committee it was feared among Native circles that the result of the Public Service Commission would be similar to that of the Finance Committee, or that it would authoritatively declare that the Natives are not fitted for certain posts, but our experience of the President of the Commission, Sir Charles Turner, and other members leads us to infer that they would not allow such injustice to be perpetrated. The questions that engage the attention of the members of the Sub-Committee are of far-reaching importance than the question of age limit for the Covenanted Service and of the modification of the Statutory Service, for the points before the Sub-Committee apply to the whole class of the educated Natives, while the questions before the Commission are for the benefit of a small section of the educated Natives.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), July 8.

THERE is not the least doubt with us about the fitness of Natives for the higher and lesser posts of the public service, but our views require to be put and marshalled in a strong form before the Sub-Committee. More native gentlemen who can thus forcibly put the case before the Committee should now come forward deeming it their duty. The Bombay Presidency Association and other political associations should lose no time in preparing and tendering such witnesses before the Committee. If united efforts were thus made from all quarters to tender conclusive and strong evidence in the interests of the Natives before the Committee, the result will be as desired or otherwise the ultimate result would be detrimental to the interests of the Natives. It is now the turn of Bombay and Madras to turn the result in the direction of Native interests, and the Native leaders of the two presidencies should deem it their duty to direct all their ability and influence towards that object as one of paramount importance.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, July 10.

THE evidence of European witnesses before the Committee has almost unanimously proved the unfitness of Natives for the subordinate but respectable posts of the public service, and from this it will be apparent that European ill-feeling has been more pronounced before the Sub-Committee than before the Commission. There were points of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted service for settlement before the Commission; but the Committee has to deal with various questions involving the interests of the uncovenanted educated Natives. We all know that there is more sympathy with native aspirations shown by Anglo-Indians in these parts than in Bengal or the Punjab. The officials here are not so unsympathetic as those of Bengal and other parts, and it is probable they will show some sympathy with Native officials. It is also not unlikely that there will be some anti-native evidence given by Anglo-Indians before the Committee as was the case before the Commission, but we wish that capable Natives will give evidence calculated to destroy the effect of such unsympathetic evidence. We look to the Bombay Presidency Association for adequate representation of the Native case before the Committee.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, July 10.

THE bulk of the evidence already recorded before the Committee is adverse to Native interests. The European witnesses who have appeared before it have given evidence that the Natives are weak and unfit for posts of superintendence, direction and control. If they are so for inferior posts, how can they be deemed worthy of the superior posts of the Covenanted Service? This is a natural and unwelcome inference from their evidence, and the only way in which Natives could refute this inference is that they should give evidence before the Committee to the effect that the Natives are fit for such subordinate posts and thus paralyze the effect of the one-sided statements of European witnesses. The work of the Committee is necessarily subordinate to that of the Commission, but we should not on that account look at it with indifference. The advancement

of Natives in the Public Service is partly dependent on the result of the Sub-Committee and it would not do, therefore, to look with indifference at the Committee.

THE Prava Hit Patra (Gujarati Weekly, Nadiad, July 13), says that if the Natives maintain an attitude of indifference at the Committee, and refrain from giving copious and clear evidence to paralyse the effect of the bulk of the English evidence recorded against the fitness of the Natives for the posts of the Uncovenanted Service, they would be throwing the hatchet on their own legs.

THE Hutchhu (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, July 14), says that leading Native gentlemen should not lose the opportunity of ventilating the grievances of the Native community as to the great difficulty Natives have in securing posts in the departments of the Uncovenanted Service.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SUND TIMES (English Bi-weekly). Karachi, June 18.

ONCE again have prophetic voices given warning that the wily Russian has taken another stealthy step nearer to the Indian frontier. The British Government must hold itself in readiness for an emergency. In spite of everything that could be done to arrest the Russian advance, in spite of the Boundary Commission, Russia is threatening Afghan-Turkestan and may occupy the province any day. This time it is really serious. The British Government cannot fail to realise the danger with safety to the Indian Empire. Russia is advancing; she means mischief. In spite of the most solemn protests, in the teeth of a peaceful and binding demarcation of territory still being carried out she has advanced and is about to seize a fresh territory. This is no imaginary danger. If there ever was any danger, there is danger now. And so, in England and in this country the cry has been once more raised. Led by the *Times*, which is ever forward in safeguarding the Empire, and the columns of which can be closed and opened by gold just as any other door, one section of the Press has called upon the country to make preparations to meet the Russian enemy. If the Government were so careless as to overlook the danger of the situation it would be effectually aroused by the trumpet voices of the Press, which have sounded the alarm with no mistakable note. But the Government is not careless. If there is anything more than another about which the Government is very watchful it is the Russian advance. Operations for strengthening the frontier and keeping it in communication with the country behind it have been pushed forward and completed with a vigour, promptitude, and reckless disregard for expense which are tokens of the anxiety of the Government. . . . No Power—certainly not the British Power—can stop the advance of Russia through Afghan-Turkestan and Afghanistan. If Russia can be stopped at all it is on the Indian frontier. But if Russia never approaches India she can pride herself upon having achieved a moral conquest even more remarkable than a great victory. Russia can say with perfect truth that she has succeeded in unhinging the British mind upon the subject of the Russian advance. The English policy in this matter is simply a policy of panic. If Russia lifts up her little finger or drives a telegraph post into the ground there is consternation throughout India and England. From Lahore to Kurrachee, from Simla to Calcutta, from Calcutta to London the wire and cable flash alarm and warning. It is a strange demoralisation and delusion. The Russians are ever coming and it seems that the British Government is never ready to meet them. This state of constant panic and constant unreadiness will eventually have the same effect as any long-protracted war.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily). Calcutta, June 21 and July 13, 14.

THE Afghan policy of the Government has never been a strong one. Nowhere has the Government always committed greater mistakes than in Afghanistan, and, we hope

Lord Dufferin's Government will, profiting by the repeated experience of the past, shape its course in such a way as not to commit the same mistakes as were so egregiously committed on all previous occasions. There seems to be something like a course over the attempts of the British Government to enforce its policy of intervention in Afghanistan. Afghanistan has been always swallowing up the blood and treasure of the Indian people without adding to their security; and it has been a country where British policy has almost invariably met with ill-success. Even the last measure of the Government, that is the Afghan Boundary Commission, was a complete mistake; and it could not be more strongly condemned than it has been by the Amir himself, as telegraphed from Lahore to the *Statesman*, if what His Highness is reported to have said in open Durbar be true. We believe that the present forward movement of Russia is principally owing to the action of the Afghan Boundary Commission; and the Amir is quite correct in his estimate of the effect of that Commission. Lord Dufferin has had enough experience of Russian diplomacy, and is known to be exceptionally fitted for the office of Viceroy at an Anglo-Russian crisis like this. We sincerely hope that he will by his measures and policy uphold the reputation of England, and thwart all the wicked designs of Russia, and of all enemies of England.

The conduct of Russia, in respect to Afghanistan, has been perfectly characteristic of her national policy. As was said of the Scottish nation, before their union with the British Kingdom, the Russian Government has ever been "fair and false" in its diplomatic utterances and relations to other Powers. Always ready to give any pledges, which circumstances may render it expedient for it at any time to do, it has never been tardy to break them whenever its interests seem to suggest the necessity of a complete change in its policy. In this affair of Afghanistan the ambidexterity of Russian diplomacy has been most conspicuous, and, we fear, will in the end prove successful. Already the Russian Press, which is writing evidently under official inspiration, has sought to discredit the value of the repeated pledges of Russia that she has no pretensions to intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Some journals, however, go further, and while admitting that such pledges may have been made, affirm that they have ceased to have any practical effect in the present altered relations with Afghanistan. When those pledges were given, the Russian acquisitions in Central Asia were remote enough from Afghan territory to justify the Czar's Government in treating the relations between itself and Afghanistan as a question not coming within the range of practical politics. Since then the state of things had completely altered, and Asiatic Russia, through her late conquests and acquisitions had actually reached the very borders of Afghanistan. The proximity of the two territories had become so close that, in the interests of peace, it had become necessary to appoint a Commission to define and lay down distinctly an authoritative boundary between the two territories, the absence of which, it has been rightly supposed, might lead to disputes between Russia and Afghanistan. So far as the Afghan Boundary Commission has proceeded with its work, the result of the delimitation has been a preponderating accession of territory on the side of Russia, and a decided and distinct loss to Afghanistan.

If both the Amir and the Government of India show a bold front, Russia will again defer, as she has from time to time so often deferred, the execution of her designs on India. Considering that England with her base of operations, so close at hand, could with difficulty force an entry into Afghanistan, and, then, with so many facilities available to her, could hardly maintain a safe footing there, we think that the Afghan people may safely be left with such material assistance as they can obtain from their English ally to repel successfully any attempt that Russia may make to invade their country. If a Russian force should venture on such an attempt, it is easy to foresee from what we have observed of the fighting qualities of the Afghans that no part of it will be left to advance low down enough to cross over the borders of India. What has the Indian Government been throwing every available rupee wrung from the Indian people for, if it is not to secure the services of the Amir and the people of Afghanistan to prevent a Russian Army of invasion from approaching and entering India? In our opinion, the immense sums of money, which have been sunk in the Afghan subsidy, will have been literally thrown away, unless some such use is made of the fighting power of Afghanistan. We do not mean to say that the Amir and his people should be left to fight Russia altogether single-handed. But we certainly think that no help should be offered to them in men, until it is actually asked for by our Afghan allies. We know how sensitive they are on the score of their national independence, and we are sure that as soon as ever England sends British troops into Afghan territory, so soon will the present alliance,

which promises some reasonable prospect of advantage to India, come to an abrupt termination.

KANADA SUVAITE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, June 24.

THE Government now plainly see the folly of having spent lakhs in bribing the Ameer as this large amount could have been usefully spent in strengthening the Indian frontier. Russia is now advancing steadily day by day, and the British Government is viewing this with studied indifference. Russia now has a trump card in Maharajah Duleep Sing, and will not fail to take advantage of it. Even the political horizon in Europe seems to be clouded. Russia and France jointly have sent a note and ultimatum to Turkey threatening to declare war if she ratifies the Convention with the English, regarding the evacuation of Egypt. In the opinion of English statesmen, England is just now wholly unprepared for a war with Russia, and it will not be safe to make a trial of her strength for some time to come. At the outset Russia will put forward her picked men, but for all that England has India's loyal sympathy and even under the most trying circumstances Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects will not be backward in proving themselves worthy of the confidence our rulers have all along placed in them.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, June 25.

WHAT is to be done in this exigency? The prognostics are unfavourable, the barometer has declined, and the clouds in the horizon are visibly gathering. What is to be done to avert the threatened storm? We conceive Afghanistan to be the only hope. The Afghans must be won over by all means in the power of our Government, by the grant of men, money, arms, or counsels as may be deemed suitable or expedient, by taking them under greater and more effective protection, and by helping them to establish a stable government in their own State. By these and other kindly offices it would be possible entirely to win them over, and we trust that every means should be adopted to that end. Afghanistan can never stand alone. It must lean for support either on this side or on the other. It must depend either upon the British or upon the Russians. The Afghans always looked upon the former with an eye of expectancy. But the conduct of our Government towards them in the pursuit of its mistaken policy of "masterly inactivity," has hitherto not been such as to enlist friendly feelings and otherwise to secure them in its interests. Unable to stand by themselves, and mortified at the cold indifference of the British Government upon which they looked with an eye of expectancy, it would not be unlikely if they went over to the side of the Russians and committed themselves into their hands; if the Russians took advantage of the circumstances and plied their arts to that end. It is our firm conviction that if we actively sought to cultivate the friendship of the Afghans, the Russians would be nowhere and the English influence would undoubtedly prevail over Afghanistan.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, June 29.

RUSSIA is evidently feeling restless and uneasy at having to play a slow, waiting game. She has achieved already a great deal; she has already covered the greater part of her way to India with her conquests and dependencies. Her Generals and her diplomatists are consuming with the desire and awaiting the opportunity for performing feats of valour and enterprise and renown. When such is the position of affairs, timid men and interested men are, as usual, on the look-out. Lord Bufferyn is by no means a timid man; but he is certainly interested in maintaining England's prestige and authority in the world. We can hardly credit him with being the manufacturer of these sensational telegrams. It is natural enough that he, in particular, should feel anxious about England's military position in India and take advantage of every opportunity to impress on the statesmen who wield power in his mother-land the necessity of always being prepared for a great contingency in this country. But it is absurd to think that he

would countenance the fabrication of exciting false reports for purposes, however laudable and patriotic. But there are evidently men both at home and elsewhere who incline to his views of England's position in India as an imperial power and who are also, perhaps, in a position to profit by any international misunderstandings which may arise between the two great powers. These men, if such exist, are enemies of England in disguise. If England and Russia should get involved in war for supremacy in India, what a great disaster will it be for all the parties concerned. Most of the world's great wars have been mistakes. A war between Russia and England in Asia is perfectly unnecessary. This great continent is spacious enough to satisfy the ambition and greed of both. Both have largely in the past indulged their greed and their ambition. There is little to be gained by running at each other's throats. England especially cannot lose by adopting a cautious and conciliatory policy. In our own self-interest as well as for the sake of England herself we would advise the adoption of such a policy. It is notorious that our financial position is embarrassed. We can ill afford to pay for a costly war; indeed, we fear it will land England in great financial catastrophe. But, further, we, the people of India, want rest. England has inflicted grievous wrongs on us in the past. We have passed through a century of anarchy, spoliation and oppression that England may achieve her pre-eminence for power and wealth among the nations of the world. England is tardily rendering some reparation for the past. If, now, a war takes place between England and Russia, this beneficent work will suffer rude and uncalled-for interruption; and what the future may bring for us it is impossible to conceive. Both, therefore in our own self-interest and having in view England's present position as a military and naval power in Europe, we would counsel our rulers not to be deluded by these idle and sensational rumours into taking any measures which may involve them in the catastrophe of war.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 4.

ONE cannot help regretting that, with Russia so near to India, the splendid raw material of India should be left unworked, and money should be lavished on what are called constructive material preparations for war. If the Government were wise, it would not only allow unlimited volunteering all over the country, but have something like a conscription in some provinces. The Sikhs, the Goorkhas, the Mahomedans of Upper India, the Rajpoots, the Mahrattas,-- if they could all be trained to arms, they would, as a united body, possess a degree of strength which no single power in the world could overturn. Even amongst the non-military peoples of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, there are classes of men who, if carefully trained, would make admissible soldiers. The strength of India, guided by the genius of England and aided by her wealth, would give our Government a measure of support which would enable it to look with perfect indifference on the movements of Russia, the predilections of the Amir, and the politics of Afghanistan. The people of India have surely the large stake in the fortunes of their own country, and when India is threatened they have a right to be heard. They claim, no doubt, in times of peace, that in civil administration they should have their proper share; but in view of war, they also claim--and this is what the *Times*' correspondent ignores--that they should be trained to fight, that they should be made soldiers and officers, so that in time of danger they might defend the Government and their own country. If the Government had full confidence in the loyalty and the fighting power of the Indian people, it would be no more distracted by the movements of Russia than by the movements of Belgium. Where a whole nation fights for its country, it is not easily conquered. The English are aware of that principle by their experiences in Afghanistan, Egypt and Burma. And if the people of India did unite and rally round the banners of England, they would even more effectually resist the power of Russia than the Greeks of old resisted the hordes of Persia. What is wanted is, that the Government should have confidence in the people and train them. If there was really any prospect of danger on the borders of Afghanistan, India ought by this time to have been converted into a large drilling ground from north to south, and east to west. We feel sure that as soon as people were apprised of the real nature of the situation and the interests at stake, they would cheerfully accept their new duties, and, in the name of their sovereign and their country, would nerve themselves for every act of heroism and sacrifice. But the Government seems to think differently. Lord Randolph Churchill's "constructive material works of defence" are all that it apparently cares for.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, July 6.

THE affairs in Afghanistan are assuming a gloomier aspect every day. The Amir who was hailed with so much joy, is found wanting; and even our local contemporary who once was so loud in his praises of Abdur Rahman and his fidelity to the British interest, has of late given forth utterances which are anything but re-assuring. We have always held that it is a wrong policy to trust the Afghans, nor has the Amir so much influence over his unruly subjects as the Government credit him with; and it is simple waste of the Indian revenue to subsidise him so richly. The rise of the Ghilzais has shown the truth of the statement; and the inability of the Amir to quell the rebellion as yet has conclusively proved how ineffectual has been the aid which the Government has been rendering him so lavishly for the last few years. To expect that Afghanistan, whose ruler could not quell a petty rebellion of his unruly subjects, would act as a buffer to the Russian advance, is simply quixotic. The question with which we must sooner or later grapple is, who shall take Afghanistan—we or the Russians? An answer to this question will greatly depend upon the solution of the other question whether it is desirable to fight the Russians, if fight we must, in Central Asia, so far away from the base of our supplies and operations, with a hostile Afghanistan behind; for, such it must be if we annex it; or, would it not be better to wait calmly for the Russian advance behind our own impregnable mountains and with a contented and loyal population to back us? But whatever may be the decision at which our Government may ultimately arrive, the fact is plain and cannot be overlooked, that the hopes of our Government in the Amir have been grossly misplaced and he has not been found up to the mark.

The VAIDARBHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Akola, July 9.

THE Russians have recently brought their Cis-Caspian Railway upto the most extreme point of their dominions on the north-west of Afghanistan. From this point Herat lies at such a short distance that a Railway line to it can be laid down at a short notice. To meet this advance on the part of Russia, the Government of Lord Dufferin propose to extend their Quetta line on to Kandahar which city the English will then occupy. But by the treaty of Gandamak between the Ameer and the Government of India the latter power is forbidden from entering Afghan territory or to construct a line of Railway beyond the ridge of Khoja-Amran which is the frontier defined by the said Treaty. Violation of the Treaty at this time is thought to be impolitic as such a breach will unite the Ameer with his people into a patriotic and formidable combination against the English. But what cannot be accomplished openly may be secured by circumlocution. The Ameer subjects are secretly incited to rebel against his authority; and in a short time it is expected that, unable to restrain his turbulent people, he will seek for the assistance of England. This will be an opportunity to revise the terms of the Gandamak Treaty and for extorting from the Ameer the desired concession to occupy Kandahar and lay down a line of Railway up to that hill city.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

CHARN VARTA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 27.

THE Russians have at last reached Khoja Saleh, and it is said that the intelligence of their advance has set the Government of India on the alert. The Amir Abdurrahman is now in a painfully anxious situation. He has lost confidence in the English. Besides, the Afghans, as a body, never trust the English. India belongs to Indians, and we are at a loss to understand as to how the English can reasonably engage in a war with Russia, simply relying on the assistance of the mercenary troops. If the strength of the British Government be united with that of the natives of India, Russia will not dare approach its frontier.

SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 2.

THE throne of Amir Abdurrahman is trembling, and he may not enjoy it for long. The other day a battle was fought at Khost, and the Amir's general was defeated. Almost the whole of Eastern Afghanistan has become independent. Most of the Kabulis are under the impression that the reign of Amir Abdurrahman will soon terminate, and this has gladdened their hearts.

The SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 6.

THERE is no doubt that the Russians have occupied Kirki, and for this there is no reason to be apprehensive. Kirki is under the Amir of Bokhara, and, therefore, the Afghan Amir cannot object to its being possessed by the Russians inasmuch as he never had any influence there. The Russians are extending their influence over those countries in which there is no good government, and the people of which are, therefore, content with their power. Only the English are raising objections, and the Afghan Amir follows them. We are never in favour of such objections. Such objections will do no good. For the fear of the English the Russians will not give up the possessions of the countries they have acquired. Besides, there is no necessity of exciting the Amir against the Russians. Let him settle his own affairs. Rebellion has spread in his dominion from several quarters. It is said that being bewildered with difficulties he has issued a most cruel order for checking the rebellion. We do not think that the rebellion will not spread any more. All hopes should be given up about the Amir. There is no use of quarrelling with Russia unnecessarily.

MAHAVIKADA THUTHAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, July 9.

RUSSIA is evidently seeking some pretext to wage war with England. She won't consent to the Egyptian convention being ratified, and she is seeking the aid of France to weaken the influence of Great Britain in Egypt. In Central Asia she has already amassed considerable troops, has gained the good-will of many native chiefs, and, it is believed, has instigated an insurrection against the authority of the Ameer. The presence of Dhalip Singh in Russia and the apparently flattering reception accorded to him at the Russian court tend to show that Russia is prepared to utilize any advantage to undermine British authority in India.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, June 29.

IT is believed that the internal disturbances that convulsed Afghanistan for some time owe their origin to external influences. All the heads of various Municipalities, in and about Afghanistan, are supposed to be prepared at a moment's notice to throw off the yoke of the Ameer and to join any nation that would put down the Ameer's despotism. Russia is too astute not to realize the necessity of acting along with the malcontents, and but for her co-operation the Ameer would have had easier work. But should the Ameer at any time feel unable to cope with the difficulties of his situation, and should the help of British arms be paid for by him, it might be presumed that Russia would not altogether be in the background.

SALEM SWADESABHIMANI (Tamil Bi-monthly), Salem, July 1.

WE assert that Russia will not be at peace with England. The position of the Ameer gives cause for alarm. All the sympathies of the Ameer are with Russia, though, to all outward appearances, he is friendly with us. Russia goes wherever England goes.

She tampers with the Ameer's subject, against England she stands in the way of the Egyptian convention. It is believed that should England any longer delay taking steady action against the advance of Russia, she will have hard work in keeping her Indian Empire intact.

ANANDAM ANDAN (Tamil Weekly), Trichinopoly, June 15.

THE farge of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier is being played out. England has done nothing to stem the tide of Russian advance in Central Asia. But, with a conceit, peculiarly its own, believes that the drawing of a line or the fixing of a few boundary marks will check Russian advance and ensure peace and prosperity to her Indian possessions.

KARNATAKAPRAKASHA (Kannare Weekly), Bangalore, June 20.

OUR position in Afghanistan is very dangerous. The Ameer has lost the good-will of his subjects. Should a war take place between Afghanistan and Russia, it must be with the help of British arms. Should the Ameer fail his own troops will rise against him. In having undertaken to befriend the Ameer, our Government has undertaken a great responsibility, which is not likely to be fulfilled.

BODHASUDHAKAR (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 22.

IT is now a fact that the Government are busy with warlike preparations to resist the progress of Russia. Orders have been issued to push the railway line to Kandahar, and Commissariat arrangements are in progress. The Ameer seems to have lost confidence in the British Government and has expressed himself to the effect that he committed an error in allowing the Boundary Commission to settle the matter with Russia.

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, June 24.

THE rumours, that Russia has occupied the disputed territory, prove groundless, though the outlook of affairs in Afghanistan is still gloomy and the Ameer seems incompetent to quell the revolt in his country. Russia might for the present deem it advisable to keep silence; but her tendency of coming towards India is unmistakable, in which case it is the duty of our Government to learn caution and the necessity of securing the sympathies of the people of India.

SURYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, June 27.

ABDURRAHMAN, since the assumption of power, has earned unpopularity by ruling with a hard hand and by subjecting his people to heavy taxation. The close approach of Russia and the internal disaffection have rendered the Ameer apprehensive of his position. Our Government are cautious enough, and measures are in progress to consolidate our resources on the frontier. Our interference in Afghanistan in behalf of the Ameer would be an imprudent step, likely to be resented by the Afghans by making them our enemies, and this would present a much-longed-for opportunity to Russia to secure her object.

JAGAN MITRA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, July 11.

VARIOUS conflicting opinions are advanced as to the resources and strength of Russia. Some remark that Russia is no match for the Indian Government, and others

contradict it by saying that so long as Native princes support the rear of the Government no fear is to be entertained on that score. Russia is reported to have advanced very near Herat, and preparations are busily progressing to push our railway line to Kandahar, which place Government would take possession of, should Herat be seized by Russia.

The AKHBAR-E-AM (Urdu Tri-weekly), Lahore, July 2 and 5.

DISMAYED by the daily increasing rebellions in this country the Ameer spoke in an open Durbar that the English and the Russians are one, and the British Commission, instead of keeping off the Russians, allow them to enter Afghanistan. It is to be regretted that the Commission which had for its object peace and tranquillity is pointed at by the Ameer as being the chief cause of his present troubles. He may assign whatever cause he likes to the present rising; but the general impression is, that all this is the consequence of his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. . . . He is hated by his subjects, so much so that if a Molla happens to preach in his behalf, they turn their faces from the preacher there and then, and say, that the Ameer is treacherous and bloody-thirsty, and that they will never submit to him. . . . To keep friendly with a neighbouring power is a good policy no doubt; but at the same time the neighbour ought to be worthy of our friendship, and that we should also be convinced of his sincerity. Neither of these qualities is to be found in Ameer Abdurrahman Khan. Friendship dependent on money cannot be called friendship. In making friend with the Ameer the object of our Government is that he will prove a barrier to Russian advance towards India, and that if war breaks out Afghanistan will be made a base of our operations. Our Government has been committing a fatal mistake in thinking that they will fight with Russia in the hostile country of the Afghans, who will not hesitate to play the same trick with us, as they did in 1841. Our Government won't find any remedy against Russia's advance in Afghanistan but in India and her people. There is a vast difference between fighting in a strange land, and fighting in our own country. The money which is being spent on rail-roads, &c., in Afghanistan, are next to useless. Whatever will be spent in strengthening our Punjab frontier will of course do us much good. . . .

The KARNAMA (Urdu Weekly), Lucknow, June 20 and July 4.

WHILE disturbances were going on in Kirki, Russia expressed her desire to annex it. Wherever Russians go, the liberty-loving people come to court their protection. The Mahomedans of Central Asia like Russian rule very much. If this is the case, it is most likely that in a few days, the same thing will befall Herat; and the Russian Commanding Officer near it will be requested to take possession of it. . . . It is generally believed that Russia is engaged in extending her influence in Badakhshan. Though Russian journals contradict this information, yet there must be some truth at the bottom. . . . Many leaders of public opinion think that those who have rebelled against the authority of the Ameer court the assistance of Russia, and that crafty power taking advantage of this golden opportunity, will easily enter Afghanistan with their assistance, and in that case the British Government will be compelled to assist the Ameer. The Russian denial of their forward movements cannot be relied upon. Their designs and intentions are carefully kept secret. . . .

The KHAIRKHAHE-ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Dehli, July 16.

LOOKING to the political complications it seems probable that the time is fast approaching when the British Government will be compelled to draw sword against Russia. There is nothing to be gained now by correspondence. Mere words of the mouth cannot check the Russian advance. The conciliatory policy of our Government has afforded great encouragement to the enemy. Gradually, Russia has usurped all the provinces of Bokhara and several frontier posts. We therefore, advise our Government to leave off paper-fight, and direct their attention towards strengthening our frontier position.

•THE WIKAYA-E-ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Gazipur, July 11.

THE daily increasing complications on the frontier show that the crisis is near at hand, and in that case Dhuleep Singh's presence in Russia is very mischievous to our interest. The Ameer of Kabul in the presence of his people has declared that England and Russia are both Christian powers and consequently one. We are inclined to think that the Ameer will not fight with Russia, but will make the British Government fight with that power, and himself will remain as a spectator, and at the last moment do what will suit his purposes best. We therefore advise our Government not to lean on the Ameer and be prepared to meet the exigency.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 18.

IF, instead of throwing away crores of rupees from the Indian Treasury on useless campaigns and in making presents to the Afghans, as preventive measures against Russian advance towards India, we had spent the sums in strengthening the Indian frontiers, we could have afforded to remain independent of Russia or the Afghans within our own borders. Even now the safety of India lies in strong measures undertaken by the British. We should not be squeamish about offending Afghan susceptibilities, but should clearly impress on the mind of the Ameer the futility of his army fighting against the Russians and the fact that the very safety of this Empire lies in his co-operation with the British, so that it should be insisted upon that a large Residency may be located in Herat or some other suitable place with a strong force, and when the need arises, a strong British force may pass through Afghanistan against the Russians. The co-operation of the British and the Afghans in Central Asia will render powerless the advance of Russia and the presence of the British will improve the material prosperity of the Afghans by the development of trade.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), June 24.

AFGHANISTAN, which was miles and miles away from the Russian frontiers before, is now contiguous to Russian boundaries, and this is not all. Herat, Balkh, and Cabul appear to be ready for being swallowed up by the Russian power. To seize these cities is now a work of time. The Russians are so favourably located with regard to them, and their preparations are so made that it is difficult to withstand the Russians in their attack on these cities. No thought is now had of fighting the Russians at Herat with a British force, nor are the defences of Balkh against Russian aggression projected. All these circumstances prepare us for the fact that the greater portion of Afghanistan may be absorbed by the Russian power in a short period. The accomplishment of this design will not abate the fears of India. On the contrary, these fears will rise with redoubled force and gravity. India will be drawn more and more towards the Russian frontiers, and the Russians will be better able to organise offensive movements on a large scale from the fact of their absorption of a greater portion of Afghanistan. The Russians have not yet brought an advance on India; but the agitation in India about the matter is tantamount to bringing nearer the aspect of war.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

THERE is mischief brewing in Afghanistan. Russia is again to the fore, bent upon her old tactics. Troubles in Central Asia have again cropped up and the Ameer is reported to have spoken ill of the British. We have had conflicting rumours from all quarters, but it is a matter of regret that no information is supplied by the Press Commissioner; on the contrary, every thing is purposely kept in the dark. The Russians have seized Khojah Saleh and the English have objected to its occupation by the Russians.

The Ameer is reported to have said that, if the Boundary Commission had not been instituted Russia would never have seized Khejah-Saleh, and he is said to have expressed regret at his alliance with the British. Though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, still it cannot be denied that the Boundary Commission has ended in a fiasco.

KOSHI-E-MUMBAI (Gujarati Tri-weekly), Bombay, June 20.

AFFAIRS in Afghanistan have been going from bad to worse since a long period, and especially the present Ameer of Cabul has not had a peaceful day since his accession. Enemies against the Ameer are cropping up on all sides, and his own Chiefs and people have cast in their lot with them partly because they are dissatisfied with Russian intrigues in Afghanistan, and partly on account of pressure of taxation imposed by the Amir. The Amir is surely perplexed at this state of things, and we should not blame him if in a mood of excitement against the deprivation of the territory of Khojah-Saleh by the Russians he should have inveighed against the British as he is reported to have done. . . .

AHMEDABAD SAMACHAR (Gujarati Weekly), June 22.

EXPERTS, who have followed the movements of Russia in Central Asia, aver that the Russians can bring an attack on India from three points—first, by way of Herat, secondly, via Cabul, and thirdly, by the Chitral passes. With this end in view, the Russians are reported to have gathered a force of some fifty thousand strong, and their first stroke is directed towards Herat and Cabul. If there is any truth in these rumours, the Government of India should take the Indian people into their confidence by supplying them with authentic news from time to time about preparations of war. . . .

RAJYABHAKTA (Gujarati Bi-weekly), Bombay, July 13.

RUSSIA has achieved much success in Central Asia, and if she should pounce on Herat or Balkh, the co-operation of the British with the Amir is a question for consideration. The British have from the first followed the policy of non-intervention in Afghan affairs, and their entry into Afghanistan at this crisis is not probable. There is no love lost between the Afghans and the British, and the British intervention in their affairs would only exasperate them into declaring a war against them.

THE LAW FOR THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, June 25.

IT may not be known to Rukhmabai's champions, that we, in India, abhor the idea of that lady's imprisonment quite as much as they do. We, too, consider the penalty as barbarous and savage. And we may easily turn the tables by reminding the aforementioned champions and other critics of our Hindu social institutions that the penalty of imprisonment for refusing to obey decrees for restitution of conjugal rights, is foreign to us, foreign to the spirit of our religion, foreign altogether to our sociology, and in utter conflict with our notions of the almost Divine respect we pay to women. That penalty is a barbarous English interpolation into our social and religious code; we say social and religious, for with Hindus, sociology and religion, are not two distinct

and opposite things as in the West, but both together are sacred economy, are Divine science, which is our guide before and after death. . . . Our ideas of marriage are at utter variance with European ideas of marriage. With us it is not a mere legal contract. With us marriage is a sacrament, blending of two souls, a holy binding of spirit with spirit, the union of man and woman for working out our common salvation. Man does not forge the matrimonial chains; he cannot break them. That work is Divine. The very name which the Hindu wife assumes immediately after marriage, and the name by which she is popularly called, is suggestive of this spiritual fact. That name is *neelharmani*, that is a spiritual communion of her husband. Can any idea of womanhood and wifehood be more sacred, more elevating, more ennobling than this? It will be centuries before Europeans attain to the Hindu ideal. And because this marriage among Hindus is a spiritual fact and factor of all potentiality, therefore it is that the separation or divorce was neither understood nor dreamt of. . . .

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, June 25.

THE Government circular quotes a passage from the Hindu law or rather from a recent English compilation thereof by Jogendra Sircarni (commentary p. 96). The passage runs thus: "It is one of the express conditions in the nuptial vow that each should be the associate of the other; and the sages denounce the desertion or neglect of either party by the other as punishable in this world and in the next." The Sircarni does not quote his authority for this passage, and it is not clear whether the text stands in the original as it is or it is a compilation of several texts, or an inferential deduction out of them. We have our doubts with respect to the words "punishable in this world." It may be interesting to enquire, how the offences are punishable in this world if punishable at all. There is no text in Hindu law under which the punishment of imprisonment is provided for such an offence. The duties of husband and wife, as to association are of course laid down; but the law does not provide further. It does not say that in cases of refusals to associate, the party refusing is to be coerced into compliance. We can well understand what would be "the punishment in this world" amongst the Hindus in a case of this kind. The wife deserting would be excommunicated, put out of caste, and every respectable woman would point out their fingers of scorn at her as an abandoned woman. That is the punishment not provided for by the written laws of the Hindus; but by their unwritten laws. The punishment provided for by the unwritten laws, however, we believe, will be always sufficient to deter the wife at least from forgetting her duties. . . .

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 25.

THE Hindu Law does not recognise divorce or judicial separation and as in many cases there will be no property belonging to the wife which may be settled on the husband or on the children non-compliance with the decree of a court for the restitution of conjugal rights will practically entail no punishment. In the case of the husband when the wife is the petitioner for the restitution of conjugal rights, the Court may order the payment of alimony for non-compliance of its decree; and in the majority of cases the alimony will be paid; for the husband, it may be presumed, will generally be found to be in a position to do so. But how is the recalcitrant wife to be dealt with, who has no money to be settled upon her husband, and who, it may be for frivolous reasons (we are not thinking of Rukhmabai for the present), is unwilling to comply with the order of the Court and to live with her husband? We are no lawyers; but it seems to us that true solution of the difficulty would be to leave a large measure of discretion with the Court in such cases. We are quite sure that no court of law would have had the heart to send Rukhmabai to prison, if it could possibly help it. A radical change in the law does not seem to us to be necessary; nor need we follow the principles of English law which are adapted to a society with ideas very different from our own. Let our Judges be allowed some discretion in these cases, and we believe the difficulty will disappear.

The VAIDARBHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Akola, June 25.

A WOMAN who without just cause deserts her husband is avoided and shunned by all women of any respectability. It is the fear of social degradation and of punishment in the world to come that restrains wilfulness. Suits and dangers from suits seldom enter their thoughts. We cannot pretend to say anything about the practice at Barofia or Indore, but many old men whom we have consulted state that before the Assignment of this province to the British Government they did not hear of suits brought by a man against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights. Admitting that the ancient Hindu law recognised such suits the instance of Berar shows that they had fallen into desuetude in some parts of the country at least, and that in spite of the non-existence of any legal sanctions our society did not reach that state of disruption which some prophets predict it would if the Government were to withdraw its assistance in such cases. It is however an accomplished fact that cases for 'restitution' have received the recognisance of the Judicial tribunals and there is some danger that now if a sudden change were made in the law those classes of society amongst whom such cases usually arise might be seriously affected. To give her a chance of returning to her husband and to the husband to reclaim his wife a suit should be maintainable. But when that stage has passed, and it is found that the wife is intractable a different question altogether arises. The husband deserves compensation, while the recalcitrant wife deserves some punishment for disobedience of the law and breach of her duty. But there is no reason why the punishment should be excessive. Putting her in jail would only show that the husband is actuated by feelings of vindictiveness. If her property or sufficient portion of it is attached and settled on the husband the husband would be compensated and the law vindicated at one and the same time.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, June 26 and July 3.

UNDER the old law, and if old notions were prevailing now, the refusal of the wife to yield to her husband his just rights would be but little less heinous than actual adultery. Though Hindu marriages have not the hats of a courtship thrown over them, yet they are nevertheless looked upon as sacred relations and those who break them are as culpable as if they had committed some tangible crime. To the Hindu mind the idea of desertion by a wife is altogether unpalatable and appears excessively revolting. But since in cases of adultery a woman is not now punished, it seems preposterous that she should be made to suffer for a less serious offence. The disobeying of the order of the Court is a serious offence taken by itself; but in some cases the disobedience may arise from a real repugnance to take the course suggested. If the woman finds it impossible to live with her husband, the decree of the Court cannot but be disobeyed by her. The refusal to go to live with her husband for just grounds should not, therefore, be an offence punishable with imprisonment. Indeed no one would like to send a woman to jail simply because she refuses to do a thing which goes very much against the grain. Such a course would be abhorrent to human nature as now constituted. It is one thing to propose abolition of imprisonment in ordinary cases and quite a different one to propose that the English system of divorce should be introduced here. The first, if it affects the marital law, affects it only in the remedial measures and that too slightly if the imprisonment is abolished in ordinary cases only; while the introduction of the Divorce law is directly opposed to the Hindu notions of marriage. A Hindu marriage is not a contract but a sacrament and the obligations arising from it have always been considered superior to those arising from contract. It is true, as observed in the circular, that in some lower castes (and we must not forget that it is in lower castes only whatever their number may be) divorce is allowed by custom although it is prohibited by written law. But that is no reason why it should be extended to other castes. Why we may even go further and say that because certain castes amongst Hindus allow divorce it does not follow that the law on the subject, even as affecting those castes, should be brought in conformity with the English law. The matter is at present arranged by each caste and divorce is only granted for some specific reasons, which are different in different castes. If

would, therefore, be looked upon as a distinct interference by Government with the social customs of each caste if Government were to do nothing else but simply reduce these practices to a uniform law; and like all such interferences it is sure to be mischievous.

SUBODHA PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

WE have often had occasion in these columns to condemn imprisonment as a mode of executing such decrees. The practice appears to us little better than barbarous, and is at best futile as a mode of enforcing compliance with the orders of civil courts. Where the relations between the husband and the wife have arrived at the pass that the one has to go to law to claim the society of the other, it is not likely that the recalcitrant party will fear to remain in the civil jail for a period of six months rather than obey the decree of the court. And as human beings are not stocks or stones and the relation of matrimony is sustained by love as its essence, there is repulsion in the very idea of bringing the parties together by the force of law. Nor is there any the least likelihood that the man and woman thus brought together will continue to live happily. In this way, there is no use in imprisonment except as a salve to wounded feelings and disappointment. But this can be more humanely provided for by devising a pecuniary penalty than one which restricts the liberty of the person. This is what the English law sanctions to which it is now proposed to conform the procedure of Indian Courts. So far there is nothing objectionable in the suggestions contained in the letter of the Supreme Government above referred to. But it goes further and brings up for discussion the advisability of providing divorce for the Hindus. Here, we think, Government tread on dangerous ground. The idea of divorce is foreign to the higher moral nature of the Hindus. Marriage with them is not a contract, but a sacrament and once the relation is contracted, the belief is that it is perpetual and indissoluble. We are not sure that the engrafting of divorce on the status of marriage among them will at all improve the marriage relation.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 27.

THE Government admits that suits for the restitution of conjugal rights is an useful one; and none who is not blinded by extreme prejudice or sinister motive, will for a moment question the propriety of this admission. If so, it is not difficult to conceive an extreme case—one of ardent zeal for prostitution for animal indulgence—in which the highest punishment is desirable, and for that it is meet and proper that the law of the land should retain some provision. In most cases there will be no property whatever to attach, and it will be a false position for a court to have no means at hand to punish contempt of court. It has been said that to subject a reluctant wife to imprisonment is repugnant to modern ideas, and we fully appreciate the delicacy of sentiment involved in this opinion. But to carry it out the law of the land should be greatly amended. Imprisonment for debt is still a part of the Anglo-Indian Code, and we fail to perceive the difference between sending a *pardanashin* woman to jail for debt and ordering the same punishment for one guilty of contempt of court. . . . The provisions of the English law recommended are the following:—(1) a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by process against the person (section 2); (2) when the application is made by the wife, the Court may order that, in the event of the decree not being complied with, the respondent shall make payments as for alimony (*ibid*); (3) when the application is made by the husband, the Court may order the property of the wife to be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner and children of the marriage (section 3); (4) the Court may vary order for payment as it may think just (section 4); (5) non-compliance with the decrees shall be deemed desertion, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted. If a husband has also been guilty of adultery, the wife may petition for dissolution of marriage (section 5); (6) the Court may make order for custody, maintenance, and education of children (section 6). The Government of India improves upon this by adding:—(4.) As divorce is easily arranged among Muhammadans, and as it is also common among many castes of the Hindu community, although forbidden by the written law, it has further been suggested, with reference to point (5) above that non-compliance with the decree should be

made a ground for dissolving the marriage upon the application of either party, provided—
 (a) that compensation were given to the party divorced; and (b) that a suitable and effective arrangement were made for providing for the children of the marriage. Our objection to the first clause we have already set forth above. The second has our entire approval; but it will be no advance upon the law of alimony as now administered in our courts. The difficulty about alimony lies in the easy method of divorce recognized in the civil law of the Mahomedans. The moment an order for alimony is passed in a Muhammadan case, it is coolly set aside by a *Toba-tulluk*. To make the provision of the law effectual it will be necessary to override the Muhammadan law by a positive law, and the Government is probably not prepared for it. The third clause will, we fancy, be most repugnant to the 'reformers' of Bombay. The whole agitation has arisen on account of the little property which Rukhmabai has in charge of her maternal grand-father. If that property be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner, the lady would soon pocket her repugnance to Bhikaji and at once recognize her allegiance to her liege lord. The fourth clause leaves a great deal more to the discretion of the Court than what is fair and just. In matters of this kind the more positive and definite the law is the better. The fifth clause is highly objectionable: it entirely overlooks the peculiar circumstances of the Hindu community.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay. June 27.

WE are all more or less on our trial and it will be a matter of great interest to know how many of us stand up for imprisoning a lady because she refuses to live with a man she does not like or care for, and how many plead for the abolition of the penalty of imprisonment. Most of the papers that have been writing against Rukhmabai have been assuring the world that few care for the penalty; and if this assurance is real, we may hope to have a large body of opinion favouring the proposal as to abolishing the provision of the law. If there are any who wish to retain the provision, then they shall have to admit that they regard Hindu society as barbarous and that it, therefore, requires the stringent provision in the law to be retained for the purpose of being enforced in the interests of conjugal felicity. However, in a matter like this, where the Government have put their proposal on the broad principle of justice and humanity, and taken up the question with reference to all classes of its subjects, the ground has been cut off from under the feet of men anxious to champion orthodoxy, and little room has been left for the display of sophistry. Opinions will not be numbered but weighed, and we entertain no doubt the Government will not deviate from the honest and earnest work they have taken in hand.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly). Calcutta. June 27.

OUR own views on the subject are clear and definite, and have been repeatedly expressed. The Hindu law does not recognise any suits for restitution of conjugal rights. It is the English law which recognises them, and if that law is to be administered it should be administered under the conditions observed in England, except in so far as those conditions are repugnant to Hindu law and practice. Hindus wish that suits should be allowed for restitution of conjugal rights, and on general principles such suits should be allowed, for wherever there is a legal right, there should be a remedy for its violation, and wherever there is a duty, there ought to be means of enforcing it. Let the suits be allowed therefore, but there is no use being more severe than the English Law, and allowing a decree to be enforced by process against the person. Such enforcement is repugnant to Hindu sentiments, to humane sentiments; and if even the English law does allow it, there is no use having it here. As regards divorce, though it is true that some of the Hindu castes recognise the institution and observe the practice, it would not be right to sanction it by law and lay it down as a remedy wherever the decree is not complied with. Among the castes where divorce is recognised, it is only a custom and nothing more. To specify the castes and to crystallise the custom into law, would be more injurious than beneficial. There is no necessity, in an Indian statute affecting the Hindus, to recognise divorce as a remedy for non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. The Govern-

ment will not think of making the remedy applicable to all classes of Hindus, but a legislative recognition of it, even as applied to some castes, would be undesirable. We say nothing about the remedy applicable to Mahomedans.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly). Karachi. July 2.

UPON the fulfilment of the laws of marriage and the observance of conjugal duties depend the peace and the smooth working of society. Whatever, then, may have the effect of encouraging conjugal infelicity and holding out a premium to the defiance of the marriage contract must be strongly deprecated. There is no difficulty, however, in proving that so far as Hindu society is concerned the fulfilment of the marriage contract was never enforced by imprisonment, neither did the law ever contemplate sending a rebellious or unwilling wife to jail. If, then, society had worked as well as could be expected without a provision of such severity the question arises how such a provision at all came to find a place in the marriage law. This has been also explained. The penalty of imprisonment for refusing to abide by the marriage contract has been introduced by mistake as a part of English law, although the present English law distinctly abrogates such a provision. If, therefore, such a penalty is repugnant to the letter of the English law and foreign to the spirit of the Hindu law and when its working is found to exceed the requirements of justice why should it not be done away with? Law is certainly as progressive as civilisation and society, and if the law could be less harsh with safety to society in a previous stage of progress it stands to reason that the law should be as little harsh at present.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly). Allahabad. June 29 and July 6.

THE restitution of conjugal rights might perhaps be defended on some rational grounds in England, but in India it is a perfect anomaly. The English social manners and customs are widely different from ours, and what is a good law for England may not be a good law for India. We will point out a few differences between the English and the Indian forms of marriages, and show how under the one condition of circumstances, this form of suit might be perfectly defensible, whilst under the other it is simply unintelligible. The first and the most striking point of difference is that an English marriage is a contract, and the consent of both the parties is an essential condition to its validity. As a necessary consequence of this proposition, secular tribunals and courts of justice can take cognizance of matrimonial suits, in the same way as they would take cognizance of ordinary cases of breaches of contract. The English courts, therefore, have full right to dissolve this contract of marriage, or declare it to be null and void, or enforce it under certain circumstances, if one of the contracting parties refuses to perform his or her portion of the contract. The suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, therefore, have a meaning under the English Law and might be a perfectly legitimate form of action. On the contrary, the marriage under the Hindu Law is not a contract, but a religious sacrament. And, as such, the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain suits of matrimonial nature where the parties are Hindus. Our Civil Courts cannot dissolve a Hindu marriage, that is to say there is no such thing as divorce under the Hindu Law, a marriage is a marriage for ever, and the infidelity of the husband or wife will not justify an Indian Judge to dissolve a Hindu marriage; whilst, as we have said above, under the English law he would be perfectly justified to do so. Our Courts cannot declare a Hindu marriage null if the husband be impotent, whilst an English Court can do so; nor can our Courts give relief by declaring the marriage void and not binding, if any of the parties be mad or insane. The idea that runs throughout the whole legislation of our *Rishis* on the subject of marriage is that it is a sacred tie, a union of souls; and consequently no temporal authority can assume jurisdiction to undo that which has its basis in a spiritual connection. This being so, how can our Courts, consistently with our laws, enforce restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus? England has abolished imprisonment and by 47 and 48 Vic., Cap. 68, it is now enacted that a decree for restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by process against the person. When England has

abolished imprisonment, it is high time that our Statute Books should be purified of this obnoxious clause. Nothing will give the people of India such a satisfaction as to see imprisonment altogether done away with, and the Government but echoes the sentiments of all the right-thinking men when it says :—"It has been represented to the Government of India that the earlier practice above referred to," viz. seizure and delivery, "as well as that of subjecting a reluctant wife to imprisonment, are alike repugnant to modern ideas." The idea is not only repugnant but it defies imagination to fully realise the horrible life of a living human victim which the law makes of the wife. Abolish, therefore, the imprisonment by all means, and India will feel grateful.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly). Benares, July 2.

IT is nothing but proper that suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, instituted at the instance either of the husband or of the wife, should be recognised in our courts. But on an application from the husband, if a decree is found against the wife and the latter disobeys the decree, she might be left to go wherever she likes, left to her own resources, forfeiting all claims upon her husband and upon any property which might have been hers by the virtue of her relationship and cohabiting with her husband. The Code of Civil Procedure made a mistake in providing for the enforcement of the decree by process against the person. The Hindu law does not provide for any punishment in this world for any such act of disobedience.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly). Lahore, July 21.

WE cannot imagine how there can be suits at all for conjugal rights—rights that cannot be enforced. *Association and cohabitation* : can you make a man associate and cohabit with a woman he hates ? Can you make a woman to associate and cohabit with a man whose very touch sends a creeping sensation through every nerve of her person ? If association and cohabitation are what is meant by conjugal rights, how can you enforce them ? Association you cannot absolutely enforce, for there is no agency in the world which can make a person talk to, to be kind to, to give or receive help from, another person : cohabitation possibly by main force, by threat of hurt or murder, you can enforce ; but can the enforcement of such a horrible, such an utterly loathsome, such an unspeakably cruel enforcement of a beastly privilege be even contemplated by a civilised Government ? We wonder that Government considers the right of instituting suits for restitution of conjugal rights as a valuable one. . . . But to turn to the real issue before us, for we know our cry for the abolition of the right to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights is only a cry in the wilderness. What Government contemplates doing is the abolition of imprisonment in enforcement of decree for restitution of conjugal rights. The whole country will bless Government for the step it has taken. For it will be going back to our old humane Hindu Law which knew no enforcement of conjugal rights by enforcement. It is a noble resolution that Government has made, and we give it our heartiest support. The abolition of imprisonment in execution will take away half the terrors of the loathsome law of restitution of conjugal rights, for the judgment-debtor will rarely comply with the decree unless it threatens imprisonment ; and when the decree will cease to threaten imprisonment, but threaten only loss of maintenance or other pecuniary injury, it will lose much of its cruel and barbarous character. . . . The right of suing for restitution of conjugal rights implies and includes the right of suing for divorce ; without the last the first is meaningless. You sue your wife for restitution of conjugal rights, you get a decree in your favour, but your wife refuses to comply with it ; what good your decree unless you can follow it up by securing a decree for divorce from her ? The situation of the Hindu wife would be more cruel than that of the Hindu husband. The Hindu wife has been deserted by her husband, she sues him for restitution of conjugal rights, she gets a decree, but her husband defies the decree and does not take her back ; what good her decree if she cannot follow it up by a decree for divorce or dissolution of marriage from him ? The husband, if the wife refuses to comply with his decree, suffers nothing—he can marry any number of wives in the place of the deserting one. Although

his marriage with his deserting wife has not been dissolved,* for under the Hindu Law there is no dissolution of marriage, he can marry any number of wives under that Law. But the wife, although her husband may have deserted her and refused to comply with her decree for restitution of conjugal rights, cannot under the Hindu Law marry, for the marriage-tie is still unbroken. This tie cannot be broken; it could be dissolved only if Government by change in the law gave her the right of suing for divorce or dissolution of marriage.

* The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, July 2.

THE champions of Rukhmabai do, no doubt, mean well; but they seem to us to lack in that finer appreciation of relations of things which enable men to steer clear of all unpleasantness and difficulties. Now, our Bombay friends are ostensibly for reforming the Hindu marriage custom, but the thing which they *really* want, is to benefit Rukhmabai. Granting, for a while, that she deserved any such consideration—and we say we do not think her deserving of it—our friends have yet to consider as to whether they *do* not pay too much for the whistle. To our humble thinking, it seems that, as the matter now stands, in attempting to get the girl saved from imprisonment, they are laying the axe at the very root of the Hindu social custom and one too which is based on truth and justice. Much obliquely was thrown on the sentence of imprisonment on the score of its being based on English Law; but now it turns out that “the sages denounce the desertion or neglect of either party by the other as punishable in this world and the next”; and that it is, after all the desire to “follow the movement of the English law” which is at the bottom of all this noise. But we ask seriously, are our friends really prepared for a Law of Divorce?

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, July 3.

WE are certainly not of opinion that penal provisions are of great use in enforcing conjugal fidelity or felicity. But then some sort of sanction seems to be necessary and in the case of a person without any property imprisonment is the only sanction that can be awarded. The present provisions do not impose imprisonment in every case as seems to be considered by very many people who have meddled with this question. It provides it only alternatively and such a provision is we think quite necessary to meet the cases we have indicated especially taking into consideration the circumstances of Hindu society. Nor are we singular in this opinion. The Hon'ble K. T. Telang in his note published a little while ago, insists on imprisonment being not altogether abolished and we especially refer to him as he is a member of the Rukhmabai Committee. As for several others whose opinions are of great weight, and who are not on that committee we know that they think that imprisonment ought not altogether to be abolished. As regards the monetary proposals we have no objection to them except that they become quite useless in the generality of Hindu cases when the wife disobeys the decree. Then comes the provision to which much objection will and ought to be taken viz., that of divorce. On the one hand there is no provision securing divorce on the petition of a husband while it is proposed that a wife may get a divorce if she proves adultery in the husband. Now it is rather awkward to examine a provision which may be only a loose expression of what is really going to be provided. If the intention is to allow the wife the privilege of obtaining a divorce, if the husband disobeys the decree for restitution, it may be a little less objectionable provision than if it be intended to empower the disobedient wife also to get a divorce by proving adultery in the husband although both ways no doubt the provision for a divorce would cause much discontent and dislike in the Hindu community.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 7.

TALK of judicial separation and divorce in connection with the Hindus,—Hindus who cannot endure, even in imagination, the severance of the marriage tie, among whom that institution of superhuman conjugal love, the institution of *Sati* prevailed, and among whom purity is so much valued by the female sex as to have made all attempts at widow

marriage, from the time of Parasara to that of Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara, to be of no avail! We therefore say, that if the English Government has no intention of disturbing the peace and loyalty of the Hindu mind, so far at least as the rules of judicial separation and divorce are concerned, the Hindu community should be left to itself. As regards the question of enforcing a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights by process against the person, such a process is indeed foreign to the Hindu customs and institutions. The person of a lady is untouchable, according to the Hindu idea. Social ex-communication is a potent remedy against the Hindu female not doing her duties as a wife. But it must be said that among the lower orders and castes, as for instance the carpenter caste, to which Rukhmabai belongs, enforcement of conjugal rights by process against the person is necessary. It would therefore be extremely unwise to do away with this remedy in the case of such castes. Indeed, the process has come into operation by sheer necessity. Cases daily occur among the lower orders of the Mahomedans and among the lower castes of the Hindus, in which the shortest and best way of settling a dispute between a husband and a refractory wife is to bring the two together by coercion of law. Once they are confined, together, all dissension is removed and harmony is restored. We cannot, therefore, approve of a vague sentimental idea, called "civilised," idea, displacing such a practically remedial process.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly). Calcutta, July 7.

WE cannot blame the Bombay Government for drawing the attention of the Government of India to the anomaly which at present exists in the law relating to the restitution of conjugal rights. Nor should we fail to thank the latter for promptly taking up the question and asking the opinions of the local Governments thereon. It is agreed on all hands that the penalty of imprisonment—which is a part of the present law, and by means of which Rukhmabai was about to be sent to jail, should no longer disfigure the statute-book. Hindu usage does not enjoin it; neither English civil law, as at present modified, support it. It is a relic of a barbarous system which was at one time in vogue in England, and for that it does not require transplanting here, and if as now it has been planted, the sooner it is cut down the better. But a change in the law involves various considerations and all these have been fully set forth in the letter of the Government of India. If the question of divorce has been raised it was not because the Government wish it on its own account, but that the English law has already provided for it and the Government was bound to discuss its possible application in India. There is no ground for fearing that it will do anything contrary to the expressed wishes of the people and so any alarm on this score might well be set at rest. The abolition of the imprisonment clause will certainly be a boon, but the introduction of divorce must for the present be put off.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly). Bombay, July 10.

THE Government of India's Circular Letter on Marriage reform may be conveniently divided into two parts, that bearing on the Imprisonment clause in the existing Act, and that regarding facility of divorce. As regards the former, we expect an all but complete unanimity. Rukhmabai's case has made it clear that even the opponents of progress find it necessary to yield the point. But we are not half so sure as to the latter. A good deal of uneasiness may be caused by the word Divorce, though the Government of India evidently mean nothing serious thereby. Besides, Divorce has but one meaning in India, and that one to the prejudice of the weaker sex. We hope, however, that the Circular will be calmly discussed by those to whom it is referred. The gentlemen consulted need not feel bound to say aye to everything proposed by Government. We also hope that Government will secure a truly representative body of public opinion on the issues, that may lead to some practical good. But we cannot help observing that less than half the labour spent upon a mild palliative here and a temporary relief there would suffice to give us an efficient preventive against the disease. Let Government make up their mind not to recognize uncondemned infant marriages when disputed, and more than half the difficulty of the situation will be overcome. But so long as Hindu representatives refrain from advising the Government to this or similar effect, so long will they have to thank themselves for Government now and then going off at a tangent.

KARNATAKA PRAKASHA (English Weekly), Bangalore, July 11.

IT would never do to apply the English law to Hindu marriages in this fashion. If mere non-compliance with a decree ordering restitution of conjugal rights could lead to a dissolution of marriage on the application of either party, why the most serious results would accrue. A husband and wife might be most suitably mated, and yet at the caprice or fickleness of either party, or the mischievous, malicious, or interested instigation of relatives and friends, husband or wife might at will refuse to consummate their marriage, or if already consummated refuse to continue to live with the other, and in the usual course of law a dissolution of marriage would be effected. This would inevitably open the road to immorality, distress, and unhappiness. If any relief is to be at all provided in cases of undoubted hardship, then it should be of such a nature as will, as little as possible, if at all, interfere with the long-established and respected constitutions of ages past. This might be effected in this way. It might be provided that, in cases where valid objections on the ground of disparity of physical constitution, education, morals, &c., exist between husband and wife, rendering it undesirable that either should be forced to live with the other (as alleged in the case of Rukhnabai), the Judge, in granting execution of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, might at his discretion grant execution on the property of the defendant only, and not on the person. At present, the decree-holder can at his or her will take execution either on property, or person, or both. In any case, refusal to restore conjugal rights should not be allowed to lead to dissolution of marriage.

DAVIAKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, July 12.

THE communities which allow remarriage and divorce may not be affected by this proposed legislation, or at least, nothing would go wrong with them. But as to the others, which do not allow a woman to remarry after the death of the husband, or in his lifetime, the liberty to ask for a judicial separation would be of no avail. The remarriage of such a woman may get the sanction of the law for the present, but as long as that sanction shall not be had from the community itself, the solitary instances which may occur here and there of such remarriages will not be ultimately achieve the object of a national reform which is desired. The legislation in this respect, if amended further than the abolition of imprisonment, as to introduce divorce and remarriage, would be, in our opinion, in the present state of things too premature.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, July 13.

THE Hindus must be governed by the Hindu Law. It prescribes circumstances under which separation may be claimed by the husband or wife. Except under such circumstances a wife or a husband is not entitled to bring a suit for and obtain restitution of conjugal rights. Divorce or dissolution of marriage in the English sense is unknown in our Law. With us marriage is a sacrificial rite while it is a contract among the English. The contract may be rescinded and the English marriage dissolved, but the relation produced by performance of the sacred ceremonies in our marriage can never be put an end to by a judicial declaration. Therefore to introduce divorce, as a punishment, for non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights is a direct interference in our religion which the Government ought not to make according to the assurances held out to us. The law of evolution and devolution of property is also different from that of the English. The only property to which a woman is entitled under Hindu Law, is her *sridanam* and *sridanam* is property derived from various sources on different occasions. Generally gifts and apportionments made at the time of her marriage by her parents or husband constitute the main portion of her *sridanam*. In the majority of instances *sridanam* property is very small, often consisting of ordinary jewels and household utensils of inferior value and the husband cannot expect to execute his decree and recover his compensation fully from this property. Perhaps the question whether there can be legal existence of *sridana* pro-

erty will arise when Judicial Courts will be empowered to declare marriages null and dissolved in certain cases. Nor can the decree in favour of the husband be satisfied from the assets in the hands of his wife inherited from her parents or other relations, as the reversionary heirs in such a case would seriously object to the payment of her penalty from such assets. Thus it would appear that in the case of a Hindu the judicial separation is absolutely no satisfaction of his conjugal decree and if his wife should happen (as is the case in ninety per cent. of the instances) to be destitute of property, the husband must content himself with the mere Judgment of the Judicial Courts engrossed upon a stamped paper. If in the proposed amendment of Section 260 of Civil Procedure Code the punishment of civil imprisonment were omitted, the decree therein referred to must virtually remain a dead letter and it will be tantamount to saying in open defiance of our ancient sacred Hindu Law that there will be in future no civil suits for restitution of conjugal rights. . . . (Communicated.)

NYAYA SEDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harda, July 13.

THE institution of marriage, if we are not mistaken, and all other ancillary questions in connection therewith, are regarded by the Hindu law as religiously sacred and not mere matters of contract or social convenience. The idea of enforcing a decree for restitution of conjugal rights by imprisonment or even of suing in Civil Courts for declaration of such rights is, as far as we are aware, quite foreign to the Hindu Law and to ancient social usage. The provisions contained in the legislative enactments now in force (Act XV of 1887 schedule 2 article 34 for the recovery of a wife, article 35 for the restitution of conjugal rights; and Sections 259 and 260 of the Civil Procedure Code regarding execution of decrees in suits of these kinds) are admittedly based on laws of civilized countries of Europe. They are quite repugnant to Hindu thoughts and ideas. It is therefore our humble opinion that these provisions should altogether be expunged from the code of Indian Laws, not with a view to bring the Indian Legislation in this respect into conformity with the ordinary practice of the civilized nations of the West but to bring it into greater conformity with the law and usage of the land and the feelings of the people. Religion of the Hindus, their social customs which are regulated by religious precepts, and the standard of their civilization differ as widely from those of the Western nations as the two poles, and it would consequently be inexpedient and impolitic in the extreme to apply the matrimonial laws and usages of those countries to India. The ancient sages of India who were the framers of the religious, social and moral codes, regarded women with due consideration and respect, and not as chattel or moveable property to be dealt with in Courts of law, and it is for this reason, among others, that we hold that Civil Courts should have no jurisdiction to deal with their person. It might be asked as to how disputes between husband and wife about the restitution of conjugal rights can be decided if the provisions of law above referred to are removed from the Code of Indian Laws. Our answer to that question is that these disputes are not, according to Hindu feelings, of a civil nature, enforceable in civil Courts but are socio-religious questions, and as such, they should be left to be dealt with by a caste-Panchayat consisting of elders assisted by Pandits learned in the Shastras.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, July 15.

WE congratulate the whole Hindu public for having stood on the same platform as regards the question of divorce. The orthodox, the moderate reformers and the extreme reformers have all unanimously protested against the introduction of divorce in our society. Social reform has been the burning question with us for these three years, and its various phases have been duly represented in the discussion which ensued. The extreme party have learnt that they cannot do anything without the co-operation of the other two parties, and hence the cry for legislative interference in our social matters has suddenly ceased. The Hindu society was very properly left to itself to decide the question; and we believed and still believe that time and education alone would bring on that reform which is now so vainly sought for by the reformers. Why then should the Government of India change, with regard to divorce, the policy of non-interference which

they proclaimed just a year ago? Divorce is a thing which the religious instincts of a true Hindu cannot tolerate. It is therefore the more necessary that we should be entirely left to ourselves in this matter.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

BELGAUM SAMACHAR (Marathi Weekly), June 27.

THE Indian Government has asked the Local Governments to suggest any changes they should think proper to make in the existing law of marriage. The necessity for such an alteration has been created by the case of Rukhmabai. Some reformers have no stone unturned to secure their point; but their argument that imprisonment is repugnant to the scriptures has been completely demolished, and they have no scriptural ground to rest upon in urging reform. It is yet premature to give any definite opinion as to what turn public opinion may take.

MAHARASECAMERA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, June 30.

GOVERNMENT should not interfere and legislate on the subject of marriage. The views of the present reformers are fallacious and productive of evils if acted upon.

DHARWADHITA (Marathi Weekly), Dharwar, June 30.

THE Rukhmabai case has now assumed a new appearance inasmuch as the opinions of Local Governments have been asked by the Government of India, with a view to modifying the rules relating to the enforcement of conjugal rights. The Government would be said to have acted unwisely if they introduced a change that would encroach on the interests of the Native community at large. It is hoped timely measures will be adopted to inform the Government of the inexpediency of such a step.

SRUYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, July 2.

THE Hindu community should now lose no time in declaring their opinion on the subject of marriage reform, as the opinions of the Local Governments have been asked by the Government of India as to what changes would suit the requirements of Hindu society. Like Parsi women, Hindu women, of high or low castes, seem to have an advantage of the divorce court.

THE BAKOOL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, July 3.

FOR the last four or five months discussion has been continued as to what alteration is required in the existing law of marriage rights. We would wish that the authority of the Shastras should not be made a point of contention and basis of authority for a change. The Shastras are too many, and they have been written at various periods by various persons as necessity occurred. They are only serviceable for reference.

SUBODHANINIDHU (Marathi Weekly), Khandwa, July 6.

MARRIAGE is a sacrament, and its privileges are sacred too. It would be quite imprudent on the part of Government to interfere in this matter merely for the sake of a single woman. The reformers are not the saviours of India, and it is not that their

opinion alone should guide the Government to alter the law. The evils of such a step will be manifold. It is only on the opinion of the masses and the old *Shastras* that Government should rely for information and guidance.

JAGANMITHA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, July 18.

THE laws of society and its customs have a potent influence on the character of the units that compose it, and so long as these continue to exist, legal obligations of whatever nature are likely to remain inoperative. So long as we find our women respect these, it does not matter much what legal punishment is imposed for refusal of marital rights. We therefore deem the imposition of a fine for such an offence enough. Where a fine is impossible, imprisonment may be enforced. . . .

The SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, June 29.

THE provincial rulers will probably understand that the Christian law ought not to be applied to Hindu marriages. We have all along said that compelling Rukhmabai to live with her husband is in accordance with the Hindu law. The Bombay Government wishes to destroy the Hindu marriage custom through the aid of the English law. We beg to warn the provincial Governments not to approve of the suggestion of the Government of Bombay, which indirectly proposes to introduce divorce. There is no necessity of introducing Western customs into Hindu society. The Hindu law ought to be applied to the social usages of the Hindus. Discontent will spread among the people if the Christian Government interfere with our religion and social usages. The suggestions of the Christian missionaries cannot be adopted in matters concerning the welfare of the Hindus.

SANGBAD PROKASH (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, June 30.

IF Lord Dufferin effects the proposed change, there will then be a great revolution in Hindu society. We shall be ruined if anything be done in opposition to what is prescribed by our *shastras*. We strongly protest against this change. There will be discontent among the people if the proposed change is made. . . .

SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 2.

RUKHMABAI'S case has raised a very important question as to whether the Hindu marriage is a contract or not. If the bond of marriage is indissoluble, both parties ought to abide by it. But it is a matter of deep regret that the husband can freely marry more than one wife; and if the wife becomes unwilling to live with the husband he may take possession of her through the assistance of court. This abominable custom is a disgrace to the Christian Government. To prevent infant marriage by means of legislation is considered improper by many. These men undoubtedly consider marriage as a social act. The Government ought not to recognize the validity of the infant marriage, if the parties on arriving at maturity do not agree to it. The Hindu *Shastras* say that a woman will go to hell if she refuses to fulfil the terms of the marriage. They do not say that the Government should do anything in the matter. . . .

DACCA PROKASH (Bengali Weekly), Dacca, July 3.

WE are somewhat surprised to find that our contemporaries have not as yet understood the revolutionary nature of this proposal of the Government. If divorce is introduced into our society, that will not only afford facilities for the

gratification of the unhallowed desires of women, but will destroy the purity of conjugal life. We hope the Hindu community will unanimously protest against this monstrous and foreign custom. We are not anxious for the removal of our social evils; then why are you so? If the Government is at all desirous to do any thing in this direction, it should introduce imprisonment for disregarding the order of the court. The Hindu society will by no means approve of divorce.

CHARN VARTA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 4.

RUKHMAHAI'S case has given a serious turn to the question of conjugal rights. In this matter, the Government of India has issued a circular inviting the Local Governments to express opinions on the question. The Government is to blame if it frames a law at the instance of Rukhmabai and her supporters. It would have been a different thing if the whole Hindu community had unanimously asked for legislation.

BURDWAN SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Burdwan, July 5.

THE Government is desirous to introduce English laws into this country. We fear that the introduction of English civilization into this country will be like pouring new wine into an old bottle. There is no provision in the Hindu law that the wife should be imprisoned if she expresses her unwillingness to live with the husband. No one now cares for what is prescribed by the Hindu law. We are not in favour of imprisonment and no gentleman, we believe, has up to this time sent his wife to jail. But this provision in the legislature has done great good. It has put a check on the free will of several women. We have no objection to the custom of imprisonment being done away with. But something ought to be substituted for it. If a wife leaves her husband a provision ought to be made for shaving her head. Young men may consider this suggestion to be barbarous, but we think it will produce good results.

MAHAVIKATA THUTHAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, July 2.

A FEW of the most advanced radicals among our own countrymen and a sprinkling of Europeans have induced the Government of India to propose a bill in respect to the restitution of conjugal rights. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that such a step would be resented by all right-thinking men, as being unwarranted and unnecessary. It may be that everything is not smooth in our marriage customs and courtship; but that the people of this country would ever abide by legislative interference in purely social matters is too much to expect of them. We unhesitatingly hold that it is not fair to send Rukhmabai to prison. Attempts are being made to upset the judgment which compels Rukhmabai, either to go to prison or to live with her husband, whom she does not like. Her husband when once wedded should be adhered to, through thick and thin. Should it enter the heads of our females to resist co-habitation with their husbands on account of some sentimental repugnance, the whole fabric of our whole social system must fall to the ground. No woman who is called a "Patiwratha" will think of contesting her husband's right to compel her to return to his house. We repudiate the idea that such a woman is the ideal of a Hindoo woman. To force legislation on such an account would be the height of imprudence.

ANJANA PRAKASIKKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, July 2.

IT is a barbarous code of laws that would compel a woman to cohabit with a person whom she detests and does not sympathise with. Therefore we hail with joy this interference on the part of the Government.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkot, June 21.

THE Government of India have directed their attention to Rukhmabai's case, and asked the local Governments to pass their opinions on the subject. Now if it turned out that a wife should not be imprisoned for refusing to go to her husband's house, an amendment would surely follow in the existing law, and in that case, thousands of Rukhmabais would come forth to take advantage of that law. It is true that owing to this amendment husbands will be prevented from practising unreasonable harshness towards their wives and will be consider it their duty to remain with them on amicable terms. But along with it this also should be seriously considered that the amendment might not give undue encouragement to women and that their unfettered liberty might not become a cause of many evils. We hope, therefore, that the Local Governments will consider the question in all its bearings and give an opinion which will be satisfactory to both parties. . . .

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), June 21 and 22.

WE are of opinion that it is not expedient or beneficial to altogether release a woman from the penalty of imprisonment for contempt of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. It does not necessarily follow that we should do away with imprisonment because this penalty is omitted from the English law on the point. There is yet a world of difference between the social condition and the principles underlying it, of England and India. We do not believe in the expediency of affording facilities for evading a decree for restitution, and the English law being bent on affording such facilities, it is not beneficial to follow this English precedent. No adequate punishment is secured if the law only aims at depriving the woman guilty of a contempt of a decree for restitution, of her property for the benefit of her husband and children. Females owning property may be deterred by this penalty, but those without any property would have nothing to fear from this penalty, and the number of women owning no property preponderates over that of females in possession of property. Having regard to the generally uneducated condition of females in India, the elimination of the penalty of imprisonment would bring about a recurrence of cases of contempt for decrees of restitution, which would strike a blow at the social condition of the native community. But we do not infer from this that we are in favour of perpetuating the penalty of imprisonment for six months. This is undoubtedly severe, and it should be reduced to one month as in the Parsi Act. If there is no possibility of establishing relations between the husband and wife after waiting for a certain period on the expiration of the term of imprisonment in the case of a judgment debtor in a suit for restitution, we believe there is a case established for giving a divorce between the parties. . . .

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 21.

THERE is a difference of opinion in several parts of the world about suits for restitution. Civilised European nations do not recognise such suits. The removal of such suits from the Parsi Act was also advocated by a judge of the Matrimonial Court, but having regard to the social condition of the Hindus and to the fact that the custom of infant marriage is to a great degree spread among them, we should all agree that nothing would be more harmful than the proposal to remove suits for restitution from this great community. The aggrieved husband does not derive such consolation from sending his contumacious wife to prison, and hence the proposal of the Government that in such cases the property of the woman should be made over to the husband is more to the advantage of the aggrieved husband.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

IT is not the duty of Government to turn the people away from the path of virtue, and to disregard their old and salutary ordinances. We believe that the reform in the law

will lead to more harm than good. When the man or woman finds all moral restraint removed, he or she will get demoralised. Suppose that the woman gets divorce; what compensation should be awarded to the husband? Under the Hindu Law, the woman does not hold separate property, and how can then she make a compensation? The authorities should consider well in a matter of this kind. It would not do to introduce a reform in the law for the entire community from the circumstances of an isolated case. The new law will end in bad results rather than good ones, and will sap the foundation of society.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 26.

THE penalty of imprisonment in such cases acts as a deterrent on the man or woman, and if it were removed, immoral men would go astray, and try to free themselves from social obligations and duties. If this were allowed, it would in a short time effect a revolution in Hindu society, for which the Hindus are not yet prepared. As they do not wish for such a revolution, the penalty should remain. Of course, the duration and the nature of the punishment may be considered. We do not maintain that the penalty should be as severe as now. If it appears severe, by all means reduce the punishment, but punishment by imprisonment should be retained. Europeans may disregard imprisonment—but natives and especially females among them consider imprisonment as a great punishment. Such penalty would therefore act as a deterrent, and would prevent females from snapping matrimonial ties on mere caprice and whim, which in itself would be no small gain.

THE *Rast Gufar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, June 26), after giving the gist of the letter of the Government of Bombay, and the purport of the Government of India's letter based on it, says that all the suggestions of the Bombay Government are simply just and hopes that all local administrations will unite in removing an anomaly of Hindu law, and thus earn the gratitude of females like Rukhmabai.

The HITECHHU (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, June 30.

THE institution of child-marriage is not observable among Englishmen as among us, and among them parties can get a divorce on account of misdemeanour or bodily injury so that the penalty of imprisonment acted as a deterrent in those cases. To apply that law to parties who have married in a state of ignorance is a positive crime, so that we sincerely believe that the penalty of imprisonment in suits of restitution is a positive grievance and hardship.

KARNER-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, July 3.

THE repeal of the penalty of punishment in the case of females possessed of property may be approved; but in the case of females having no property the repeal of the penalty of imprisonment would have no effect at all, so that we believe that the reform is not substantial. We believe that social penalties in such cases are more effectual in bringing such recalcitrant men or women to their senses than Government laws. It is right for the Government of India to invite opinions on this reform from the local administrations; but these opinions, we fear, will only be the echo of the personal views of high English officials who will judge the subject from the stand-point of the customs observable among their own community. The Government should therefore invite representative natives to have their say on the subject. Those castes in which millions of matrimonial ties are made on the strength of old customs, will see a revolution from this reform, which is likely to jeopardise the happiness of many families, so that even if the proposed reform finds general acceptance to-day, still it should not be promulgated into law until a long period of observation has passed.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, June 17 and July 15.

WE may presume Allahabad has peculiarities in regard to her needs of education, in which Bengal does not share, and consequently it cannot be to the best interest of the former that she should depend upon a University which receives its tone and tendency from the Bengalee peculiarities and management. Although the North-West Provinces are usually regarded as one of the backward parts of India, they have yet made considerable progress within recent years. There are now five Colleges of which two alone are institutions maintained by Government. The other three are institutions supported by the generosity of private individuals, and so satisfactorily are these institutions working in spite of various disadvantages, that one of them, the Agra College, holds the first place in English in the result of the last B.A. Examination. Considering the extent and population of the Provinces, there is room for more Colleges. But hitherto, as we have said, higher education was developing under great disadvantages, and now that these are about to be removed by the establishment of a University, there is no reason to doubt that the experience of the older provinces will not be reproduced in Allahabad and Oudh. In these former the Universities have been the cause of a most satisfactory development of higher education, and we may confidently hope that the new University will lead to the same result in the United Provinces.

The constitution of the proposed Allahabad University will be an improvement upon that of the older Universities in two important respects. A provision has been adopted from the Punjab University by which a proportion of vacancies in future will be filled up from elections by the Senate: and the other step taken in advance of the Presidency Universities is that the Bill empowers the Senate to appoint or provide for the appointment of Professors and Lecturers. Those who have had experience of the working of the older Universities, at any rate of the Madras University, will understand the advantage of a provision by which the future members of the Senate will not be wholly appointed by the Government. With the best of intentions the Government often go wrong in the selection of persons for the honour of University Fellowship. The honour is frequently conferred not as a reward for any valuable service rendered in the cause of advancing education nor as an incentive to learning and researches; but merely as a mark of official favour. Under such a system there is absolutely no guarantee that only qualified men, men who are competent to give an opinion on educational matters, would be appointed as members of the Senate. The consequence is that our University is hardly in touch with the popular representatives of education and the Native Fellows who ought to be able to exercise real power in the administration of the University are almost powerless. Many of them do not live in Madras and some that live in Madras are more fit to be used as tools by one or two able men than to give an independent opinion on educational matters. As a partial remedy against such a state of things and as a means of giving to the graduates of the University some interest in the work of their *alma mater*, it was proposed some years ago to establish a Convocation of Graduates and to confer on it certain powers including the appointment of a certain number of Fellows every year. The proposal was knocked on the head by the Government who were narrow-minded enough to apprehend mischief from the graduates being directly connected with the University. The Allahabad University does not, of course, contemplate any such recognition being conferred on its graduates. The omission, we think, is to be regretted and is no doubt owing to the adherence of the Bill too much to the model of the older Universities.

The provision in the Bill empowering the Senate to appoint or provide for the appointment of Professors and Lecturers is a recognition of a point of improvement in the functions of the existing Universities. Of late enlightened public opinion has been developing in favour of converting these institutions into teaching Universities, and we are glad that the Government have taken advantage of the present occasion to give a partial effect to this view of the subject. But it is not the intention of the framers of the Bill to take immediate advantage of this section in the Bill. The power conferred by the section is only permissive and it is believed that the present condition of the Province is such that it would be well not to bring it into operation for some time to come. This is probably true to the North-West Provinces.

But the older provinces have advanced far enough in educational progress and the leading colleges have attained a sufficiently high status to justify a commencement in the direction of expanding the older Universities into teaching institutions.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, June 18.

IN order to show that the measure proposed is desirable and necessary, Mr. Quinton tells us that the United Provinces contain a population of 44 millions, to whom high English education is imparted in five Colleges; and that the number of students from those colleges who matriculated has risen from 60 in 1869 to 208 1880. The case would have been made stronger if Mr. Quinton had given the figures for the present year. This year no less than 470 students from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have matriculated or more than double the number who passed the Entrance Examination two years ago. So far as the numbers are concerned, Sir Alfred Lyall can fairly claim to have a separate University for his satrapy. Then, as regards the value of the teaching given by the colleges of the United Provinces, Mr. Quinton urged that it is proved by the high places uniformly gained by the students of these colleges in the University class lists in spite of disadvantages. It is true that students from the North-Western and Oudh Colleges have sometimes headed the list of successful candidates for the B. A. Examination; but those students have not uniformly gained high places in the University class-lists as Mr. Quinton would have us believe. This year only one student from the North-West Colleges has passed the F. A. Examination in the first division. Mr. Quinton argues that when the Punjab has already, by founding a University, started on an independent career, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are *equally qualified* and entitled to set up a separate establishment. Well, if the qualifications of the United Provinces for the management of a University are equal to those of the Punjab in this respect, the less we speak of the same, the better. We wonder how could Mr. Quinton be ignorant of the grave scandals which have occurred and are constantly occurring in connection with the Punjab University. If he was aware of their existence, as we believe he was, why did he not mention them? He was bound to show that such scandals would not occur in connection with the proposed Allahabad University when it came an accomplished fact. But Mr. Quinton did not say a single word upon such an important point. His silence on this subject cannot be too deeply regretted. He further urges that high English education in the United Provinces ought to be conducted with a regard to local peculiarities and requirements. Without a clear and full explanation, we are entirely at a loss to understand what these local peculiarities and requirements are. But such explanation is not forthcoming. The less regard we have for local peculiarities and requirements in the matter of the spread of high English education among the people of India, the better. Nothing could be a greater misfortune than to lower the standard of high education on the plea of meeting local peculiarities and requirements.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 18.

WE have not the smallest objection to offer to the establishment of the new University. The Punjab Colleges have been withdrawn from the Calcutta University, yet such is the increasing demand for high education that the number of our graduates and under-graduates is steadily increasing from year to year, so that at the present moment the figures which the Calcutta University is in a position to present are such as would do credit to older and more distinguished Universities. There are not many Universities where 6,000 candidates appear for matriculation, two thousand for the intermediate examination, and more than five hundred for the Bachelor's degree. Such is our confidence in the increasing interests which our countrymen are likely to evince in the cause of high education that though the Allahabad University should be established and the Colleges of Northern India brought within the control of a new University, it is our firm belief that the Calcutta University will grow and prosper, and the temporary fall in the ranks of its graduates and under-graduates will be more than made up by their increasing numbers in the coming years. With reference to the new University, we can

only express the hope that as regards the curriculum of studies which it will prescribe, it will follow the lines of Calcutta University and that nothing will be done to interfere with the interests of high English education. The mistakes which the founders of the Punjab University committed should be avoided. It will not be far as to depreciate the value of Oriental learning and of the classical languages of the East. But the battle between Eastern and Western learning has been fought out, and the issues have been settled. It is no use at this distance of time to revive a controversy which is now a matter of history and whose fruits are seen in the wonderful progress, intellectual, moral and material, which the country has made within the half century which has closed. High English education is the passport to official employment and the avenue to fame and distinction; and this circumstance alone will suffice to stimulate its progress, though even the Government were apathetic.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, June 22.

THE establishment of a separate University alone will not give an impetus to high education in the North-West and the adjoining provinces. Mr. Quinten ought to know that the secret why University education is in such request in the Lower Provinces is that the Government of Bengal has always been ready to recognise the claims of the educated Natives to high appointments in the public service. So far back as 1845, Sir Henry Hardinge publicly announced the principle that in filling posts in the public service, preference should always be given to young men who have distinguished themselves in their school or college career. Since the announcement of this principle, the Government of Bengal has encouraged the educated youths of the Province, not simply by words—for of that sort of encouragement, we had had enough from Sir William Muir—but by giving them coveted appointments in the public service. Unless the successors of Sir Alfred Lyall are prepared to depart from the policy which he enunciated in his most unapologetic reply to the memorial of the North-West graduates three years ago, the demand for high education will never increase in these provinces. Mr. Quinten should know, that as long as the subordinate judicial and executive services in the North-West are recruited from among uneducated men trained in the tainted atmosphere of *ambudom*, and the posts open to the graduates are confined to schoolmasterships, no new University can give any impetus to the cause of high education in the United Provinces.

INDIAN COURIER (English Weekly), Benares, June 25.

IT purports to be a teaching University as well, and in so far, it is a new departure from the present educational system that obtains in this country. Whether the departure is for the better or for the worse as regards the cause of education, is a matter of question; but this much is certain that it threatens serious injury to private enterprise in the same field. It is quite consistent with the interests of that enterprise that the Senate shall prescribe the examination to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by the candidates for degrees, but the proposed departure would throw it greatly at a disadvantage, besides there being a possibility of frictions taking place between the Education Department and the University. So long as the question is not definitely settled and a general rule prescribed for all India, we would very much wish that the proposed University were made to confine itself, like all other Universities, to its functions as a purely examining body, and that the executive of the department were left in the enjoyment of its prerogative appointing professors and lecturers and prescribing the course of instruction to be followed by the candidates, leaving private enterprise to compete with the department as best it could.

HINDU PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, June 27.

WE readily admit that the North-West candidates differ from those of Bengal, perceptibly in manners, habits, and social characteristics; but we fail to perceive how that

can, in any way, necessitate a different organization for the ascertainment of the extent of their learning in Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees which in the words of the preamble of its charter are the "only objects of the University." To talk of the candidate's manners, or habits, or social characteristics in such a connection would be as reasonable as to take into consideration the height of his body, or the width of his chest, or the shape of his complexion. The subjects in Literature, Science and Art are all fixed, and proficiency therein is ascertained by written questions and answers, and no allowance can be made for any local, moral, or physical peculiarity: a candidate must answer so many questions and attain so many marks, or he fails to obtain the degree he seeks. True, a difference is made in the matter of the vernaculars of the candidates; but as separate examiners are appointed for those vernaculars there can be no hardship whatever. It is observable, that some of the "examiners" are teachers from the North-West, the very men under whom many of the North-West candidates obtain their education, and who would, in ordinary course, be the examiners in any University that may be established at Allahabad, and no exception can be taken on the score of the *personnel* of the examining body. Some of the examiners in the Calcutta institution are, we admit, not North-West men, but if it be urged that they are objectionable, Bengal candidates would be entitled to object to the North-West men now employed here. The fact is the reasons urged are not the real reasons. The real reasons are different, but as they cannot with propriety be openly avowed, some plausible ones have to be put forth for the sake of appearances. The real reasons are local jealousy, and desire for local variations of standard. The North-West should have a University of its own for the *eternal* of the thing, and for its officers to have sole and entire control, and the standards fixed by the Calcutta University should be modified and lowered, and these objects cannot be attained without a separate institution. . . . In the rules for the constitution of the corpus there is one provision which strikes us as an improvement. In Calcutta we have two classes of Fellows: (1) *ex-officio*, and (2) appointed by the Governor-General in Council. In the Bill the *ex-officio* are retained, and the ordinary Fellows are divided into two classes, one moiety to be appointed by the Chancellor, and the other to be "elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor." The concession is of course an insignificant one, but such as it is, it is worthy of note. Section 7 clause (1), which restricts the power of the Chancellor to remove a Fellow only when so requested by a majority of two-thirds at a special meeting of the Senate, is not open to this praise. At first sight it may appear as a concession to popular voice; but practically it may act mischievously. In Calcutta the power rests with the Governor-General in Council, and no necessity has within the last 30 years arisen to bring the rule into operation. With the power vested in the Senators, any one can make a motion, and bring on a public discussion if it be only to cast dirt on an enemy.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 3.

INDIA (including the N.-W. P. and Oudh) of 1887 is different from what she was when Mr. Tucker introduced into a N.-W. P. College—of course a Government College—the useful rule under which the students are not allowed to enter their classes with their shoes on. Up-country men who can think for themselves and dive beneath the surface of things now muster strong. These gentlemen are not likely to be captivated by such flimsy pretexts for the establishment of a University for the N.-W. and Oudh as have been put forth by (so to express ourselves) the Member for the United Provinces. We would, therefore, impress upon Lord Dufferin the necessity—the absolute necessity—for withdrawing a Bill which, we are afraid, may be looked upon with distrust by up-country gentlemen of light and leading and which, if passed into law, might be considered as a missile weapon thrown at high education in the N.-W. and Oude.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, July 6.

IT is true that section 8 of the Bill distinctly says that the Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs and concerns of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance

with the rules for the time being in force under this Act. This provision does at first sight seem to be very liberal. But there are other provisions in the Bill which take away all freedom of action on the part of the Senate, and which confer such extensive powers of supervision and control on the Local Government as to reduce the University to the position of a mere Government Department. The Senate will not even have the power to apply the money realized from fees to the payment of expenses of the University, except under the directions and regulations of the Local Government. The head of the Local Government may annul, by notification in the Official Gazette, any proceedings of the University which he thinks are not in conformity with the Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder. It is further provided that should the Senate, on the expiration of 18 months from the date of the establishment of the University, fail to make rules under the Act and get them confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Government of India, the Local Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules as it thinks fit. We do not understand the necessity for these provisions unless it be that the proposed University is intended to be a mere Government Department and nothing more. If the other older Universities can do their work smoothly without being closely supervised and controlled by Government, why should the North-Western Provinces Government be given such extensive powers of interfering with the Allahabad University? There can be but little doubt that these large powers are to be reserved to the Local Government, in order to enable it to practically control the course of education in the United Provinces.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay, July 17.

NOTWITHSTANDING that our University has been in existence for about 30 years our Senate or our graduates have no voice in the appointment of our fellows. The appointment of our fellows yet rests entirely in the hands of the Chancellor, and although this power is generally used with discretion, yet sometimes it is liable to go wrong owing to want of proper information. To remedy this defect the Allahabad University Bill provides that a proportion of future vacancies will be filled from elections by the Senate, and this, it is conceived, will introduce into the Senate "a more popular and varied element than could be secured by mere nomination." This, we think, is certainly a great improvement on the older Universities. Whatever be the means of knowledge of the Chancellor he cannot have that information about individuals which the fellows themselves will possess. But for this nomination system which holds in our University we should have by this time seen some deserving names on the Senate which are allowed to remain outside. We hope the Allahabad University having to begin with this much of popular element, will, when it has secured for itself a considerable number of graduates, go in for a wider expansion and provide for the future vacancies upon its Senate being filled up from election by the Graduates. The Mover of the Bill has again not failed to take note of the controversy as to whether our Universities should be merely examining bodies or they should be also teaching bodies like the older Universities of England. The three Presidency Universities are merely examining bodies being modelled upon the University of London. But even the constitution of the last has not been free from discussion. And naturally a discussion as to the nature of the London University gave rise to a controversy as to the nature and duties of our own Universities. The Allahabad University is to be marked by a departure in this respect also. The Senate of that University will appoint the professors and lecturers and thus secure to the Senate another important voice in education.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM ON SANITATION IN INDIA.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 2.

SANITATION is a practical art. It is not a matter of mere speculation or theory; and the ardent sanitary reformer should bear in mind the sage advice of Sir Ashley Eden that to be successful in his work, the sanitarian must take the people with him—he

must not go too far in advance of popular ideas. The people must be gently led into an acceptance of his views; they must not be driven to a position of opposition by reason of extravagant schemes of sanitary reform. The fatal blunder which sanitarians, especially of the type of Mr. Cunningham, too often commit is that they rush on with their schemes, before the public are even in a position to realize what they mean. Against this danger we have especially to be on our guard in India, where the Health Society is the recognised embodiment of sanitary ideas which are as yet little understood and much less sympathised with. Mr. Cunningham in the letter which we are discussing, suggests "the constitution of a large central authority analogous to the Local Government Board composed of Europeans specially selected." There is not much chance of this idea being given effect to, especially in the manner in which it has been put forward. The idea of a Central Board had found a place in the Local Self-government Act, but was vetoed by the Secretary of State; and further if ever a Board, such as is proposed by Mr. Cunningham, is constituted, we may be sure (though the Health Society may regret the fact) that it will not be composed exclusively of Europeans.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly). Madras. July 4.

IF our Municipalities have not made more satisfactory progress, it is not because that they lack the necessary knowledge and energy, but because they lack the necessary funds without which no great works of drainage or water supply are possible. What technical aid they may require they get from the Government who place at their disposal the service of properly qualified men. But what these men can do is merely to record on paper their ideas and their plans; but the task of executing them requires large outlay, which must come from the pockets of the people. It may be true as Mr. Justice Cunningham points out, that the Government have not got a sufficient number of qualified men and that consequently considerable waste of money and time has attended some of the sanitary undertakings. But municipalities can hardly be said to be answerable for this. All that they can be reasonably expected to do is to display a readiness to listen to professional advice and fair energy in giving effect to that advice. We cannot say that in this Presidency the institutions that the scheme of local self-government has called into existence have, generally speaking, exposed themselves to adverse comment in this respect. Taking all their circumstances into consideration, no impartial person will fail to recognise the service they have done to promote the health and comfort of the people. But we do not say that it is not possible to expect more from them. We think it is quite possible, and if only the Government would take upon themselves a portion of the work now assigned to Municipalities and Local Boards and set free more of their funds to be devoted to the improvement of drainage, water supply, scavenging, and so forth, more satisfactory results will be perceptible. Besides, the Government, the Municipalities, and philanthropic individuals and associations can co-operate together to dispel the ignorance that now makes the people fatally receptive about sanitary laws and requirements. They can make adequate provision in all elementary schools to impart instruction in Hygiene and other kindred subjects, they can institute public lectures in the languages of the people, and publish tracts and pamphlets setting forth the dreadful mortality and woe that the people are inflicting upon themselves by their sheer ignorance and negligence, and by forgetting the spirit of the excellent regulations and observances that their religion has enjoined upon them.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 4.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM is wrong in his facts and wrong in his reasoning. The connection between cholera and filth has not been proved to be any closer than the connection between filth and any other disease. It is not true that the "prevalence of cholera depends upon well-known conditions." What are those well-known conditions? Various causes of cholera have been assigned. (1) Impure water generally. (2) Water containing particular *bacilli*. (3) Sun-spots. (4) Electrical condition of the atmosphere. (5) Overcrowding. (6) Bad Drainage. (7) Bad Ghec. (8) Other injuri-

our articles of diet, &c., &c. It is true that in some parts of Calcutta there is more cholera than in others, but these infected parts do not differ from the healthy parts only in point of filth. They are over-crowded; they are inhabited by men who are poor, who consume unwholesome things, and who cannot secure competent medical aid; in them the streets are scantily watered or not watered at all, and volumes of dust fly about; in them the supply of pure water is scanty and people are compelled to use tank water and well water; in them the drainage is inferior. Though, however, there is no necessary relation between cholera and filth, there is no doubt that filth is an evil. The Calcutta Municipality and the other self-governing bodies are well aware of that fact and have always been taking active measures for the securing of cleanliness. But, of course, there will always remain room for improvement in every human concern. If Calcutta were cleaner than London it would still be not as healthy as London, for there is no fighting against Nature. It is not only filth that kills, but heat kills, damp kills, poverty kills. It may not be insanitary but it is insane to spend enormous amounts of public money to secure ideal cleanliness in a country where poverty is even a greater curse than cholera. If the self-governing bodies of India do not possess scientific knowledge of sanitation they are in no worse position than the English House of Commons. We are not sure if either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Randolph Churchill could write a scientific treatise on the origin and the prevention of cholera. Practical questions of sanitary administrations must be left to trained men, to experts. Calcutta has its Health Officer, and if he knows sanitary science as well as Mr. Justice Cunningham and has the confidence of the Corporation, he will keep Calcutta at least as clean as the learned Judge could keep it, though the Municipal Commissioners might know as little of sanitation as they do of necromancy.

INDIA, MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, July 7.

ACCORDING to our idea, if every sanitary reform which even Mr. Cunningham can think of were introduced into India, we think that cholera would still occur among the poorer classes of our countrymen, unless their material condition were also simultaneously very much improved. The means of these classes are so scanty that they are often left no choice but between absolute starvation and unwholesome food. It is notorious that in the hot weather, even rice, when cooked, ferments in the course of a very few hours; and so also do the few simple vegetables, which our poor countrymen can indulge themselves in by way of relish to their staple article of diet. When tainted and even putrid fish is a comparative luxury to them, it is idle to talk of the sanitary reforms on which Mr. Cunningham lays so much stress. Let the masses be first lifted from their present misery; and then, let them be taught the incalculable value of sanitation, which they will be able to apply not only to their surroundings, but still more, to their food, of which they are now so often uncertain. We may on another occasion, offer a few further remarks on Mr. Cunningham's appeal to the *Times*. But we would here wish to notice one passage of it, in which he strongly urges the necessity of placing the Indian Municipalities under the control of some department of the Government as the best means of ensuring the general introduction and spread of sanitation throughout India. Mr. Cunningham might, in common candour, have indicated the scandalous state of the suburbs of Calcutta as a proof of the incompetency of the Government itself a few years back to deal adequately with sanitation under the present conditions of the country and its people. Sanitary reform to be thorough and efficacious must largely depend on the enlightenment of the masses, and their pecuniary ability to bring it into their homes.

INDIAN ECHO (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 9.

THAT our municipal authorities in Calcutta and Mofussil are a class of very worthy gentlemen who devote much time and labour to municipal matters even at some sacrifice of their personal interest, we should be the last to deny. But at the same time it is nothing but perfect truth to say that they are somewhat apathetic in sanitary matters for the simple reason that very few of them properly understand sanitary science. To render them amenable to the control of some central body such as Mr. Cunningham proposes to create cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the people at large, and the

suggestion has therefore our heartiest approval. This will not involve any undue interference with the principles of local self-government, but will result in the saving of countless human lives and the prevention of untold suffering. Then as regard the second suggestion the change advocated by Mr. Cunningham is not only necessary, but also profitable from a financial point of view, as the Government has greater facility for raising loans than any municipality. The two remaining suggestions, no doubt, mean money. But we have no sympathy with that niggardly parsimony which would allow millions of human lives to be sacrificed without check or hindrance. The argument of poverty of the people does not seem to us to be of any weight at all. The same argument might with equal propriety be urged against most reforms which have been of incalculable benefit to the people. So much money is squandered away by the Government as well as by the people themselves in divers undertakings of doubtful value that we have no patience with the sophistry of those short-sighted economists who would oppose all reforms on the eternal theory of the poverty of the people. Yet this is the only argument which we have yet come across against the introduction of the reforms indicated in Mr. Cunningham's letter. To dismiss these suggestions as impracticable on the score of their costliness is the very height of short-sighted economy; to pass them by as useless would be to betray a culpable obstinacy, to refuse to be guided by the light of Science of which any community boasting of civilization ought to be heartily ashamed.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 11.

CHOLERA is the theme, and the statistics of preventible deaths the substance. 'The people of England are gravely told that there are 'five millions of unnecessary deaths' in India, 'fifty million cases of unnecessary disease,' and 'the enormous aggregate of human suffering these figures imply.' Of course nothing is told of the ratio these figures bear to the total of the population: nothing to show how far the figures are reliable; nothing to demonstrate the accuracy of the calculations. Oh, dear no! Such paltry details are quite beside the requirements of an awe-inspiring horrifying picture. They would totally destroy the grandeur of a heavenward-soaring poetic conception. A clodhopper in his simplicity might ask that, omitting the Native States, the Queen's Empire includes a little over 200 million persons, and if 50 millions are affected with disease the ratio would be as 1 to 4. *i.e.*, every fourth man falls ill every year; is such really the case? But he is impertinent and knows nothing of the laws of impassioned rhetoric. In England there are no simpletons to ask such stupid questions. If such questions be permitted how could brilliant writers expatiate on the 'cold-blooded economy' of Government which allows the causes of such mortality to devastate the land; how could one enlist the sympathy of his hearers or readers by saying that this 'cold-blooded economy' leads to 'the loss of 37 bushels of corn per acre' every year; or moralise on the retardation of the process of eradication of those 'domestic habits which well-wishers to India chiefly deplore on moral and social grounds'?

HAYAKA SHOBHI (Anglo-Chinese Weekly), Bombay, July 12.

WE cannot believe that Mr. Justice Cunningham is an authority on the health statistics of this country, and his statement "that the present average ratio of mortality for the whole country is probably not less than double that of England" is reliable. The mortality, though high, varies to a great extent in different districts and on the average it cannot be said to be too high. The task of introducing sanitary measures in India is very difficult and at the same time costly. The very origin of the introduction of sanitary measures based on scientific principles in India is of a very later period, and we have reason to believe that what has been achieved in that direction during the course of these few years and particularly after the grant of local self-government in the hands of the people, is quite satisfactory, and if the same progress continues in the general municipal business of the people, there is no reason to despond that the sanitary state of India is bad and cannot be improved. We cannot agree with Mr. Justice Cunningham, in what he states that the people of this country, as a general rule, have no

sense for sanitation, and the municipalities are not composed of such men as are competent enough to adopt sanitary measures. The fact is quite different. The municipalities have been undertaking tasks of proper sanitation as their means and circumstances allow them to introduce proper water and drain works, as well regulating for the erection of buildings on hygienic principles. All cannot be achieved at once, and particularly when the general mass of our people is ignorant of the necessities of proper sanitation.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, July 13.

IF it is really intended to get the best educated men on Municipalities it can be done only by maintaining a sympathetic and an appreciative attitude towards them. Municipal Commissioners are not Government servants and do not expect any remuneration from the Government. To treat such a body of men as men in official subordination will be scarcely any encouragement to them. If they are ignorant of sanitary science they must be educated up to it. For the same reason that the Government is disinclined to enter into discussions with Municipalities it will be impossible to create a body as the official superiors and inspectors of Municipalities. All that can be done, if the spirit of self-government is to be encouraged, is to appoint some scientific experts to visit all principal Municipalities and to co-operate with them in introducing much-needed schemes of sanitation. The result of such a course will be far more satisfactory than any attempt to coerce contumacious Municipalities. Mr. Cunningham justly condemns the discontinuance of the practice by which the Government formerly used to lend money to Municipalities. The Government was no loser by the practice and the Municipalities could borrow at a lower rate of interest from the Government than from the public. Municipalities are now naturally more reluctant to raise loans and it is almost impossible to introduce sanitary measures on a large scale. The appointment of unqualified men to appointments in the Sanitation Department has been a great mistake.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, July 16.

HAS Mr. Cunningham any idea of the enormous expenditure which it would be necessary to incur for the accomplishment of the object he has in view? Let him carefully consider the financial aspects of the question, and then say whether the mass of the people in this country who live from hand to mouth and have hardly any resources beyond the current day, are in a position to enjoy the advantages of scientific sanitation. Mr. Cunningham cannot be ignorant of the fact that no less than forty millions of people or one-fifth of the entire population of British India go through life in a state of chronic starvation. Can these people who find it extremely difficult to keep body and soul together afford to pay for improved drainage and pure water-supply? If Mr. Cunningham could persuade the British public to pay for the introduction of scientific sanitation into this poor country, he would lay its teeming millions under a deep debt of gratitude. It is needless to point out the advantages which flow from improved drainage and the provision of a pure water-supply. These will be admitted by every man who has a head over his shoulders. But the question is, where is the money required for the introduction of scientific sanitation in India to come from? Mr. Cunningham's letter is calculated to mislead the British public and make them think that the periodical visitations of cholera are the main cause of India's high mortality; and that if that disease could be exterminated from India, its mortality would at once sink to a ratio much the same as that of England. But what are the facts? During 1885 fever caused more than three million more deaths in India than did cholera; while the mortality from bowel-complaints and small-pox nearly equalled that from cholera. Those who have paid the slightest attention to the matter knew very well that cholera is not solely, not even chiefly, responsible for India's high mortality; and that fever is by far the most deadly enemy of life in this country. But Mr. Cunningham makes no mention of fever—a fact which conclusively shows the spirit which dictated his letter under notice.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, July 23.

THERE is a deal of neglect of the simple rules of sanitation which is the cause of the large mortality returns from fevers and epidemics; and to be candid, out of every thousand of the population there are not twenty who take an interest in a matter which concerns their health. Even the educated classes pay no attention to conservancy and a very scanty number, to be counted on the fingers, give at all the subject any consideration. Look at our principal towns as they are. Can it be said that there are any attempts at reform in the homes of the Natives? Pamphlets have been distributed and advice given in the shape of lectures, and even the Municipal authorities have tried their influence without avail. When there is an epidemic sweep, then the people catch at every straw and accept the measures of the Municipality, which are of a temporary kind, as the evils re-appear when the havoc caused by the disease is forgotten.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, July 3.

THE improvement of the sanitary condition of India will undoubtedly mitigate the evils of cholera and other epidemics. The subject is of vital importance, and public opinion ought to be invited on it. Mr. Cunningham deserves credit for having attracted public attention to it. The scheme of appointing a Committee to supervise Municipal works, though apparently unobjectionable, is however unsuited to the present condition of the municipalities.

MAHARASTRAMITHA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, July 7.

THE causes of death enumerated by Mr. Cunningham in his paper on the sanitary condition of India and its evils, are quite true: but there is a far more serious cause at work that swells the mortality returns every time. It is the insufficiency of food to many. Give those people sufficient food and next year you will see a surprising change in the mortality returns, and the death rate will sink to a desirable degree.

ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, July 10.

THE protection of life and property is the duty of Government. The former is by far the most important of its functions and it is very well that its attention has been drawn of late to the sanitary question as a means to prevent mortality among the people. The high death rate in India is not due so much to the want of cleanliness as to the want of food. Means should first be adopted to give us enough food, and great decrease in the death rate would be perceptible. We do not concur with Mr. Cunningham when he urges the appointment of a committee to supervise the work of the municipalities. As to the practice of Government giving loans to municipalities we recommend it to the consideration of Government.

SURANI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 7.

THERE are various reasons as to why more people die in this country than in England. It is true that the people of this country do not much understand sanitary matters; but they do not possess the means of doing so. Most people of this country are so poor that they cannot take food in sufficient quantity, and are unable to cover their bodies in winter. The cause of the increase of death rate in the country is attributable to want of food and

clothing. This applies to poor men. The middle-class people of this country have adopted English manners and customs, and are thereby doing great harm to themselves. The people in former days used to live according to the usages of this country, and thus they lived for a longer time. We have adopted the usages of cold countries, and it cannot be said that these usages do not shorten our lives. But for this there is no reason why we should be indifferent in matters concerning sanitation.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 30.

WE believe that a great portion of Indian villages are still better off in the matter of sanitation, only we should wish that sanitary officers made periodical visits to them and pointed out to them in a quiet way some simple methods for keeping cleanliness, as well as encourage those charitable persons who sink wells in villages where pure water is not procurable. Besides, provision should be made for the supply of simple medicines for the prevention of epidemics in villages.

THE *Rajya'hakta* (Gujarati Bi-Weekly, Bombay, July 6), says that it is useless to keep large establishments for sanitary purposes when the affairs in villages are so bad as depicted by Mr. Justice Cunningham. The people yet have to learn how to keep off diseases by the adoption of sanitary measures; why should not new schemes be set on foot, therefore, to instruct the people in this matter?

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DRAFT BILL.

SHROOH PATHEKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

THE municipal is the true basis of political or administrative reforms: but how does it stand? why, we ask for rights and franchise but make no effort to use them as we should. It is nearly fifteen years since the present form of local self-government was established in Bombay. The regime that preceded it was efficient beyond doubt, but it was extravagant and reeked no rule or check: and so it was superseded. But the alteration has availed us little. The Corporationers beg for votes at election time and when once in, they care not for the interests of the rate-payers, and the old cart jogs along, the only difference being that the driver has to show more apparent regard to their opinions. But it would now seem that the law is to revert to the old state of things: for this is what we gather from the draft bill now published. One of the functions Government propose to deprive it of is the appointment of auditors, and to say the truth enough farce has been played in regard to this matter by some members—from whom better was expected—and allowed by others for one to wish that an end were put to it. Can such acts fail to tell somewhere? and they have told on this revision of the municipal constitution. No doubt, we must and will protest against this retrograde move, but after all the real work to do is to improve the rate-payers' deputies in the Corporation through their electors. But who is thinking of that?

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, June 26 and July 24.

THE draft contains several wholesome changes along with several modifications, the wisdom of which may be challenged in course of the forthcoming debate. The provisions regarding the appointment of auditors, of the Deputy Commissioner, of the raising of loans, the licensing of plan-makers and others, the maintenance of the Municipal fire-brigade, and those also relating to taxation, sanitation, education, the transfer of jurisdiction in respect of Municipal suits, &c., will doubtless form the subjects of con-

ful consideration. That most important part of the Draft Bill in one sense is, of course, the chapter on Constitution. But there are other chapters of equal, if not greater, practical importance, and decidedly of greater urgency, which our local politicians would do well not to lose sight of. It depends mainly on their zeal and discernment to make the Bill acceptable and fruitful of good results. In the meantime a word of praise is due to its learned author who shows throughout powers of close observation and clear expression. Mr. Naylor's treatment of his subject is both exhaustive and sympathetic, and he has done his best to adjust parts to the whole, reducing the previous enactments, all and sundry, to one harmonious Act, worthy of the metropolis of Western India. . . . The sting of the proposed measure lies in the exaltation of the Municipal autocrat. As we said before, this is probably done with the view of facilitating the despatch of business. But with such powers as are intended for him, a Commissioner like Mr. Ollivant might despatch the Corporation, the Town Council and the scheme of Local Self-government itself out of existence. This is a danger to be averted at any cost. In magnifying small details we are apt to lose sight of this cardinal principle. Let the Municipal Commissioner know his place, whatever powers he gets as an executive officer. At the same time, we are not disposed to under-rate the evils of non-official obstruction, which is as bad in public interests as is official overzeal. What we have really to see to is that the Municipal Commissioner does not lay down the law in every case and enforce it at his own sweet will. This contingency seems to have escaped the learned framer of the Bill. But for finding this and other defects, it will not do to miss the merits of the draft altogether.

HAVIYAKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, June 28.

TO have an individual invested with almost absolute power, in Municipal affairs, and that individual a nominee of the Government, is to make a farce of the Municipal Government. If he is to be an executive officer with absolute power, without being subject to the control and supervision of the representatives of the public, it would be something like allowing a Government official to do any thing he pleases under the protection of the Act, without any higher properly constituted tribunal of justice to appeal against his workings. If he be a good man, every thing would go right, but it is not for the good man that restrictions of legislation are necessary. We therefore urge that the Corporation, in the first place, should take the advice of their own lawyers in the matter, and if necessary, of other lawyers too in Bombay. They and the general public should not leave a stone unturned, whereby they would get, not only their old rights back to themselves, but should make strenuous efforts to gain some more power. If it be not so done, and the Bill passed as it is at present framed, we shall have to say, that the British Government does not still see the necessity of a proper form of Local Self-government in India, and it shall have to repent for such mistake.

The MUMBAI (English Weekly), Poona, July 10.

TO the "Constitution" clauses we have three objections to make: firstly, that the principle of leaving to Government the power of putting in its nominees in every permanent sub-committee of the Corporation is wrong in theory and not good in practice; secondly, that to give the Municipal Commissioner a voice in the deliberations may be necessary but to give him a vote is unnecessary and uncalled for; thirdly, we read it with great regret that the 'Self-government body of the first city in India,' could not secure executive efficiency in any other manner than by shifting the whole burden of executive responsibilities to the shoulders of the Municipal Commissioner. We admit there is much to be said in support of the contemplated changes and that the peculiar circumstances of a large and populous city, too busy with its commerce may partly justify them too. The "Control" chapter of a Municipal Act is the next important part that claims attention. We are very much constrained to say that this chapter of the Bill is equally unsatisfactory. This is a small chapter of only three sections and the matters involved in it have been so simplified and minimised that at the first reading of it, one is unwittingly led

into the belief that the Self-government Board of Bombay has succeeded in securing for itself complete or, we may say nearly complete, emancipation within a short period of sixteen or seventeen years. But on a careful perusal the reader is soon undeceived. In justice to Government it must be said that Government is perhaps perfectly justified in making the provisions it proposes to make against non-performance of Municipal duties, careless financing, faulty drainage, dangerous epidemics and obnoxious burial-grounds. But when sections 516, 517, and 518 are read with sections 62, 63, 134, 223, 438 and 442, it appears the Corporation is made too much dependent for its independent existence on the good graces of the Municipal Commissioner. If section 223 is read in the light of the hot controversy carried on in Bombay about the drainage question it will at once be seen that in such important questions the Corporation or Town Council will be left at the mercy of the Commissioner. Section 223 gives the Municipal Commissioner the power of constructing or setting up such reservoirs, sluices, engines and other works as he shall from time to time deem necessary and by the "Control" section Government take to itself the power of getting this work done. In this matter it is not necessary for the Municipal Commissioner to so much as consult the guardians of the purse. . . . The transitory provisions added to the Bill as schedule II, are a distinct admission of the fact that changes contemplated by the Bill are radical and these clauses naturally suggest a question whether the changes proposed are reformatory or revolutionary. We fear they are of the latter kind and should the Bill in its present form pass into an Act, the citizens will have little reason to congratulate themselves on the fact. For on comparing the new Act with the old they will find that they have to fill up the treasury and the Municipal Commissioner will spend the rupees. For the privilege of electing their city fathers they will have to pay a good deal in heavier taxes, while the only consolation of possessing power commensurate with financial burdens will not be in their hands.

INDU PHAKSHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, July 11 and 18.

THE position of the Commissioner in reference to the Corporation and the Town Council must first be clearly defined. To our mind the Commissioner is simply the executive officer of the Corporation and the Town Council and as such ought to be subordinate to them. As the draft at present stands, it seems as though the Commissioner was the equal of those two bodies. Section 4 mentions (A) a Corporation; (B) a Town Council; and (C) a Municipal Commissioner as the three elements of the Municipal constitution and the enumeration calls to mind the three elements of the British constitution which are supposed to be all equal in power and authority. In the Municipal constitution on the other hand, the Corporation ought to be the paramount power, the Town Council a committee of the Corporation with delegated functions, and as such subordinate to the latter, and the Commissioner the executive officer and subordinate to both. Unless the Commissioner is thus given a subordinate position, he will easily defy the Corporation and the Town Council in a matter where his views may not accord with those of any of the latter, as was well illustrated in the matter of the production of the correspondence lately asked for by Capt. Selby. The Commissioner being appointed by Government and being only removable by Government, he has no reason to be deferential to the wishes of the Corporation. The constitution should be so framed as not only to enable fair-minded and upright persons to work straight and smoothly but to make it impossible for high-handed persons to make improper use of their opportunities. . . . The elective franchise as proposed to be given in the Bill is wider than at present, extending as it does to graduates as well as ratepayers; but the extension is not in our opinion wide enough. Of the two, the propertied and the educated classes, the latter will decidedly show a better appreciation of the value of their vote than the former, and the aim of the legislature should be to make the electorate as intelligent and appreciative of the privileges as possible. In this view better provision ought to be made for the representation of the educated classes. Indeed we wonder why the privilege has not been extended to such classes as pleaders, jurors and Honorary Magistrates who enjoy the franchise under the District Municipal Act of 1884 s. 12 (d). It may indeed be answered that in Bombay sufficient provision has been made for the representation of intelligence and education by enfranchising the University, the Justices, and the Chamber of Commerce, but these are compact bodies and will elect their own representatives. It is the general electorate that requires a greater infusion of intelligence and backbone, and the extension of

the vote to the classes abovenamed will make the general elections more discriminating. One standing complaint about the meetings of the Corporation is that meetings of the Corporation have to be deferred for want of a quorum. The Bill does not make any change in the number of a quorum, and perhaps with the increase of the number of members it is not advisable to reduce the quorum, but there is one new provision which may work as a check on the number of absentees. S. 18. (6) provides that a member, who absents himself during six successive months from the meeting of the Corporation ceases to be a member. Considering that the meetings of the Bombay Corporation are very frequent we should even like the period of allowable absence still further reduced. Such a restriction is sure to have a wholesome effect upon the attendance of members. Those upon whom business or other like causes enforce absence will voluntarily resign, while those who remain absent from less excusable causes will be compelled to resign. In any case the Corporation will be sure of getting a good number of working members. Another provision which deserves notice as being a change for the better is s. 45 (1) which makes it compulsory for the number of the members of the Town Council to retire each year by rotation. This provision will keep a succession of fresh blood into the Council. The retiring members are made re-eligible for election the same year by the Bill, but we think the object will be better served by making the ineligible for one year at least.

The DINBANDHU (Anglo-Marathi), Bombay, July 17.

THE Draft of the Municipal Bill, which will be thoroughly threshed out in the Local Legislative Council, affords greater power to the Municipal Commissioner than to the Corporation or the Town Council. Is this fair in conformity with the advanced civilization in Bombay? The Government acknowledge the forward rapid strides Bombay has made in civilization; but, we think, they have unintentionally vested greater power in the Commissioner's hands. Really speaking, the Commissioner is, by all means, in a subordinate position to the Corporation or the Town Council, and as such he must be placed in the Bill. We have no doubt, therefore, that, when the discussion takes place in the Council, all points affecting the interests of the Corporation will be eliminated from the Bill, so that it may be brought in conformity with the advanced present time.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, June 16.

WE may instance only a few points in which the powers of the Corporation are curtailed in the new Bill. The Corporation at present appoints the auditors, but the new Bill deprives the Corporation of half its power. The present Act enacts that the Municipal Commissioner may be removed from office on 40 votes being recorded against him, the new Bill increases the number to 46. The present Act does not give the Commissioner the right of being appointed member of the Corporation and the Town Council, whereas the new Bill gives him that right. The Commissioner is empowered in the new Bill to fix the days of election, and to make changes in the limits of wards, to increase the number for a quorum of the Corporation, to call for meetings of the Town Council as often as he likes, to order the taking down of buildings according to his will, to give sanction to the opening of private bazars according to his discretion, to give contracts costing up to Rs. 5,000 at his own discretion, and so on. We are often told of Self-government having prospered immensely in Bombay, but the new Bill gives scope to Self-government with a vengeance. Of course, we must not do injustice in this matter to the Government of Lord Reay.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), July 16.

THE public of Bombay and those interested in Self-government had asked for a new Act, which might be a decided improvement on the old one, and not retrograde

in its character. The public of Bombay have been wofully disappointed in the great hopes they had built on the new Act. Mr. Ollivant was deputed on the special mission of instructing and assisting the Legal Remembrancer in the conception and preparation of the new Act on account of his great abilities, but it grieves us exceedingly to find that the outcome of his deliberations is a new Bill subversive of the principles of self-government. The main defect of the new Bill is that the powers of the Corporation are curtailed, while those of the Municipal Commissioner are considerably enhanced. The end and aim of local Self-government is that a greater portion, if not the whole, of the power should be vested in the Corporators and that the Municipal Commissioner should be an official working under the orders of the Corporation. He should be the superior official exercising control over the subordinate officers of the establishment, but on no account he should be made the superior or even the equal of the Corporation. The new Bill contemplates not only vesting in him equal power, but even superior, to the Corporation.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

THE work of other Zilla and Town Municipalities is not so well managed as in Bombay, and there must be special reasons why lesser powers should be awarded to the Bombay Municipality than to Mofussil Corporations, and until the reasons are not divulged, it must be inferred that curtailment of the powers of the Bombay Municipality is made of set purpose. Mr. Ollivant may have consented to such an interested arrangement which confers on him and on those who might succeed him as Municipal Commissioner, extended powers and jurisdiction, but it is the clear duty of the Corporation to fight, tooth and nail, against a deprivation of these powers as is contemplated in the new Bill; and to prevent the draft Bill from passing into an Act in its present shape. Of course it is understood that a wise administrator like Lord Reay will not be a party to deprive an important Corporation of its powers without good grounds.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, June 19.

THE new Bill contemplates making the Commissioner the master, and not the servant, of the Corporation. The large powers awarded to him not only will enable him to lord it over the Corporation, but to act detrimentally to the interests of the people. It is necessary for the Corporation to lose no time in reviewing the important points of the new Bill, and to proclaim with an unanimous voice the retrograde and mischievous character of the bill. If they lose this opportunity, they will find that the Bill will positively put them down. If the Corporation and the Ratepayer's Association should both combine in memorialising against this bill, Lord Reay will make the necessary amendments. The new bill is a positive disgrace to the spirits of local Self-government in Bombay, and if it should pass into Act for ever so short time, it will put the Corporation in a bad light.

THE Kossid-e-Mumbai (Gujarati Tri-Weekly, Bombay, June 17), remarks that it was a boast with the people of Bombay that the Corporation of the city enjoys an independence of action such as few other cities have. There are many independent members in the Corporation as there are sycophants who say ditto to Government officials, and as men of the stamp of the latter class preponderate in the Corporation, the independent members are out-voted in many matters.

THE Satya Yaktu (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July 22), says that the advanced position of Bombay in Municipal matters shows that the city be awarded larger powers than are contemplated in the Bill, and if the enlightened Government of Lord Reay and the independent members of the Legislative Council were to direct their efforts towards the elimination of the objectionable clauses of the bill, they will be entitled to no small praise.

EAST GOFFAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, July 24.

WE are glad that a good deal of discussion is carried on in connexion with this Bill, so that there is a probability of much reform being introduced in the objectionable clauses of the Bill. The Municipal Commissioner is made a member of the Corporation and the Town Council in this Bill, is vested with large powers and made an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council in a way as to deprive the independence of the city in the matter of local Self-government in spite of the fact of the city being the first in Self-government. It is matter for great satisfaction, however, that the objections against this Bill are vigorously put forward. Messrs. Meht and Telang are quite sufficient to fight as powerful champions in the Legislative Council on behalf of the people's rights. The Local Presidency Association also has prepared a valuable memorandum on the Bill. Besides the Corporation has formed itself into a Committee for examining the clauses of the bill.

THE LATE SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 14.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN was a sagacious and vigorous administrator. He knew everything in and out of Bengal, and during his tenure of office initiated many practical reforms and removed some crying grievances. Although his measures were not always popular and had to undergo much searching criticism, yet it must be said that Sir Ashley Eden was a far superior man and a more successful Governor than either Sir Richard Temple who preceded or Sir Rivers Thompson who followed him in office. He died at the comparatively early age of 57 and the bright career which was open to him is unhappily cut short. May his soul rest in peace!

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, July 15.

WHATEVER may have been his merits as compared with other Lieutenant-Governors, there can be no doubt that he was incomparably superior, as an administrator, both to his immediate predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, and to his immediate successor, Sir Rivers Thompson, who had a positive antipathy to our countrymen. It is not because Sir Ashley Eden laid himself out to acquire popularity in Bengal, but because he often manfully opposed the feelings and prejudices of the Bengalis in their own true interests, that he won his way to, and secured such a firm hold on, the hearts of the people of these Provinces. Sir Ashley Eden's death may almost be regarded as almost a national loss to Bengal, for this reason that he was foremost among the few members of the Bengal Civil Service who were in entire sympathy with the people of the Province. That class of Civil Servants is fast dying out. And it would be happy for India, if it could be possible to recruit it by young Englishmen of a more sympathetic character than the generation of Civil Servants who now come out to this country. Sir Ashley Eden was a powerful friend of the Bengalis, and if his life had been spared for continued service in the India Council, we have no doubt that he would have done great good to Bengal, so far as it might have been possible to do. His loss, therefore, is a great misfortune to the Bengalis.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 16.

THE news of the unexpected and untimely death of Sir Ashley Eden has been received in this country with unfeigned regret. We have only to recall to mind the circumstances which attended his departure from amongst us five years ago, to be able to say

that Sir Ashley Eden had carried with him the esteem and good-will of the people. During the whole term of his administration we seldom had the occasion to speak one word in disparagement of any one of his measures. On the contrary, we are bound to cherish his memory with gratitude for the favour of a concession, which has given not a small impetus to the cause of our education; we mean the payment of the two-thirds of the college fees for Mahomedan students from the Mohsin Fund. One single measure of our deceased Governor has not, however, proved beneficial to our interests, and this has reference to the sanction given for the restitution of the *patain* Kaithi in the place of the elegant Urdu in the courts and offices of Behar. Sir Ashley Eden was so far to be blamed for this that he lent a too credulous ear to the whisperings of some of his superior officers not quite uninterested in the change.

THE BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 16.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN was an eminently capable ruler, and he had the faculty, rare in these days among Civilian, of drawing towards him by the ties of personal friendship and affection such Indian gentlemen as came in contact with him. No Civilian ruler has within our recollection left behind him such a large circle of attached friends. But with all these qualities he failed as a ruler; for he did not understand the spirit of the times.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, July 16.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN will be no doubt deeply regretted by the large number of friends he left behind in India. He was in every way a brilliant Anglo-Indian, and to the advantage of being very well connected added talents and administrative abilities of a superior order. He was a good round bureaucrat. His Indian memory carried him back to childhood, and he kept a good memory for the old men upon whose knees he used to clamber as a *chota baba*. Though strictly Conservative he had many personal friends amongst Natives, both official and non-official. There were many who had rendered him services of various kinds, mentionable and unmentionable, and all of them were very kindly remembered when Sir Ashley Eden came to rule at Belvedere. He was the originator of the famous Ilbert Bill, because he was extremely solicitous that every member of his Service should have equal privileges without regard to race. It was the right sort of pride that he had.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, July 16.

HIS death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers in India and by the public at large. It is not Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor but as the Ryots' friend during the Indigo crisis, that Mr. Eden's name will always remain as a household word in Bengal, and will be always remembered with affectionate gratitude. Public voice, feeble even as it is now, had no existence whatever when the Indigo crisis broke out, and for the termination of the issue in favour of the poor unfriended ryots, the sympathy of a civilian went a good way. It was not then the Native Press, but the missionaries and a few civilians who were then doing the Ryots' battles, and Sir Ashley Eden, then Mr. Eden, was conspicuously at their head. His Lieutenant-Governorship marks an epoch in Bengal when questions came to be raised here and there in Bengal as to the policy and expediency of a strong bureaucratic government.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, July 17.

BENGAL loses one of her most notable characters by the death of Sir Ashley Eden. Coming out under very favourable auspices, and backed by family influence, one of the best things the young scapegrace did on arrival was running away with somebody's

wife. This was sowing one's wild oats with a vengeance. But Ashley Eden had qualities which in time threw this social lapse into the shade. He was a strong man, with a dislike for hypocrisy and cant; and though he made enemies in his official capacity, he also made a troop of friends, wherever he went by his reckless *bon-homie*. His career as a civilian presents a brilliant record of services, at least from the Anglo-Indian point of view. The Native community generally looked upon him as a cynic, but, we believe, he nevertheless made an affectionate and a devoted friend, as several Native gentlemen of Bengal have testified.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 18.

THE encouragement he held forth, both from his private purse and the Government exchequer, for the promotion of literature and science, was always liberal and in every way worthy of the high position he held in the country. Race antagonism he detested, and with all his might and his invariable policy was to bring together the governing and the governed races into friendly contact. He often invited Bengali gentlemen to private dinner at his house. On one occasion when dinner was to be given to his honour in a neighbouring district, a native member of the Civil Service was excluded from the list of guests, and when the matter came to his notice he at once sent a message saying that he would not attend the dinner if an immediate apology was not made to the excluded officer, and he was invited to the dinner. This trait in his character was well developed from an early date during his sojourn in this country, and he was a frequent guest at the weekly refectations of the late Union Club, in whose welfare he took a deep interest. As a writer he was remarkable for a terseness, vigour, and pointedness, which we seldom find in official literature. He never beat about the bush, nor sought for round-about euphemism to hide his thought. He thought vigorously, and with an unflinching directness of purpose, and he wrote exactly as he thought. In his early years he wrote largely for the press, and to his high honour be it said that he preferred the Native Press for the publication of his contributions. For some time he regularly wrote for the late *Indian Field*, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us to remember that this paper often had the honor of receiving highly esteemed contributions from him. In him the people of Bengal have lost a valued friend and well may they mourn for this heavy loss.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 18.

HE did not evince much sympathy with the aspirations of educated India, but there can be no doubt that he was a real friend of the "people;" and he supported the claims of the educated and the respectable classes only in so far as they identified themselves with the "people" and not in so far as they posed as an aristocracy. He attacked the Vernacular Press of Bengal, not because he was no friend of the Press, he himself having been a liberal contributor to the press of the country, but because he believed the Vernacular Press, rightly or wrongly, to be no true exponent of popular opinion. If he attacked the Calcutta Municipality, he did so not because he was opposed to the principle of election, but because he believed, rightly or wrongly, that the elected corporation did not represent, as they should have represented, the best interests of the rate-payers. He is clearly to be distinguished from such advocates of "strong government" as Sir James Stephen, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Mr. John Beames. His real fault was not that he was not democratic enough, but that he was too democratic. He fought against planters and officials in defence of the oppressed ryots. He was the originator of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He was also, practically, the originator of the Ilbert Bill—which was ultimately wrecked in weak hands—and of the Shipbore Engineering College. Large numbers of our countrymen are in the habit of regarding as enemies of India men who discover defects in the Indian character. We have no sympathy with that habit. The people of India, the more they are intolerant of criticism, justify the more the unkind things said of them.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, July 24.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN is no more. The news is certainly unwelcome to us people of Bengal. So long as the evils of the Indigo system—and those that have experienced

of 'blue' districts must admit that these evils have not altogether disappeared—are remembered, the name of 'Mr. Eden,' who did yeomen's service during the indigo agitation, will be remembered with feelings of gratitude. His evidence, which has now found a permanent place in the pages of the printed Report of the Indigo Commission, is a monument of that strength will for which he was remarkable. True it is that as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal he did not much answer our expectations; but there is no gainsaying the fact that he had much sympathy with the people of Bengal. It is really painful to reflect that Sir Ashley was carried off by a sudden attack of paralysis at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. Had he been spared, his official experience gained in this country—and, as our readers are aware, he had filled various offices from the lowest (Assistant Magistrate) to the highest (Lieutenant-Governor) open to a Bengal Civilian—and his mature judgment and practical turn of mind would, humanly speaking, have, some future day, been brought to bear on the deliberations of the India Council to the extent of making us Indians hope against hope.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS

SURABI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta July 14.

AS a Civilian, he protected the people of Bengal from the oppression of indigo-planters and made himself famous by that; but as a Lieutenant-Governor he lost his fame.

SANJIBANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 16.

WHILE he was an Assistant Magistrate he tried his best for the protection of the poor ryots from the oppression of indigo-planters. But, as a Lieutenant-Governor, he did no particular good to this country. He was not respected by honest people for his want of character.

BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 16.

DURING the Indigo-disturbances he fought very hard in behalf of the poor ryots. It was at his instance that the oppression of indigo-planters was brought to the notice of the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Peter Grant. The ryots of Bengal will at least remain grateful to him for this; we are now sorry for his death. As a ruler he could not display very great administrative abilities.

NABABAKAR AND SADHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, July 18.

HE displayed abilities during the Santhal rebellion. During the indigo disturbances he was a real friend to the poor ryots. The Bengal ryots will never forget the good he did to them. He tried to remove the oppression on the coolies emigrated from India to Mauritius. Sir Ashley Eden never forgot any good which others did to him. In return for that many people secured respectable appointments from him. He was a great favorite of the Bengalis, but as a Lieutenant-Governor, he could not preserve this universal love of the people towards him.

THE *Bauddh Samachar* (Gujarati Daily, July 12), says that the rule of Sir Ashley Eden and that of his successor as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was not conducted in the interests of the Native community.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* (Gujarati Daily, July 12), remarks that the preliminary career of Sir Ashley Eden was not particularly acceptable to the Native community, but as his aim to impart equal justice to all became known as time advanced Sir Ashley

Eden, on the eve of his departure from India, succeeded in securing the unusual esteem of the Native community.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July 17), says that he had made a conscientious attempt to secure for Native Civilians their first rights, and the Herbert Bill was originated by him. He had also conceded to the Natives other privileges, and was always anxious to secure their advancement.

THE Indian Parast (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July 17), remarks the verdict of the general Native public was recorded against his administration. There are no two opinions about his abilities and pluck, but his policy was not different from that employed by the general run of Civilians.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July) says that the people of Bengal know full well of the aim of Sir Ashley Eden to cultivate sympathetic relations between the Europeans and Natives.

THE Satya Yukt (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July 15), remarks that in Sir Ashley Eden's death India has lost a well-wisher.

THE LATE SIR BARROW ELLIS.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, July 3.

THE death of Sir Barrow Ellis will be sincerely mourned in many a Native family circle. Even after Sir B. Ellis had gone to England there were men on our side whom he had always befriended, who never ceased to consult him in a dilicently. He was a good officer of the good old type and his memory will always be cherished with affection.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, July 3.

SIR BARROW ELLIS, whose death was announced last week by Reuter, was one of the fortunate few who become popular with all classes of the people of India by their broad sympathy and generally upright dealing. The career of this eminent Anglo-Indian extends a good deal beyond our personal knowledge, but he has left traditions behind, both in this presidency and elsewhere, which entitle him on the whole to the gratitude of the country. In his day, Sir B. H. Ellis exercised much influence for good, in office and out of it. Sir Barrow Ellis was undoubtedly a well-wisher of the natives of this country, and freely mixed among them and always listened to every one who called on him. He possessed talents and energy of a high order and did distinguished service to the Government, but it must also be acknowledged that his fiscal policy was that of the sharp revenue officer, and this was shown both in the enhancement of the Revenue Survey Assessment and in the diversion or perversion of the nature of the Local Funds.

DIXRABDIC (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, July 3.

WHATEVER responsible duties were entrusted to him, he discharged with marked ability, and this fact tended to accelerate his promotion. He possessed a good knowledge of Marathi, Persian and Sindhi. He was appointed on special duty in the settlement of certain alienation claims which were in dispute between British subjects and the Nizam's Government, and he settled them in a way which excited the admiration of those who had selected him. The people of Sind and Gujarat still cherish his memory with love and affection for the manifold benefits conferred upon them. He is now no more, and we have, therefore, lost in him a true friend and Government, a sincere

adviser. We offer our sincere condolence to his near and dear relatives. Let them submit patiently to the calamity which has befallen them, not so suddenly, for it was a Divine will. Such noble-minded Englishmen are few and far between at least in India, and we therefore deeply feel the loss of Sir Barrow Ellis. May his soul rest in peace.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The JAGANMITRA (Marathi Weekly.) Rātnagiri July 4.

THE death of Sir Barrow Ellis will cause general regret, as he was one of those good old Civilians who ruled in India not so much for their own aggrandisement but for the good of the people. By force of his intellect and character he rose to the foremost rank in the service, and wherever he happened to serve, he gained the esteem both of the people and of Government. The greater portion of his service passed in Sind and Gujarat, and there he has left his memory associated with the love of the people. He identified himself with all measures of public interest and was not backward in giving advice and in guiding the course of public opinion. He saw with great concern unnecessary burdens being imposed on India. His death is more to be regretted as such men are very rare in India.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, June 27), says that Sir Barrow Ellis was an industrious and clear-headed official, free from caste prejudices. The natives of Bombay remember to this day with gratitude his sympathetic attitude towards the community. In his death India has lost an able, patient and old well-wisher, and the Native residents of England have lost in him a sympathetic friend.

THE *Bombay Samachar* (Gujarati Daily, June, 28), remarks that the Indian career of Sir Barrow Ellis as senior member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay was satisfactory to the people of Bombay, and the general public had no occasion to express regret or displeasure at his subsequent able career for a period of six years in the Council of the Government of India. As Councillor of the State Secretary of India Sir Barrow Ellis did for a period of ten years some creditable service to this country. In his death the Civilian class has suffered the loss of a very industrious and hard-working official, and several well-known natives of these parts have lost in him a friend and confidential adviser.

THE *Rast Goftar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, June 26), says that a large circle of friends have lost in him a well-wisher, and the public of Bombay could not have yet forgotten the work of the years spent by him in Bombay as senior councillor of a distinguished but weak ruler like Sir Bartle Frere.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, June 26), remarks that though Sir Barrow Ellis did not cut a very creditable figure in the India Council, still his independence of character was clearly seen in the course of his vigorous stand on certain points of decision before the council.

THE *Veelan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July 3), says that his death leaves a void in the class of sympathetic Anglo-Indian administrators, and the Natives have lost in him a well-wisher and friend.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, July 3), remarks that he had not favoured the Natives at the sacrifice of European interests, nor has he benefitted Europeans with the displeasure of the Native community.

THE *Gurja Prakash*, (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, July 2), expresses its regret at the death of Sir Barrow Ellis, after praising his beneficent work.

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed.—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE last word on the Cambay Case is that justice has not been done to Mr. Shamrao Laud by the Secretary of State's attempt to be considerate towards Mr. Wilson; and in this view much dissatisfaction has been publicly elicited by this latest decision. The Secretary of State admits that "there are portions of Mr. Wilson's conduct after the charge had been brought against him, which were in my opinion unworthy of an officer in the high position which he held." It is strange, therefore, that his Lordship should be subsequently made to give way to his acquittal and retirement on the pension list. Writers on the Native Press sympathize with the Government of Bombay as strongly as they deprecate the reversal of their judgment.

The Coming National Congress is expected to meet in the Southern Presidency at the end of the year, and steps have been taken to make it representative of the country. Several of our contemporaries have made useful suggestions for the conduct of business and the discussion of matters connected with the government of this country and the wants of the people, and the hope is fervently expressed that some really earnest work will be done during this session.

The intelligence of the month shows that the political horizon in Afghanistan is thickly overcast. Ayub Khan has contrived to effect his escape. Some think that Persian officials are implicated in this indirect surrender of Ayub to the Muscovite Eagle. The health of Abdurrahman, the Amir, is reported as precarious; and the present attitude of affairs is favourable to a Ghilzai revolt. These circumstances combined render great support to the cause of Ayub, who is known to be a favourite with the intrepid Afghans, and hence he may not take long, if he can work out his scheme, to seek for a *casus belli* against England. Ayub is an ambitious man, and is credited as being in alliance with Russia,—hence there is every reason to fear fresh complications. According to some of our contemporaries there is a smell of war in the air, and much depends on the way in which our diplomatists strive to become masters of the situation without expending blood or treasure.

The system of Infant Marriage has been fairly gaged, and pronounced to be pernicious in its effects, physically and physiologically, on the race. There are

some who, while considering that early marriages influence physical deterioration, and that marriage at an adult age is productive of immorality, are not able to provide any method or standard for the regulation of so important a matter. Public opinion, however, inclines to raise the marriageable age of boys and girls and there is hope that the system of infant marriages may in time be rendered inoperative, as the public mind becomes more and more imbued with enlightened ideas.

A review of the controversy between Sir M. Grant Duff and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has elicited the fact that notwithstanding the statistical demonstrations of the former the incidence of taxation in British India is much heavier than in the United Kingdom. And with regard to this statement there is a consensus of opinion. If some of the Anglo-Indian writers declare that India has no serious complaints to make, our Native contemporaries ask them to see that a large portion of the Indian income is drained for reasons and purposes that do not benefit her, but add to her impecuniosity. Reform should, therefore, be effected on a large scale.

Although the subject has received some desultory attention at the hands of the Local Governments and the various Chambers of Commerce, nothing tangible has been effected to give British India a uniform standard of measure. The traditional *guz* still blooms in our local markets. Under the existing circumstances, the public are subjected to fraud, which can be committed with impunity, owing to a diversity of measures, and apparently not discountenanced by Government. Besides, the practice of false-marking resorted to by manufacturers, and the difficulty in punishing them, justly call for some authorised interference. The law, as it is, is ineffectual to suppress piracy of this kind, it being hard to prove that the seller, when there are so many standards of measure from which he is at liberty to select, indulges in a desire to be dishonest.

The late Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal was a native of Sind, and eminently a man of the people. He was universally esteemed, as may be gathered from the retrospective glimpses of his life and career furnished by our several contemporaries. Self-taught and with the slender education he received and his experience as a pleader, he was elected to a membership in the Bombay Legislative Council for his wide general knowledge, his intimate acquaintance with the history of his native land, and for the ready and tender interest which he evinced in the welfare and progress of all classes of his countrymen. He was as popular as he was thoroughly representative.

It is too true, indeed, that India has lost a friend by the death of Major Evans Bell. He has for ever made India his debtor, and has won for himself a *niche* in the temple of distinguished Anglo-Indians. England might well be proud of her sons, if they emulate one whose watchword was honesty, whose conscience was ever alive, and whose singleness of purpose led to the sacrifice on his part of his best interests rather than to its conservation on any other terms except those of justice and honour.

Professor Max Muller's appeal for a widows home in India is viewed from different stand points. One class of writers think there are more reasons against, than for, the success of the scheme, as Hindu society is at present constituted; while, on the other hand, there is a body seriously bent on the amelioration of Hindu society, by this or any other means. The question of funds requires to be considered, as nothing can be accomplished without money, and the Professor shows how to get it. Then, again, the management of the institution should, we are told, be entrusted to Hindus only, European co-operation in the matter being ill-advised for many reasons.

THE SECRETARY OF STATES DESPATCH ON THE CAMBAY CASE.

KANADA SUVARTE (Anglo-Canavese Weekly), Bombay, September 9.

THE Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of Bombay on the Cambay case is, to say the least of it, most unsatisfactory. His reason for reversing the decision of the Bombay Government is that "the details of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao are in themselves highly improbable, considering the position of Mr. Wilson, his relation with the Dewan, the nature of the proposals he is said to have made, and the alleged time and manner of making them." This was exactly what the counsel for Mr. Wilson urged in his behalf during the inquiry. Such sentimental grounds did not carry any weight with the Commissioners who were of unquestionable integrity and whose report had the concurrence of this Government and of the general public. But it is clear from the despatch that sentimental grounds when they go to support one of their own do exercise great influence on some English minds at home than proved facts. Our opinion is that the former must necessarily give place to the latter and taking this view we cannot help remarking that the reversal of the decision is in no way just and proper. Again with regard to the evidence, His Lordship says "the evidence in support of the charge is unsatisfactory and untrustworthy." That the evidence which satisfied the members of the commission, the Honourable Board and His Excellency the Governor, nay, even the general public should have been branded as unsatisfactory by the authorities who are thousands of miles away from Bombay and who are consequently less competent to judge of the case is really inconceivable.

The BENGALEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 10.

THE case does not involve any doubtful points of law, in which case no doubt the opinion of the Lord Chancellor would carry great weight. It entirely rests upon facts proved by evidence, and the finding in regard to them is disputed by the Secretary of State and the Lord Chancellor. Lord Cross refers to certain presumptions which in his opinion serve to throw doubt upon the case for the prosecution. But all these matters were taken into consideration by the Commission of enquiry, and further the Secretary of State is obliged to admit that "there are portions of Mr. Wilson's conduct after the charge had been brought against him which were in my opinion unworthy of an officer in the high position which he held." Were these portions of his conduct—we ask—consistent with his innocence? If so, there would be nothing unworthy in them. It is only on the assumption that they were such as no innocent man would be guilty of that they become unworthy of Mr. Wilson's position and justify the Secretary of State's remarks. On the whole, the Secretary of State's decision is highly unsatisfactory, and it will fail to secure the approbation of the Indian public; for it means a reversal of a finding of fact of which the Commission of enquiry were the best judges. It will go forth to the world (and it will be believed in every Indian town and in every Indian Bazar) that Mr. Wilson got off, because he was an Englishman who was able to bring powerful influence to bear upon the India Office. It is unfortunate that such an impression should take possession of the public mind; but under the circumstances it is inevitable, and the Secretary of State alone is responsible for it. The reader will note that Mr. Wilson retires from the service under the usual conditions, and that he draws full pay during the period of his suspension, and up till the time of his leaving India. If the Secretary of State was really so convinced of the innocence of Mr. Wilson, His Lordship might easily have employed him under some other Government, or he might have been sent to Burma to win fresh laurels in that country. But this has not been done. The truth is the decision of the Secretary of State will not command the approval of any right-minded man.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 10.

THE grounds upon which the acquittal of Mr. Wilson has been obtained are the improbable nature of the charge itself, as also the improbability of the Dewan continuing in friendly terms with Mr. Wilson for six or seven days he remained in Cambay after making the alleged proposals. The decision which the Secretary of State has pronounced upon this notorious case staggers us completely, and only makes us feel pity for the Bombay civilians. Were they such a set of blockheads as not to be able to detect the flaws in the case which the Secretary of State in Council has now brought to light? If so, we have all the more right to demand from the Government an immediate termination of the civilian reign in our country. The evidence adduced in support of the charge by Dewan Shamrao is condemned as wholly unsatisfactory and untrustworthy. Nice turning of the table this. Why not Mr. Wilson avail himself of this windfall by instituting a case against Shamrao for damaging his fair name and reputation?

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, September 10.

IT is frivolous to say that the details of the charge made by the Dewan of Cambay are "in themselves highly improbable", when Mr. Wilson is compelled to retire on his earned stipend. Why should not Mr. Wilson be appointed to some other post of responsibility in Bombay, or elsewhere in India? Instead of the Dewan's evidence being "improbable," we think it damagingly true against the reputation and character of an officer of Mr. Wilson's standing. Let it be seen that the evidence accepted by the Bombay Government cannot but prove a blot on the reputation of the Civil Service. But Lord Reay was too fair in his dealings to protect a Service by sheltering an officer who abused his position and disgraced that Service. Lord Cross's decision comes to this, "I do not concur with your opinion as to Mr. Wilson's misdoings, but yet I do not think that he ought to remain in the Service." And this gentleman is allowed to live at ease with a pension in his native land. We hold strongly that if Mr. Wilson is disqualified to remain in the Civil Service, he is guilty of very serious offences which render him so disqualified and that he should have been dismissed from the Service, instead of being pensioned. We hold further that the Bombay Government did its duty fairly above board and that Lord Cross's reversal of the decision is confirmatory that Mr. Wilson is not innocent. The two Commissioners who investigated the Cambay Case were on the spot and the Bombay Government on the spot likewise and better able to decide on the merits of that case than the Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson's case was therefore rightly adjudged by Lord Reay and his Council.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, September 11.

MR. Shamrao's conduct could not but strike one at first sight to have been unnatural, as we stigmatized it about the time. Under the cloud, he was apparently acting less like the father of an innocent girl than as the chief officer at Cambay anxious to retain office at any sacrifice. But first impressions to this effect would be largely modified by the fact that Mr. Shamrao, a Native, was pitted against a high English officer, his immediate superior who, the former doubtless believed, had the making or the unmaking of him and who would have, as he felt, the sympathy of the whole Civil Service. The position was extremely difficult. A single false step would have ruined the complainant and probably destroyed the happiness of his family. We do not, therefore, wonder at the indecision for some time shown by a man of the world, who had also to follow the advice of his counsel and of the local officials that had to judge between him and the accused. We say this less perhaps by way of extenuation than of explanation, though in this respect Mr. Gaud has been condemned unheard. But if the complainant has shown such weakness as to raise doubts about his bona fides, the accused has shown no less weakness; considering race opportunities and official position, we look upon Mr. Wilson as the worse of the two delinquents. This view of the

matter seems to have impressed itself upon the mind of the Secretary of State in Council, and his Lordship accordingly "retires" the accused on such pension as he may have earned. In other words, as we anticipated a few weeks back, Mr. Wilson gets the benefit of a technical doubt, while Mr. Shamrao may be very little the worse for this final decision.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 11.

THE charge is highly improbable and therefore, says Lord Cross, the story of Mr. Laud must be false. This would be a very fine ruling indeed for a judicial tribunal to lay down. In fact the highly out of the way character of the charge, the greater the monstrosity of it, the greater the reason why the accused should be held not guilty. Such a course of decisions would set a high premium upon the most monstrous crimes. If the crime is an ordinary one then you may be convicted. But if you want to be safe you must indulge in the most heinous of offences. But Lord Cross forgets the truism that at times truth is stranger than fiction. No doubt the improbable character of the charge would be an argument in favour of the accused, if the evidence adduced by the prosecution were worthless or even left a doubt in the mind of the judge as to the truth of the matter charged. And further this would be an important consideration for a Court of the first instance. But when the Court, which heard the whole evidence, and which after an exhaustive trial where every facility was given to the accused to make his defence, did arrive at a conclusion which held the story true, and where its decision was confirmed after careful consideration by another court, it is certainly too much for even the Secretary of State to hold that the accused was guiltless on the sole ground that the charge was an improbable one, and that too without making even a show of examining the evidence which went to substantiate that charge. Lord Cross thinks himself justified in dissenting from the view of the Bombay Government on the evidence, simply because the charge discloses an improbable story. He dismisses the evidence brought forth by Mr. Laud with the single remark that it is artificial. At all events we must say that we never saw a document dealing with such matters which was of a more unsatisfactory nature, and notwithstanding the approval of the *Times of India*, we must say that it is opposed to all reasonable expectations and violates even the simplest rules of adjudication.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, September 11.

IT is curious to observe that the only grounds on which the State Secretary reverses the judgment of the Commissioners, are, first, that the story is improbable, on its face, and, secondly, that Mr. Laud's conduct towards Mr. Wilson for a week after the proposal was made, belies his statement. We have already written upon this subject. Even the Civil Service, high though its boasted moral tone be, has in it black sheep who are not above falling victims to the charms of Native beauties. It is a disgraceful nauseating theme and the less we allude to it the better for all. To us, indeed, the story does not appear to be improbable. We grant that Mr. Shamrao's conduct after the proposal had been made, was not that of a gentleman highly indignant for the insult given to him. But he appears to be a man who would pocket insults out of politic considerations. We have thus accounted for the two grounds on which alone the Secretary of State has avowedly thrown away the judgment of the lower authorities. Holding these views, we are pained to see that officer, casting a slur on the deliberate judgment of such men as Messrs. Naylor, Moore and Lord Reay. We must again express our sympathy with them in the present position of difficulty in which they have been placed by the Secretary of State's decision.

SUDODH PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 11.

THE grounds on which Lord Cross bases his decision are the supposed improbability of the details of the charge and the "unsatisfactory and untrustworthy" character of the evidence by which it was supported. These are strange grounds on

which to upset a careful decision passed by two officers of Indian experience and endorsed by the local Government. We think, it argues no small confidence in Lord Cross in his own judgment, as it certainly does, an amount of ignorance of the vast power and influence which a representative of the British Government wields in Native States, and an incapacity to comprehend the relations which subsist between them as well as a thorough inexperience of the ways in which Indian testimony has to be sifted. Nor is the judgment of the Secretary of State the less sound because we are told it is supported by the authority of the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor, no more than Lord Cross, can in the absence of an Indian experience claim to set up his own idea of the improbabilities of the case in opposition to those of a responsible local commission. If anything more were required to vitiate the judgment completely that is found ready to hand in the fact that the complainant had no opportunity to make his representations though he is virtually held to have preferred a false charge against an officer of Government and bolstered it up with fabricated evidence.

THE DEENBANDHU (Anglo-Marathi), Bombay, September 11.

IT is a very unsatisfactory State paper. To say the least of it, it is a clumsy attempt made by Lord Cross to exculpate Mr. Wilson notwithstanding the judgment of a properly constituted tribunal composed as it was of men of tried merit and known integrity. In unjustly smothering the Governor of Bombay for sending a letter to Mr. Shamrao, the Secretary of State is pleased to say that letter was in anticipation of his decision. We hitherto thought that it was sent as result of the decision of the Government of Bombay and had nothing to do with the Secretary of State. How the several considerations *viz.*—the position of Mr. Wilson, his relations with the Dewan, the nature of Mr. Wilson's proposal and the alleged time and manner of making them, make the charge improbable, is beyond our comprehension. It only shows the utter ignorance on the part of Lord Cross of the State of Indian society and of the Government machinery in force. It is, however somewhat amusing to find that the Secretary of State is obliged to add that there are portions of Mr. Wilson's conduct which are in his opinion unworthy of an officer in the high position which he held; and is perforce constrained to be of the same opinion with the Government of Bombay in so far that it is desirable in the interest of the public service that he should not be re-employed, and yet notwithstanding this unworthy conduct, Mr. Wilson is to be placed on the retired list, and is to have his full pay during his period of suspension. We do not think that the House of Commons will rest contented with this decision of the Secretary of State. If the subject is once opened by its members it will not be very long before we hear the Secretary of State's decision reversed.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 12.

THE Secretary of State's Resolution on the Bombay Case is all that it should not be. It lays down an extremely bad precedent of giving judgment against a party without giving him an opportunity of being heard. It reverses a concurrent decision on facts of two Courts. It conveys an oblique censure to the Government of Bombay for doing what it had perfect right to do. In fact the resolution is to be greatly regretted for a variety of reasons. "A contemporary praises the resolution as reflecting exactly the public opinion of Bombay. We fail to see what public opinion is meant by our contemporary. So far as the public opinion with which we are familiar is concerned, we believe, the resolution is regarded with utter disapproval. If there is an improbability in Mr. Wilson's making an infamous proposal, and in the conduct of Mr. Shamrao, there is at no less glaring improbability in Mr. Shamrao's bringing such a serious charge against Mr. Wilson—a charge by which Mr. Shamrao had everything to lose. If the case is to be judged on mere probability the balance of probability would, we venture to think, be clearly in favour of Mr. Shamrao. Notwithstanding the high authority of Lord Cross, and perhaps the higher authority of the Lord Chancellor, we confess, we feel an oppressing sensation that justice has been defeated.

HAYATA SUBODH (Anglo-Cantonese Weekly), Bombay, September 13.

IT is on the very face of it autocratic, and the little show which has been made to put forth some of the reasons why Mr. Wilson could not be found guilty by His Lordship, clearly proves in what unsatisfactory manner the decision has been arrived at. It has been believed that it was improbable that Mr. Wilson could have acted in the manner as he was charged with, and that improbability is confirmed by the equivocal conduct of Mr. Shamrao, for some time after the alleged improper proposal. This alone, combined with the mere remark that "the evidence in support of the charge, made by Mr. Shamrao Laud is on the whole unsatisfactory and untrustworthy" appear to us to be the only grounds as far as they are related in the despatch, which have led Lord Cross to reverse the finding of the Local Government. But we do not see, how this explanation can satisfy the public mind, which has after all found Mr. Wilson guilty, and particularly when Mr. Wilson's own conduct after the date of the charge was equally equivocal. Mr. Wilson's conduct is taken to no account, but simply to the expression of regret on the part of Lord Cross, and the compulsory retirement of Mr. Wilson from service. We cannot understand, how this can be termed a fair judicial investigation in itself.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 15.

THERE are many honest Englishmen who cannot persuade themselves to believe in the story of the prosecution in the Cambay Case. They say, and we must say rightly too, that it is difficult to believe that any man, who has not gone mad, would send a *mallee* to a gentleman in high position for his daughter. But these honest folks forget that Mr. Wilson who is charged with the offence is a Political. There are Politicals who can withstand the influence of their training and position, but their number is very few. Indeed, it is but the strongest man who can withstand the temptation they are subjected to. The question is, did Mr. Wilson ever express a wish that was not gratified? Is there any man in the Native States, from the peasant to the prince, capable of thwarting the wish of the Politicals? Mr. Wilson had heard a report of the lady; he believed that the Dewan would value his post over his honour. So, what improbability is in the story?

BEJAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, September 17.

THE Commissioners who held the enquiry and who were members of Mr. Wilson's own service, saw the witnesses and observed their demeanour while under examination. They felt no hesitation whatever in finding that the evidence was reliable and trustworthy. Their finding should not have been reversed with very strong reasons for doing so. It is of course true that Mr. Shamrao Laud's behaviour during the six or seven days that Mr. Wilson remained at Cambay after making the proposals was not all that could be desired. But then the same was the case with Mr. Wilson. Lord Cross himself declares that "there are portions of Mr. Wilson's conduct, after the charge was brought against him by the Dewan, which were * * * unworthy of an officer in the high position which he held. If so why should Lord Cross attach so much weight to Mr. Shamrao Laud's behaviour? Both the parties were exactly in the same boat in this matter. Lord Cross is curiously inconsistent. He finds Mr. Wilson not guilty of the charge brought against him; but his lordship would not allow him to rejoin his post. He is of opinion that after the view taken by the Bombay Government of Mr. Wilson's conduct, it is not desirable, in the interests of the public service, that they should be obliged again to employ him. But when Lord Cross was perfectly satisfied of Mr. Wilson's innocence, why did not his lordship order his transfer to another Presidency? The Secretary of State's verdict of acquittal should have been carried to its logical conclusion by restoring Mr. Wilson to the service. As matters now stand, Lord Cross has failed to do justice either to Mr. Wilson or to Mr. Shamrao Laud.

REIS AND RAYTET (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 17.

THE India office judgment in the Cambay scandal has appeared. It is the worst scandal in the whole business. The people of India and their rulers on the spot are alike insulted by this senseless piece of insolence. Those of our Western contemporaries who smiled at our extravagance at hinting at the resignation of Lord Reay, by way of answer to the despatch, will see how superior as a guide is our instinct to their wisdom. The Secretary of State takes the Governor of Bombay to task for publishing the decision of the Bombay Government without waiting for superior orders. This completes the slavery of our immediate rulers. Lord Cross reverses the concurrent judgments of Lord Reay and of the Commission under the Act. The Grand Panjandram at Home is not prepared to believe that a British Political Agent was capable of conduct imputed to Mr. Wilson. The details of the charge, the time and manner of making the horrible proposals, only confirm his Lordship's faith in improbability. The subsequent conduct of Dewan Land enhances my Lord's appreciation of the British Political. The Secretary of State entirely disbelieves the evidence offered by the Dewan, and acquits Mr. Wilson. The Political, however, does not wholly escape censure. He is declared guilty of conduct, after the charge, "unworthy of an officer in the high position which he held," and is not permitted to return to his own or any other's duty in India but put on the Retired List. The papers in the case were submitted to the Lord Chancellor and that repository of British Equity and Keeper of the Queen's Conscience too is of the same view with the Grand Vizier-e-Hind.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, September 18.

THE Secretary of State, in his despatch on the Cambay case, observes that his decision on it had the sanction of the Lord Chancellor to whom he submitted the papers of the case. We venture to question the advisability of referring such Indian cases, as require local knowledge to the Lord Chancellor. It may be that in England an Englishman in Mr. Wilson's position is not likely to make an immoral proposal, like the one made by Mr. Wilson, to the Dewan of Cambay, but in India, the case is different. Lord Cross and the Lord Chancellor are obviously quite unaware of this fact, and hence the mistaken conclusion at which they have arrived in regard to the Cambay Case.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The SAHACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, September 7.

MR. WILSON of Cambay who was found guilty by the Commission and the Governor of Bombay, has at last been acquitted by the Secretary of State for India and the Lord Chancellor of England. The honour of Mr. Wilson has been maintained, and the dignity of the Civil Service and of the Anglo-Indian community has been preserved. But the Governor and the Commission appointed by him have been insulted. The people of India have come to understand that if the administrator in this country do anything good it is set aside by the authorities in England; and that if anything wrong is done it is not interfered with. Has Lord Cross adopted any means to prevent such a misgiving finding a place in the minds of the people of India? The people of India would not have been displeased if on appeal Mr. Wilson had been acquitted by the highest tribunal in England; but the people of India are not satisfied with a decision that has overturned the findings of a competent Commission, and made little of the confirming authority of an experienced statesman and Governor.

NABJIBAKAR AND SADHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, September 12.

THE Secretary of State says that the charge brought by Dewan Shamrao against Mr. Wilson cannot be believed. In his opinion it is false. He does not believe the

evidence of the witnesses examined by the Commission. And he does not set forth the reason of his unbelief. We have not been able to understand the decision of the Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson has been declared by him to be innocent, though he has not been restored to the appointment he held. The Secretary of State's decision saves Mr. Wilson any how.

DABIR and CHANDRIKA (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, September 15.

THE decision of the Commission appointed in Mr. Wilson's Case was approved by the Governor, but, in spite of that, the Secretary of State has set aside the decision. We cannot rely so much on the decision of one man as we can depend on the finding of five persons. The decision of Lord Cross may be approved by Lord Salisbury, but we cannot agree with that decision. We would not have any objection if the finding of the Commission was set aside by the Privy Council. It is no doubt well for Mr. Wilson that he has been acquitted, but from this some serious reflections may arise. Two hundred millions of India's population may believe that a civilian after being punished in this country may succeed in getting the punishment inflicted on him set aside in England. It is true that Mr. Wilson was not punished. The Governor of Bombay left the matter entirely at the discretion of the Secretary of State. If Lord Cross had even passed a light sentence on Mr. Wilson instead of setting aside the charge against him, it would have, in the opinion of the natives of India, been a guarantee for, at least, fair play.

THE *Sulhasuchaka* (Marathi Weekly, Satara, September 9), remarks that the despatch of the Secretary of State on the Cambay scandal, reverses the decision of the Bombay Government, and in so doing places the latter in a position of inferiority. Public opinion, however, is not reconciled with the views of the Secretary of State. Perhaps Lord Reay may deem it desirable to resign.

The ARUNODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, September 11 and 18.

THE decision of the Secretary of State on the Cambay case is generally regarded as unfair. We regret to observe that it will serve to strengthen the belief that justice gets often perverted, when it is directed to screening a European found in trouble. The *raparte* decision commands no confidence here, public opinion being well nigh fixed as to the culpability of Mr. Wilson. The case was tried by men, whose exceptional qualifications to analyze evidence are well and widely known. He had great sympathy on his side, but it could not save him without the sacrifice of justice to private considerations. There was no necessity for the Bombay Government to consult the Secretary of State on this matter, as they had jurisdiction to dispose of the case themselves. If it is admitted that the Bombay Government had full jurisdiction to dispose of the Cambay Case, there should have been no reference made to the Secretary of State on the subject. The reversal of the judgment and finding of the Bombay Government must affect to some extent the independence of their action in future.

The SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, September 11.

THE fact is indisputable that the Cambay Case has evoked the leniency and sympathy of the Secretary of State at the expense of justice, and perhaps with the ultimate intention of granting Mr. Wilson a pension. His unfitness to serve the Bombay Government any longer is admitted, we presume, out of consideration to the feelings of the Bombay Government.

POONA VAIBHAV (Marathi Weekly), September 11.

THE terms of the despatch of the Secretary of State, acquitting Mr. Wilson, are not significant of justice and fair play, and whatever the merit of the judge, if he be considered, he can hardly escape public criticism.

THE PRAHHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, September 14.

THE Secretary of State has set at naught the judgment carefully framed by the Government of Bombay after an exhaustive inquiry into the Cambay Case. But the grounds on which the Secretary of State bases his conclusions, we consider weak, and should not have been urged against the impartial investigation and finding of a competent commission. The Secretary of State's decision does not therefore merit the approval of the public.

THE SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, September 16.

THE Cambay Case was not referred to the Secretary of State for his adjudication, but for his confirmation. He, however, declared Mr. Wilson not guilty, and reversed the judgment of the Bombay Government. The public, therefore, regard this proceeding as unfair, and quite against the principles of justice and equity.

THE SHUCHASICHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, September 16.

IT was anticipated that the Secretary of State would acquit Mr. Wilson, but not without definite and tangible reasons, we therefore feel greatly disappointed. The public are hence justified in considering the judgment to be far from meeting the ends of justice, and do not regard it with satisfaction.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, September 7.

THE Secretary of State has thought fit to reverse the decision of the Cambay Case. Had the Dewan been heard most probably the decision would have been otherwise. However, it is a consolation that Mr. Wilson will not again return to these shores. Notwithstanding the decision of the Secretary of State, it is an open question whether justice has been fairly meted out.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), September 7.

THE Secretary of State for India has no experience of native customs and manners not having acquired it by a visit to India. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that he disbelieves evidence in this case, which is thought worthy of credence in this country. But amidst this conflict of opinions, we believe that the unanimous verdict of the Bombay Government and the Native public should have had greater weight, because they have opportunities for the personal observation of Native manners and customs. But if in spite of this it were asserted that Mr. Wilson is innocent, and that the Bombay Government and the Native public have erred in pronouncing against him, there is no reason to clash against this assertion; for after all the whole thing turns on the evidence, and the evidence may be vitiated. We believe the whole affair has ended with the decision of Mr. Wilson's termination of service in India.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, September 7.

HAVING regard to the presumptive evidence against the attitude of both parties to the suit, we come to the conclusion that the Secretary of State for India has failed to advance any satisfactory proofs in support of his position against the decision of the Bombay Government and the Commission of Inquiry. It is important to note that the Lord Chancellor of England concurs in the view of the Secretary of State. The Lord

Chancellor's dictum in such matters is always held as highly authoritative. His decisions are always looked up to with respect. But it may be safely asserted that in this matter he has been led, like the Secretary of State, to fall upon his English experience, having had no knowledge of the intricacies of relations subsisting between political officers in India and the Native States.

THE Rajabhakta (Gujarati Bi-weekly, Bombay, September 8), says that the resolution of the Secretary of State is meaningless and weak, and evidently based on personal considerations. It is likely to encourage impetuous English officials, and to disappoint the hopes of the Native public.

THE Satya Vakta (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 9), remarks that the Secretary of State's decision will not secure that approbation with which the just verdict of the Bombay Government was received on all hands.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 11.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State cannot secure the stamp of truth on close scrutiny. His Excellency is miles away from India, has hardly come across natives, and is not conversant with the fact of the nervousness of Native witnesses when tendering evidence. He had, therefore, not the same opportunities of judging the evidence from the tone and demeanour of the witnesses as the Commissioners had, but had only to fall back upon the records of the case and Mr. Wilson's interested appeal. Since Lord Cross has not thought proper to refer Mr. Wilson's appeal for report by the Bombay Government, but has evidently based his judgment on the arguments in that appeal against the decision of the Bombay Government, the verdict necessarily must be one-sided, precipitate, and calculated to further the ends of mercy rather than of justice.

THE Yezdan Parast (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 11), says that the decision of Lord Cross is unsound, and the arguments adduced in support of it not very strong. The only consolation to be drawn from the affair is that Mr. Wilson is forced to sever his connexion with this country, even after the establishment of his innocence.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 11), says that the Secretary of State's distrust of the evidence tendered by the prosecution, casts a slur on the judicial abilities of the Commissioners who would not have implicated a fellow-countryman, if they had disbelieved the story of the prosecution. The Commissioners were well able to weigh evidence, and acted wisely in pronouncing against Mr. Wilson. It is the Secretary of State who has found cause to differ in his opinion.

SATYA MITRA (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 18.

LORD CROSS has nothing substantial to adduce in support of his decision than a total disbelief of Mr. Shamrao's witnesses. He has also added the weight of the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who has pronounced against the verdict of the Bombay Government.

SUNSHER BAHADUR (Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, September 9.

THE Secretary of State, being nurtured in the free atmosphere of England, declines to believe in evidence which is thought worthy of credence by English Commissioners residing in India. The infamous story, as disclosed in the case, is not unusual in India, and nobody in this country expresses surprise at such scandals.

SURIA PRANASH (Gujarati Weekly), September 17.

IF Lord Cross had to consult somebody in connexion with this case, he should have referred the case to the Council of the Viceroy, as the members of the Council are fully conversant with the relations subsisting between political officials and Native States. It is not possible for English statesmen, born and bred in England, to acquire experience of the intricacies of administration in India. The decision of Lord Cross is based on sentimental reasons. The verdict of the Government of Lord Reay, however, will be recorded as judicious and impartial.

THE *Gujarat Mitra* (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly, Surat, September 18), says that the Secretary of State, in reversing the decision of the Bombay Government and the Commission of inquiry, has instilled into the minds of the people an incorrect idea of British justice.

THE COMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

VIVEKA VARTHANI (English Weekly), Rajahmundry, August 24.

EVERY District should make common cause with the Presidency town and should cheerfully pay its quota of contribution for the successful termination of the mighty movement which has already done no small good to the country and is expected to do more in future. The recent formation of a Legislative Council in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the imposition of the non-agricultural income tax on officials as well as non-officials, the appointment of the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee, and the increasing interest taken by Englishmen in Indian affairs, the cordial sympathy for our political advancement evinced by not a few of Liberal Politicians, the rapidly increasing network of associations in the land, the ready response now being accorded to national grievances, and the sanction given to Natives to join the existing volunteer corps—all these have been wrought by the last two national gatherings. Yet there is a great deal to do in the future. The crying evil of *adventure* schools, of the too early abandoning of higher education by the Government, and of the handing over of Government institutions to Municipal or local bodies on the false principle of economy, requires an immediate removal; and nothing short of a national cry can remove it. . . . The reconstitution of our Legislative Councils, both Imperial and Local, on representative basis, and the separation of the executive from the judicial functions are matters well worthy the consideration of an august body like the Congress, and require hammering and rehammering until they are driven home into the ears of the Supreme Government. All these and many more will have to come before the Congress on whose decision the future of our country rests. We are glad to know that steps are being taken by some gentlemen in the town to contribute their mite to meet the costs of the coming Congress. We hope other towns in the District will follow the example.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, August, 27.

IN four months hence the National Congress will assemble in Madras and it behoves all patriotic Natives to take the initiative without delay to render that Assembly in every way worthy of the capital of Southern India. Madras is not as opulent as Bombay and Calcutta, but it possesses high spirited citizens, and in the Mofussil there are not a few willing to co-operate with their purse and personal influence to further an object which is precious to the interests of the community at large. If anything should stir the fire of enthusiasm, it is the revelations made before the Public Service Commission where it was told in plain unvarnished language how Natives as a class have been treated notwithstanding their acknowledged merit and service. Our

contemporary, the *Hindu*, has suggested certain points for the consideration of the coming National Congress and we are quite in accord with him. But we mostly emphasise that reform, which is of the highest interest viz., the reform of the Indian Council. We do not advocate to the extent of others, its abolition; but we strongly support the proposal that Natives should have a fair representation in that Council as a check on the ignorance of Englishmen as to the customs of India. From three to five Natives may be appointed in the Council to represent Native opinion. As the Council now exists with its fifteen members, it is a failure, and more: it thwarts the actions of such Viceroys as Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Ripon, now retired, who fully sympathise with the worthy aspirations of the educated classes.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, September 2.

WE have already often expressed our pleasure that the different communities and nationalities in this country are willing and anxious to combine and consolidate their powers and resources for common political ends. The first Indian National Congress was but the beginning but by no means a feeble beginning, of the embodiment of common aims—the first distinct emblem and enunciation of political unity. The meeting of this great body last year was a marked development of the national principle—a triumphant advance on the work of the year preceding, claiming and receiving recognition and sympathy at the hands of the head of the administration. We are now engaged in working out a still further development; and we hope, when the next Congress meets, we shall be able to show a real capacity for organisation and union. How far we gain this cherished object of ambition, how far we shall succeed in making it a really representative movement, in the truest and best sense of the term, depends on the extent to which the different races and communities inhabiting this country are willing and ready to offer to each other the right hand of fellowship and sympathy. Last year an insidious attempt was made to sow discord and foment sectional jealousies among the Mohammedan community. Our enemies succeeded in part. But we believe that our Mohammedan fellow-citizens will work together this year with more harmony than they did last year. We expect to have the cordial adhesion also of the East Indian and Native Christian communities. The latter have already shown marked sympathy with the efforts of the Hindu community to make the Congress a success. We are sure that so far as our Native Christian brethren are concerned there will be no hitch whatever. We hope we shall be in a position to speak similarly of the Eurasian population of this country. The section of that community which follows the guidance of Mr. D. S. White cannot be lacking in wise and patriotic counsels. But we know there is another and a differently advised section of that community, who wish to cast their lots with those Europeans who desire to perpetuate the existence and sing the praises of the upholders of the blood-and-iron policy in this country, who cannot persuade themselves that India is their mother-land, and who think they can best advance their interests by opposing the views and aspirations of their Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian fellow-subjects. We are anxious that these gentlemen—this misguided section of the Eurasian community small as it is—should be taught to realise their true position. We hope the task will be undertaken by Mr. White and his co-adjutors.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, September 3.

WE are glad to see that our countrymen in the Southern Presidency are already astir and making preparations for the next National Congress, which is to be held in Madras in the last week of December next. Meetings are being held in various parts of the Presidency to collect subscriptions to meet the cost of the Congress. The delegates to the Congress from other parts of the Empire will be the guests of the people of Madras, and we doubt not they will meet with a warm welcome. We trust the third National Congress will be of even a more representative character and be a greater success than the first and the second. Now that the date fixed for holding the third National Congress is drawing close, we would point out to our countrymen in

these Provinces that no more time should be lost to select delegates for the Congress. Although Madras is far away from Bengal, we hope we shall not fail to send an adequate number of able and competent representatives to serve as our spokesmen in the great Congress of the people of the Empire.

The MAHATTA (English Weekly). Poona, September 4.

THE first suggestion we have to make relates to the number of representatives that ought to come and to the constitution of the Congress. According to the last census returns the male population of the Empire comes up to 129,988,007, of whom 28,705,508 or a little above one-fourth belongs to Native States; but of these about a sixth is under 21 years of age and can, therefore, be left out of account; but even then the five-sixths that remain represent too large a number to fix anything like a decent number of heads of populations and the only reasonable constituency, we can propose, is that of towns of populations above a particular standard. For ourselves we should like that representation should be confined to towns which possess a population of 20 thousand and upwards. The number of such towns comes up to about 185. If it be decided that towns with a population of 20,000 should send one representative each and those above, one additional for each ten thousand, provided in no case the number exceeds five, the number of delegates would be sufficiently large and yet quite controllable. It will come to 468 representatives in all. If it be thought necessary to show any special respect to Presidency towns, they may send in a few more; but the total number of delegates ought not to exceed 500. Having thus fixed the number of delegates, it is, we think, necessary to provide certain rules for the conduct of business. The only ones that we can propose for the present refer to the bringing forward of propositions and amendments. Propositions relating to subjects of imperial nature, ought to be in the hands of the Central Executive Committee of the year's Congress, at least one full month before the days of the Congress. These should be printed and circulated to the standing committees who should give them the largest publicity throughout their centres. Propositions of provincial interest should, as a rule, be forwarded to the central standing committee through the local committees who should take care to supply the central committee with the necessary information about the subjects. These propositions together with the information should be printed and circulated to the representatives on the first day of the meetings at the latest. Amendments to propositions may for some time to come be allowed to be made and taken up at the discretion of the President. In disposing of the propositions, votes for and against each proposition should be counted and recorded. The proceedings of the last two Congresses were carried on in English and it may be necessary to pursue the same course, until a *lingua franca* for India grows up; but there is no reason why a commencement should not be made. The propositions must be framed in Hindi—a language which can be understood in most parts of the Empire and must be put to the meeting in that language. . . . During the inquiry that was made by the roving Commissions, several issues of vital national interest have been raised in connection with both the Covenanted and Uncovenanted branches of the Public Service; and it is but just that the leaders of the Empire assembled in a Congress should, like one man, raise their voice in defence of our national character, capacity, integrity, and, above all, our national loyalty. Closely connected with this, but of sufficient importance to make a separate question for discussion, is the necessity of making the Uncovenanted Service a close service for the Natives, the sons of the soil. Next in importance and intimately connected with the first is the question of Education—both liberal and technical.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 4.

WE must now take up in hand some practical questions which will be better discussed at our national assemblies than by sectional journalism. No doubt the difficulty of doing so is great. Nobody may be expected to speak about, or discuss off-hand such questions. In order that the discussion should result in practical good all the different provinces must have due notice of the subjects to be

brought on for deliberation. But the question is who should do this. Unless we have a sort of a permanent Committee with corresponding members to receive propositions and to take due notice of them, this would be impracticable. But without some such permanent institution, we are afraid, the Congress may dwindle down into a club or a gathering to be impressive in name alone, which would only assemble together as an audience for some speakers to show off their oratorical powers. We want oratory no doubt, but it should not be divorced from real earnest work. Then again the institution of such a permanent committee would prevent the sort of hole and corner work that has been going on these two years. It is no doubt very difficult to form such a Committee. General questions, difficult to solve at once, arise on the very mention of such an institution. But notwithstanding this difficulty we cannot see how we can go on without some such thing. The difficulty must be grappled with and solved in some way or other. If a central committee is not possible, we may divide its work between the chief associations of the different provinces, or we may even appoint a permanently paid Secretary or Secretaries to do the work. But something of this sort is quite necessary, and we recommend this to the next Congress not only for discussion but for solution. . . . The last Congress acted very wisely in deliberately not taking up social questions. These are not national, but sectarian and are likely to raise much bad blood. If we were to introduce them we shall commit a great mistake—a mistake which will be as fatal as introducing religious topics into such assemblies. The two are not far removed from each other, and we hope the one would continue to be as much excluded as the other. Then again we would beseech our Mahomedan brethren not to misunderstand the movement and we say the same to our landed aristocracy. We beseech them to look at the thing with unbiased mind. They ought not to forget the fact that there are several busy bodies in this country to whom it is gall and wormwood to see us gathering together on a national basis. They are sure to do everything in their power that will go against the popularity and the national character of such undertakings. . . .

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 10.

MADRAS is busy with the preparations for the Congress, but the other Presidencies should not be idle. The invitation which Madras sends forth should be responded to throughout India; and our countrymen should be eager to hasten to the Southern Presidency to take part in the deliberations of the nation. Every district should hold its meeting and formally appoint its Delegates. Last year a great deal was said about the character of our Delegates. The remark was made and it was reproduced in the leading Anglo-Indian journals and was commented on by the *Times* newspaper, that the Delegates represented nobody but themselves. We believe that in every case they represented a large constituency, but the vote of the constituency had not perhaps in every case been formally taken. We should profit even by the criticisms of our opponents, and endeavour to rectify the errors of the past. We would, therefore, earnestly urge upon our countrymen in the mofussil to hold public meetings in each district-town, and if possible in each sub-divisional town and formally appoint their Delegates, proceedings being published in the newspapers. Such meetings would be the authoritative expression of the sympathy of each district with the labours of the Congress, and they would go far to invest the Congress with the representative character which is so essential for its success.

NYAYA SUDHA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Harid, September 14.

AMONG the various subjects which will be brought before the Congress for discussion, we are disposed to think that there should be less of political questions and more of questions regarding the social, moral and material welfare of the country. Revival of Indian Arts, sciences, and manufactures, trade and commerce which have fallen in the back ground in consequence of the superiority of the Western machine-made goods ought to engage their serious attention. The task is no doubt Herculean and unless national

efforts are put forth with all possible industry, zeal and perseverance, it is vain to expect revival and progress of the industries of India. Our Government is, of course, doing all it can to assist us in this respect but its financial difficulties are too great to allow it to do anything beyond a certain limit. It will, therefore, not do for us to depend entirely on Government in this matter. We ought to put our shoulders to the wheel if we should wish that any tangible results should follow our efforts. We are doing all to impart literary education to our sons but this is not enough. We can make no progress in the scale of nations if our literary and industrial education do not go hand in hand together. There is, we know, no lack of men following industrial professions but we also know that beyond a certain measure of professional skill, our artisans will make no progress as they have not advanced a step for many centuries. Our prejudices ought to vanish and our scientific and mechanical knowledge ought to increase. With abundance of natural resources, is there any Native engineer who can make a watch or even a commonest article in daily use by means of a machine? We have to look to Europe for Engineers to adjust and supervise our mills. This is a state of things which reflects great discredit on the people of this country but which should exist no longer. The delegates should inaugurate a scheme for the establishment of industrial schools and impart sound practical training to our youths wishing to follow different professions.

¹⁴[The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Behar Herald*, the *Indu Prakash* and the *Kanada Suvarite* also discuss the subject].

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The *SHIVAMI* (Marathi Weekly). Poona, September, 9.

THE advantages of national meetings and Congresses are too many to enumerate. They serve to acquaint the Government of the true needs and requirements of the people, and to advance development, political and social. It is high time, now that the third Congress is drawing near, to consider what matters, above all others require attention. Such national meetings have great influence and weight with the Government, and the people should not regard them with indifference, but endeavour to add to their success, as we are fully cognisant the greatest good will originate from them.

THE *Shubhasuchaka* (Marathi Weekly. Satara, September 9), pays a compliment to the people of Madras for their earnestness in taking adequate measures to render the Congress, which is shortly to assemble there, a success. Measures are in progress to acquaint the people with the objects of the movement, and to impress on them the expediency of getting members by election. Madras has been a backward presidency, but the recent activity it has displayed in public matters puts even this presidency in the background.

THE *Hindustan* (Hindu Daily, Kalakankar, September 17), remarks that the meeting of the third Congress at Madras is drawing near, and no time should be lost in selecting members to represent all sections of the Indian community. Each town should at least send one or two respectable and educated members to represent its interests.

SWEDASA MITHAN (Tamil Bi-weekly). Madras, August-September 3.

MAHOMEDANS did not join the Congress last year, owing, it is presumed, to the fact that the agricultural portion was not well represented. It rests with the people of Madras to make the Congress, as representative as it could possibly be made. The people in Madras are united in principle with regard to the holding of these Con-

gresses. Even Europeans admit that these Congresses are beginning to exercise an influence for the better with the people of this country, and in time will help to organize a future national Parliament.

The DASARIMANY (Tamil Weekly), Tirupuliyur August 20.

THE Congress at Calcutta was a complete success. No efforts were spared to render it as representative as possible. It is true, that a few Mahomedans kept back. There is less friction at Madras between the two great communities than at other places; and it would be to the credit of this province if the Mahomedans would co-operate more warmly than they have hitherto done.

SALEM SWADASARIMANY (Bi-Monthly), September 15.

THE constitution of the Committee shows that the Congress at Madras will prove a greater success than before. Already the good work done by the Mahajjan Sabha at Madras, has prepared the way for a favourable representation of all classes in this Presidency, and unless there be union amongst ourselves this parliament, now in its infancy, can never develop.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), September 7.

NEARLY the entire Native Press of India had pronounced against the action of certain Mahomedan associations of Calcutta in refraining from representation on the Congress of last year. Mr. Herbert Gladstone had come to the same conclusion in his recent valuable paper on India. Besides H. E. Lord Dufferin, by inviting the members of the Congress of last year to an interview, and by expressing his sympathy with their work, has acknowledged the national character of the Congress. If, after this, should Mahomedan associations refrain from representation on the coming Congress, they would be incurring the risk of separation from the general native public. The Mahomedans should take note of this fact which is one of great satisfaction to the native public, that the native Christians of Madras have resolved to be represented at the coming Congress, which will add to the importance and éclat of the gathering.

THE *Yezlan Parant* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 11), considers the participation of the native Christians of Madras in the coming Congress a sign of good omen. As Bombay and Calcutta respectively secured the credit of the successful holding of the first two Congresses it is to be hoped that Madras will be able to secure the same on account of the third Congress.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 11), remarks that though no substantial results could be pointed out as the outcome of these Congresses, there is no doubt that the Government is roused to the importance of these gatherings, and the coming Congress should direct its attention to the important subject of representation in the legislative councils, and to the constant drain from on the Indian Treasury.

THE *Rajyabhakta* (Gujarat Bi-weekly, Bombay, September 11), remarks that this is the third year of these gatherings, and yet the development of the Congresses is becoming pronounced and marked every year.

THE *Sansher Bahadur* (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, September 16), says that the deputations to the Congress should consist of men of ripe and matured experience, and not of young men of impulsive tendencies.

THE FLIGHT OF AYUB KHAN.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, August 28 and September, 11.

AYUB KHAN is free and is moving towards Herat—that is 'the latest piece of news we have received from Afghanistan. This is certainly calculated to re-open the troubles of Amir Abdur Rahman. He has got over his sickness, he has suppressed the Ghilzai revolt, he has had the satisfaction of learning that the Boundary Question has been settled. But this new source of danger has arisen to drive away sleep and rest, of which he must be in sore need in his present weak condition. He will find it very hard if once Ayub and the Ghilzais combine. We hope he will be spared this fresh calamity. . . . Ayub Khan has not as yet succeeded in entering Afghan territory—that much is certain. The story of his escape is full of interest. It reminds one of the stratagem used by Shiwaji to get out of the clutches of Aurangzebe. For several days the plan had been laid ready for execution at the first favorable opportunity. This was afforded by the Shah of Persia's moving out of the city. The vigilance on the watch kept on Ayub's movements had for some days past been a little lax. Ayub, taking advantage of the Shah's temporary absence from his capital, escaped with about twenty followers. For some days after the flight, it was given out by Ayub's attendants that he was ill, and therefore could not be seen. At last these subterfuges excited strong suspicion in the mind of an Englishman, and on enquiry the whole truth was discovered. It is said that Ayub had been saving money out of the pension allowed him by the British Government. The money will now be used against that very Government. Ayub is rumoured to be desirous of moving towards Herat, although at present his movements are northwards. The latest telegrams say that he made an attempt to enter Afghan territory, but was quickly repulsed by the Amir's followers. In the meantime it is satisfactory to learn that for the present the Ghilzais seem to be completely brought under yoke. It is difficult to say if they would again rise or not in the complications which are sure to ensue if Ayub succeeded in entering Afghan territory.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, August 29.

AYUB KHAN, with his followers, has escaped from Persian surveillance, and is now believed to be in Russian territory. His destination is said to be Herat. All is reported to be quiet at the latter place; but there is more under the surface than is apparent to the naked eye. Ayub Khan would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of the Russian officials.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, August 30.

WE are by no means sure that Ayub has not left Persia for Russia with, at any rate, the indirect connivance of the Shah. The Shah, who is more a friend to Russia than to England, could hardly have been quite ignorant of Ayub's contemplated movements. Such movements cannot ordinarily be concealed from the knowledge of an Asiatic Court. Ayub evidently means to strike a blow for the throne of Cabul, in case it should fall vacant by the death or dethronement of the Amir Abdur Rahman. The flight of Ayub Khan at this precise juncture lends some colour to the report that the Amir Abdur Rahman is really sick; or why should he have chosen precisely this moment to make his escape instead of some previous time? It is to be inferred that he is sufficiently acquainted with facts which have convinced him that the present time offers him a most favourable opportunity for making a bold push for the throne of Cabul, for which, some time ago, he contended so hard; and it must be admitted that Ayub from his capacity and courage is most likely to gain the kingdom of Cabul in case of any casualty happening to the Amir Abdur Rahman just now. Ayub's escape from Teheran is only a signal of what is to follow. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the present incident is full of significance as to the future. We attach great importance to Ayub's move. It

is almost obvious that he must have left Persia not only with the secret knowledge of the Shah, but also at the instigation of the Czar's Government. An advance on the part of Russia upon Herat is a contingency, which, we suppose, may occur at any moment. The complications that soon await us are, we apprehend, of a most serious character.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, August 31.

AYUB KHAN'S escape from his confinement in Persia, will greatly add to Amir Abdur Rahman's difficulties. If Ayub Khan succeeds in making good his escape from the pursuit of the Shah, and presents himself before the Heratis, it is probable that they would revolt against Amir Abdur Rahman who has never been popular with them. The dispirited Ghilzais too might rally again and make a formidable combination against the Amir.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 1.

THE flight of Ayub Khan has thrown a certain section of the Anglo-Indian community into hysterics. It will be remembered that he was kept a State prisoner by the Shah at Teheran, but the expenses of maintaining him and his numerous followers in luxurious idleness were borne by our Government. Ayub Khan's escape therefore means some relief to the tax-ridden people of India. Some say that Ayub has taken shelter under the Russian Government, while others are of opinion that he is proceeding towards Herat. In either case he may give some trouble, but it is not of such magnitude as to drive some of the Anglo-Indians mad.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 3.

AYUB KHAN has escaped, and it seems that the Ameer of Afghanistan will have a bad time of it now. The oppressive rule of the Ameer has entirely alienated the sympathy of his subjects, and symptoms are not wanting to show that they will be too glad to throw off the galling yoke any time a favourable opportunity offers itself. Ayub Khan is a favourite of the people, and enjoys an immense influence over them. Besides he is an enemy not to be slighted. We can promise ourselves a series of stirring events if the Hero of Maiwand is not captured.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, September 3.

FRESH troubles are brewing on the North-Western frontier for the India Government, and possibly for the Indian tax-payer. Just as people were congratulating themselves that the eternal North-Western frontier question was for the present settled, news comes of the escape of that great adventurer Ayub Khan from Persian into Russian territory, and the news means early mischief. It is at present impossible to say how far, if at all, the Shah under whose paid surveillance Ayub was placed by the British Government was cognisant of his escape, but having escaped, Ayub will make a last struggle for the throne of Cabul is certain, and it is equally certain that Russia will not let this opportunity go unimproved away. She cannot have the hardihood to aid Ayub openly in his efforts to oust Abdurrahman but secret support and sympathy will be given and we may prepare ourselves to hear of stirring things from Afghanistan. What attitude the Indian Government will adopt we do not know.

HAVIKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarose Weekly), Bombay, September 6.

OUR old enemy Ayub Khan, who had not failed to quell our armies is now free, and there appear no chances of his recapture. It is believed that he has already crossed the precincts of the Persian Territory, and therefore is naturally in the Russian domain.

Of course, he would be the most welcome being to Russia, and as a protégé of Russia, with strong sympathy of the Afghans still alive towards him, he cannot fail to set up disturbances. We have intermeddled in Afghan affairs, and we shall have again to do the same. Amir Abdur Rahman is in a precarious state of health at present, and Ayub Khan will find it easier to carry out his plans. In the face of these facts our taking up arms on the side of the Amir appears inevitable, and as will naturally happen that Russia will take up the cause of Ayub Khan, contest will not be with Ayub Khan but with Russia.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, September 7.

THE sudden flight of Ayub Khan, so cleverly effected the other day, from the custody of the Shah of Teheran, has again changed the aspect of Central Asian affairs, and the perfect quiet that was naturally expected to follow the final settlement of the Boundary Question and the recent subdual of the Ghilzai rebellion, has been rendered a little insecure. Our contemporary of the *Pioneer* apprehends fresh complications at any moment, as Ayub's intention of seeking Russian aid is declared to be well-known. We do not, however, not only fear so much, but have reason to congratulate ourselves on Ayub Khan's escape, for the degree of relief it has effected on the tax-ridden people of India, as it will be remembered that the heavy expenses of maintaining him as a State prisoner, with his numerous followers, had throughout to be met by the Indian Exchequer.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 18.

HAD Ayub Khan succeeded in establishing himself at Farrah he would in a very short time have been joined by many thousands of Gilzais, Jamshidis and other disaffected tribes, and great efforts would no doubt have been made by the Amir to crush Ayub Khan, by despatching against him the garrisons both of Herat and of Kandahar, without, however, entirely denuding them of troops, because in such a case the rebels would not find much resistance, and perhaps a great deal of sympathy among the population. The Russian press, either spontaneously or under government inspiration, pretends to look with indifference upon the escape and ulterior movements of Ayub Khan, as being without any influence whatever upon the policy followed by Russia in Turkestan; if, however, Ayub Khan should not be captured by the Persians and be successful in a second attempt to enter Afghanistan, it would soon appear that Russia is not as unconcerned in this matter as she pretends to be. At any rate the Indian exchequer is for the present relieved of the subsidy it had to pay to the Persian government for the maintenance of Ayub Khan and of the Afghan Sirdars who were with him. From the 1st January 1884 the payment was £8,000 per annum, but according to a new agreement the British Government increased that allowance afterwards and paid £12,000 per annum beginning from the 2nd November of 1885. Besides the Sirdars whom Ayub was naturally anxious to keep in good humour and whom he was allowed to pay himself from the British subsidy which he received through the Persian Government, there were also hundreds of retainers and dependants of lower degree to be supported, so that it is not likely that Ayub's savings for the impending campaign could have been very large.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

DAINIK AND CHANDRIKA (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, August 31.

THE more the information regarding the flight of Ayub is made known, the more we learn that he has a talent for cunning and intrigue. Before his flight Ayub made it known that he was ill and prostrated. After his flight, letters bearing his signature reached the Persian Government every day, and no one could suspect him as being the writer

Some days after his flight, the British Resident, Mr. Nicholson, made enquiries, and found that Ayub had escaped. Ayub Khan is not lacking in intelligence and bravery. At such a time it would have been better if Ayub Khan had not succeeded in making his escape.

The BANGAMASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, September 3.

IT is hard to say whether intrigues are prevailing in Kabul or not. But serious complications have arisen in Kabul. Ayub Khan has fled from Teheran. He has deceived the English guards and Persian officials, and we cannot say whether the Persian officials did not help him to make himself scarce. Who can say that the Persian officials did not assist Ayub secretly under Russian instructions? Persia does not entertain the same friendly feelings for England, as she does for Russia. The Shah will soon visit Russia. The English believe that on this occasion he will place himself under the protection of the Russians. Some English Generals have advised to prevent this union by declaring war. It is easy to advise but difficult to act? Ayub has gone towards Russian territory. Some say that he is proceeding towards Herat, which we do not believe. Though rebellion has not broken out in Herat, Ayub will not be able to do any thing for the present there; he will first of all take refuge in Russian territory, before he decides upon any active measures. Now what will the English do? Our contemporary of the *Sahuchur*, suggests as a way out of the present complications in Kabul, that Yakub Khan should be placed on the throne of that country.—a suggestion that we approve.

The SANJIBANT (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, September 3.

THOSE who rejoice to learn that the Afghan Boundary Question was settled definitively, have not been able to continue their rejoicings. There can hardly be a doubt that a terrible war will break out in Afghanistan, when Ayub Khan secures the protection of the Russians. The Afghans believe that Yakub is the real owner of the Afghan throne, and that in his absence Ayub Khan is the only one fit to succeed him. They consider Abdurrahman a *protege* of the *Kafirs*. Dhulip Sing has gone to Russia with Shaik Jamaluddin, and Ayub, if he joins them there, may easily cause great complications.

The BODHASUDHAKARA (Marathi Weekly), Satara August, 31,

TROUBLES in Afghanistan never seem to end. The Ghilzai rebellion is almost suppressed, and the boundary question patched up; but a fresh source of anxiety has sprung up by the flight of Ayub Khan from Persia. His escape seems to have probably been the work of Russian intrigue. If he joins Russia, the future prospect of Afghanistan appears to be very gloomy.

THE *Maharashtra Mitra* (Marathi Weekly, Satara, September 1), remarks that it was a political blunder to have retained Ayub Khan at Persia. India should have been his place of confinement. It is reported that he has directed his steps towards Russia, and serious complications might be apprehended. Government ought to adopt a policy of confidence and love with the natives, and rest assured that ten Ayubs and Russia would do them no harm.

The SUBHASUCHAKA (Marathi Weekly) Satara, September, 2.

THE political atmosphere of Afghanistan is greatly disturbed, and events might assume a sudden and dreadful aspect, involving frightful war, in which our Government might be drawn, to preserve its prestige. The Ameer bormands no sincere sympathy, and the cruelty he has displayed in dealing with offenders, makes him hateful to some

minds. Meanwhile Ayub has contrived to escape from the surveillance of Persia, and with the aid of Russia, he might prove a more dangerous foe than before. The Maiwand disaster still dwells in the minds of the Afghans, and Ayub is held in high respect and estimation there.

The SHIVAJI (Marathi Weekly) Poona, September 2.

THE flight of Ayub Khan is a source of anxiety, no doubt, but the present condition of Afghanistan does not hold out to him any hope of success. The Ameer has confirmed his hold by the suppression of any overt Ghilzai rebellion, and there is no probability that Ayub could possibly succeed in stirring up fresh sedition now.

THE *Dnyanachakshu*, (Marathi Weekly, Poona, September 7), remarks that the natives have no reason to be sorry for the escape of Ayub Khan from Teheran. He consumed lakhs of rupees, belonging to India. It is useless to set much importance on the matter, when we come to consider it financially.

The SATYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, September 11.

THE flight of Ayub Khan from Persia, under suspicious circumstances, makes our Government very anxious as regards the peace of Afghanistan, and their prestige in the East. The settlement of the boundary question has hardly been completed, when this serious event occurred. The reported visit of the Shah of Persia to Russia only intensifies the anxiety and suspicion.

THE *Belgaum Samachar* (Marathi Weekly, September 12), considers the flight of Ayub to be an imprudent step on his part. He used wily contrivance to effect his escape, and has taken every precaution to elude search. India regards with anxiety what may eventuate from this proceeding.

URDU AKHBAR (Urdu Daily), Lucknow, September 1.

AYUB KHAN'S flight is confirmed. Taj Mohamed and Meer Batcha who had given a good deal of trouble to General Roberts at Sherpur are with him. In the North East of Persia there are many Afghan refugees, but they are poor. So long Ayub Khan appeared to be without sufficient pecuniary means at his command. It seems a difficult matter for them to organize a rebellion on that side of Herat. But much depends on the loyalty of the Ameer's army. The Ghilzaies would not hesitate to join in a rebellion.

AKHBAR-E-AM (Urdu Tri-weekly), Lahore, September 3.

THE news of Ayub Khan's flight is not to be overlooked. It means, among many things, that Russia will possess Herat very soon, and Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, on the other hand, will have to bid adieu to the throne of Afghanistan. The popularity of Ayub Khan is not a concealed fact. . . . If there is any remedy to mar Ayub's influence, it is this that Yakoobkhan who is now a pensioner at Mussoorie, on the Himalayas, should be set against him.

PANJABI-AKBAR (Urdu Bi-Weekly), Lahore, September 3.

IT is most probable that Ayub Khan has taken the way to Russia via Herat. There he will be at liberty to intrigue with the Heratis, and to correspond freely with the Ghilzaies.

Many influential Afghans who have taken refuge in Russian territories will render sensible assistance to Ayub Khan. Two great Sardars, Meer Batcha and Taj-Mohamed, are with him. Both are chiefs of the Khost country, and it is well-known that their subjects hold themselves in readiness to fight for them at any time. As the people of Herat loved Sheer Ali Khan, so they love his son Ayub Khan. When Amcer Sheer Ali Khan, owing to the invitation of Abdurrahman, left Kabul and sought refuge in Herat, the Heratis afforded him such substantial aid as led to his reinstatement on the throne of Cabul. It is now confidently believed that the Heratis will certainly assist Ayub Khan, while the Ghilzais are also looking out for a leader as able and renowned as Ayub Khan.

HAMI-E-HIND (Urdu Weekly). Allahabad, September 4.

AYUB KHAN with his followers made his escape from Teheran. The Shah of Persia is said to have sent Sazars to pursue and capture him. If this is true it is merely a feint to keep up an appearance of friendship between the powers concerned, since it is evident in what relation the Shah stands to Russia. If there be any benefit to Russia in Ayub Khan's being at large, the Shah himself would ensure his safe conduct to the frontier provinces. We think by Russia's instrumentality, Ayub Khan will rekindle the fire of rebellion in Afghanistan. There is no leader for the revolting tribes, and they are in search of one. In every probability Afghanistan will soon be filled with confusion and disorder. Our Government will see with their own eyes, the country, the protection of which they have guaranteed, ruined, by the present disordered state of things. We would, therefore, wish our Government to abstain from lavishing their treasure and blood for the sake of a barbarous and unruly people. We would rather that Government should strengthen our frontier posts.

The HINDUSTANI (Urdu Weekly). Lucknow, September 14.

THE further detailed account of Ayub Khan's flight shows that it was not only a cleverly planned escape, but that there were some high Persian officials concerned in it, without whose complicity it was not possible that his flight could have been kept secret for a period of fifteen days. . . . It is unfortunate that Ayub Khan is at large at a time when the Central Asian complications were about assuming a hopeful prospect, Dhuleep Sing mourning the death of his friend and companion, and Abdurrahman Khan happy at the thought that for some time he would be at ease. In this connection we were glad to think that the Government would have been relieved from further troubles on the frontier, and thus be in a position to direct their attention towards the internal affairs of India. But these hopes have now vanished, and the anxiety of the Indian authorities no doubt doubly augmented. And we believe that as the last two years of Lord Dufferin's rule have been taken up in Afghan embroglios, the remaining three years of his term will be occupied in the same way.

The ARYAVART (Hindi Weekly). Calcutta, September 13.

THE escape of Ayub Khan from Persia takes the imagination to task, and various surmises as to probable occurrences are made. His whereabouts are yet unknown, and his coalition with Russia is regarded with fear and anxiety. The Ghilzais are reported to have rallied on hearing of his escape. Dhuleep Sing has been hitherto an object of apprehension, but the flight of Ayub increases it two-fold.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, September 10.

THE state of Afghanistan at the present time is very alarming. The Amcer has been openly defied by his own subjects, who are supposed to have conspired at the

escape of Ayub Khan, a state prisoner in Persia, who is now on his way to Herat. It is probable that Russia has had something to do in the matter of this escape. Our Government has much to do in India without being called upon to fight another war, and should Ayub Khan find means to head a rebellion, the authority of the Ameer would be at an end, and Russia would once more be master of the situation.

MAHAVIKADA THUTHAN (Tamil Weekly), September 10.

AYUB KHAN must have escaped either by the connivance of the Persian Government, or by the successful intrigues of Russia. The Ghilzai tribes have already rebelled against the Ameer's authority, and the escape of Ayub Khan will naturally excite them to greater atrocities. There are many disaffected people in Afghanistan, and they are being steadily encouraged in their disaffection by Russia. Should Ayub Khan remain at large without being captured, there is every danger to be apprehended. The Amir may possibly lose his authority, and Russia be the gainer in the end.

THE *Bombay Samachar* (Gujarati Daily, September 15), remarks that with the approach of Ayub Khan to Herat, India must be prepared for fearful events in the near future. The aim of the Russian power is to breed dissensions among the Afghans, and thus to carry out her way without much trouble or sacrifice. The Russians hope to effect this desired end through the instrumentality of Ayub Khan. Their first aim will be directed towards Herat, and India must be prepared for a surprise on Herat through the medium of Ayub Khan.

THE *Alkabar-e-Soudagur* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, August 27), says that it is not probable that Ayub will be able to rally round for a fresh revolt, the scattered forces of the Ghilzais.

THE *Yezdan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, August 28), remarks that the escape from confinement of a well-known hero like Ayub is matter of anxiety both to the Amir of Cabul and to the Indian Government.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, August 28), says that it is not likely that Ayub will make a dash on Herat, as the inhabitants of that place might contain Ayub's adherents as well as opponents, and the power and prestige of the Amir and the British Government is paramount in that city.

THE *Rast Goftar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay September 11), remarks that the tactics used by Ayub Khan for effecting his escape from confinement in Persia, but too well shows the indifference and neglect of British interests by the Persian authorities.

THE *Rajya Bhakta* (Gujarati, Bi-Weekly, Bombay, September 22), says that the British Government views the event of Ayub's escape with great anxiety, as may be gathered from the *St. James's Gazette* and the *London Times*.

THE *Satya Vakta* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 23), observes that from the fact of Ayub Khan being a dashing, impetuous, and ambitious claimant to the Afghan throne, there is much anxiety in England and India with regard to his flight from imprisonment.

THE *Pooja Mata* (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, September 3), says that it is well-known that the Shah of Persia is more disposed towards the Russian power than towards the British, so that it may be inferred that the Persian authorities may have connived at Ayub's escape.

THE *Broach Samachar* (Gujarati Weekly, September 15), remarks that a close scrutiny of the details of Ayub's escape from Persia, leaves the impression that the Persian officials have shown unusual indifference or neglect of British interests.

INFANT MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, August 14.

IT is advanced in some quarters that the practice of parents marrying their children early, and the general marriage system practised in India is adopted as a safeguard against the immoral tendencies of the youth, when they come of age. Can the Indian paterfamilias and elders vouch this to be a fact? That by the introduction of early and general marriage system the moral tone of India is rendered at all higher than that of countries where late marriages are in vogue, and where a small fraction of the people do not marry at all? Will it not be admitted that with better education the young people are better able to maintain their moral tone and character unsullied? Is it to be denied that education in young people, with rare exceptions, helps them to better safeguard themselves against human weaknesses and temptations? Will it be denied that when marriage is contracted between educated parties, and at a mature age, it results not only in the prosperity of the married couple, but sheds its beneficial influence on the community they belong to, and on the country at large? Could it be considered an unwise policy for a few of the community of either sexes to remain single? What is amiss if they do? When that will tend to give better chances for the man and the woman to improve their intellectual equipments and raise their moral tone and thereby become honourable and more useful members of society. Does one not see the happy example of Europeans, a good many of whom lead a single life to a very mature age. The only consolation for India is, that all the causes to which its degeneracy is due admit of an easy remedy, if we only set to work to eradicate them. The ways and practices that have made other people and countries great are open to us also, and are sure to bring about equally good results amongst us. Can every spark of such ambition have been killed out of us that we will not care to aspire to it? Certainly not. A prosperous life greatly depends, as the world's example has shown us, on the age at which, and conditions under which, a man marries. It is seen that it has to be fixed at an age when a man after finishing his course of education launches himself into the world. And, since these are the conditions on which the prosperity of a people or country depends, let us apply ourselves assiduously to them that they may bring about in our Indian country results similar to those we see in the flourishing countries of the world and which under our present unfortunate condition we can only either admire or envy. On these lines, therefore, the first step of our Indian reform has to begin. . . . It is sufficient for our purpose to note that about 500 persons or so—not all of them school boys or uneducated persons—could be got up in Calcutta to join in solemnly resolving that infant marriages were the best possible marriage institution—a resolution, it may be noted, for which nobody has either been the better or the worse. As we have said, the object with which the meeting was called is hardly intelligible to us. It could scarcely have been thought to influence the orthodox portion of the community by such gatherings, for these are already strong in their faith in the old Shastras and custom and require no further or other confirmation of their belief. Nor could it have been expected, to obtain conversions from the ranks of those who had deliberately come to the conclusion that the social institution in question was an evil, which required to be remedied. If, on the other hand, it was thought to confirm the faith of the waverers and backsliders at such meeting, more care would undoubtedly have been taken to balance the worlds employed and the arguments urged on the occasion than, we find, was the case. . . . We all boast of our liberal education. But what can be its worth if it does not effectually stop the way against such foolish reactions as the present. If reform had actually been pushed to violent lengths and had led to palpably successful results, there were some meaning in the foolish outcry at present raised against it. If, again, the retrograde ideas had been confined to the uneducated portion of the people, or, for the matter of that a few youthful minds, there were nothing to wonder

at therein. Nor, further, would it have implied a sad want of backbone and stamina, if the most noisy prophets of ante-reform were men born and bred up entirely in orthodoxy, who adhered closely and in all matters to the Shastras which with some show and ostentation they pin upon their colours in the present controversy. If any of these features characterised the present movement it would be intelligible enough or would at any rate give no cause for sad reflections. But the circumstance that they are utterly absent, we think, reveals the fact that with loss of faith in old traditions, we or at least some of us are in danger of losing our moral rudder and drifting about in the wide ocean of action without fixed principles, moral earnestness or intellectual honesty.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, August 22 and September 5.

ON more than one occasion we have intimated the opinion that we are averse to the institution of child-marriage. We hope to state our case fully in future issues, but in the meantime, we may state what we consider to be the true remedy for the evil, in a definite, though not in an elaborate way. Such a statement is necessary to save ourselves from being misunderstood. We do not want any drastic measure, any coercive remedy. We are strongly opposed to legislative interference. Let our antagonists bear this in mind. Let them also bear in mind that we are opposed to courtship as it is understood in England. Except in exceptional cases, parents or other guardians must choose brides and bridegrooms for the young men and women to be married. Our remedy is the rational exercise of discretion by individual men and women. No universal rule can be laid down as regards the marriageable age of boys or girls. Each case must be judged on its own merits by the parents or other parties concerned. Only, let them be guided by rational and moral considerations. Let them be guided by a regard for the well-being of the young people they dispose of, and not by the selfish consideration of obtaining money, or pleasing friends, or the capricious consideration of getting rid of a duty anyhow, as early as possible. In the proper exercise of discretion by sensible men and women, is our only hope. We are prepared to go so far as to say that early marriage or infant marriage would be unobjectionable in those cases where the marriage was really a betrothal, where young men were not embarrassed with families before their education was completed and their prospects shaped, and where young women were not ruined in health and burdened with maternal cares before they had known what it was to enjoy life in what ought to be its sunniest portion. For our own part, we think, that universal marriage can never be of good to a nation. It is all very fine, very romantic and very puritanical, to say that boys and girls must be married, one and all, as soon as they are on the verge of puberty and that otherwise immorality may be the consequence. But the physical demands whose gratification is food, are certainly more imperious and abiding, and more regularly recurring than the demands which are sought to be quelled by marriage. How is a poor man to maintain not only himself, but wife and children? It is a beautiful cycle which Indian life presents. Every man and every woman must marry. When they have children, they must seek not only to maintain the children, but to provide means for their marriage. A man must marry, have children, and get them married. The children, in their turn will do the same. And so life goes on, marrying and marrying and marrying. Money is required for marriage and for existence. Marriage and money are, therefore, the ends of existence in this country. Now we ask, Is this the highest ideal of life? Are we born only to marry? Must we leave the future to take care of itself and marry as early as possible? Has life nothing brighter to offer, no more solemn duty to present, than a ceaseless round of marriage? Must we abandon all hope of perfecting ourselves and giving the world all we can, only that marriages may be performed without let or hindrance? Is man a marrying animal, and nothing more? Are the real or imaginary physical demands of puberty the strongest calls of duty in this world.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, August 25.

THE marriage of the boy ought to be postponed till he attains a certain age, for purposes of education and preparation for the world. The marriage of the girl ought to precede a certain age for the same purposes. The education of the boy requires late

marriage. The education of the girl requires early marriage. A girl requires to be weighted with the idea that she has been married to prevent her imagination ruining light and to make her serious. The boy, on the contrary, requires to remain free from the idea of marriage to keep his attention fixed upon his studies, and to prepare himself for the avocations of the world. "Love but of man" says a Western poet, "is a thing apart. It is the woman's whole existence." The essential education of the girl therefore is education in love. And this education is furthered by putting her under the forms of a married life, without the actuality of it, before she is called on to perform the duties of a wife. Therefore, acceleration of marriage is necessary in the case of the girl for the purpose of the education in respect of that which the poet calls her "whole existence," namely, love. Whereas, as regards the boy, love is but a thing apart, his essential business is to prepare for the world and that requires a postponement of marriage which brings into play fancies to the injury of his studies. To superficial and sentimental minds, minds imbued with Western ideas of equality and parity, it appears to be a good thing that the boy and the girl of a married couple should be of much about the same age, there being a slight difference of two or three years. No idea could be more foolish than this. Unless there be a difference of at least 12 years between a bridegroom and a bride, later on in life there must be a very unpleasant disparity of age. A seeming disparity at the outset ensures substantial parity in the lives of the parties. Marry a boy of eighteen to a girl of fourteen, and ten years after you find a young man saddled with an old wife. Marry a boy of twenty-four years with a girl of twelve, you find a seeming disparity of age in the beginning, but in the actual period of manhood and womanhood, you meet with a happy harmony as regards the age of the parties. This is stern truth, but we find a growing tendency to disregard it. There is, therefore, a strong need of reforming this tendency, and we will heartily shake hands with any reformer who would join us in the matter.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, August 26.

WE think it is a fact that in our own lifetime, we have seen the race declining in physique. Our fathers were inferior to our grandfathers in physique and they lived a considerably shorter and less healthy life; and there is no doubt that the present generation is considerably inferior in this respect to its immediate predecessor. Most of us have personally come across instances of girls of 12 and 13 giving birth to sickly and short-lived children and the health of the girls themselves wrecked hopelessly. It is no use shutting our eyes to the lessons taught by our ordinary experience. We do not, indeed, wish to exaggerate the evil brought about in this respect. Under the influence of a reaction some of us are inclined to advocate the adoption of the European system of marriage. But it is possible that if early marriage tends to the physical degeneration of the race, the postponement of it to an advanced age as in European countries, may breed immorality, and lead to social evils even more ruinous than bodily deterioration. Nor, in our opinion, is early marriage the most powerful cause of deterioration. Among certain classes of Hindu girls are married considerably long after puberty; but the physique of those classes is not in the least superior to that of other classes among whom the custom of early marriage obtains. Europeans accustomed to a cold and bracing climate where maturity takes place more slowly, are apt to exaggerate the evil of early marriage in a tropical climate where development takes place precociously. There can be no doubt that if our people would pay more attention to their food, to the requirements of sanitation, and to physical exercise, they would improve their constitution greatly. Yet it cannot be denied that early marriage is an evil, which manifests itself in other ways than in physical deterioration and should be, therefore, denounced with all the power that intelligent and patriotic Hindus can command; and it can hardly be anything but obstructive and suicidal conservatism to seek to justify it or to palliate its mischievous effect on the physique and morality of our countrymen. True, that so long as the climate and natural features of India remain what they are, they must produce a permanent effect on us both in mind and body and render us in many respects inferior to people living in regions more favoured by nature. Yet the importance of physical causes should not be exaggerated. After all, less depends upon them than upon the moral and intellectual education we give ourselves.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, August 27.

NO true lover of his country would advocate precipitate reform to be inevitably followed by a period of deplorable re-action. But it must be obvious to all—even to the most conservative among our countrymen—that we cannot remain where we are—that we are confronted by forces which are slowly but steadily influencing our ancient institutions and observances. It is as idle to shut our eyes to them as it would be to ignore the light of day. Nor is it for one moment intended that we should cut ourselves off from our past belongings. A nation that has lost all regard for the past—all sense of veneration for its ancient traditions—can feel no real concern for the future. The life of the present must be moulded upon the foundations of the past and to suit the requirements of the future. It must in one word combine the excellence of Eastern with that of Western civilization. That is really the problem that is before us—to harmonize the ways, manners and institutions of an Oriental people, with a long and venerated past, with the forces and requirements which Western civilization has created. The solution of the problem can no longer be deferred—the longer it is put off the greater will be the risk of its solving itself by violent means, by social anarchy and moral degradation. It has to be approached with deep anxiety under a solemn and over-powering sense of responsibility. It is not enough to win the applause of an excited meeting. The problem has to be faced with an eye to the future—the welfare of after-generations is at stake. Shall we avert the moral and physical ruin of our people by a timely instalment of moderate reform? Or, shall we go on in the ways of our fathers, laughing and jeering, unconscious of the terrible volcano that is forming itself underneath our feet and which will some day or other swallow up the decayed structure of an ancient society?

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, August 28.

THE point of intelligent consent, which must be given up if we hold marriage to be a sacrament, does not therefore make the case stronger unless our reformers are prepared to ask for a law prohibiting marriages of girls below the age of 15 or 16—a position, the absurdity of which is patent to every Hindu mind. The Dewan of Indore is struggling to get out of the difficulty by quoting *Shastras* to support his view, namely, that a girl of ten can give an intelligent consent. But at best it is a make-shift and it is neither desirable nor advantageous to resort to it in this controversy. The fact, that early marriages, in the very sense in which we understand the phrase now, have been in force in this country since the days of Manu, is incontrovertible. It is a national custom forming an inseparable part of the whole social economy of the Hindus, and, if it is to be changed, it must be changed, as we have pointed out in these columns, like other national evils, e. g. intemperance in England, by example and public education. We have to change or improve the whole social fabric and the only way to do it is by getting public opinion on our side. Legislative interference is not only uncalled for but mischievous.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, August 31.

IT is the height of foolishness to say that infant marriage does not deteriorate the physique of a people. Medical men are agreed that a woman does not reach her full development—the parts concerned in gestation and delivery do not reach their full growth and strength—before she is 18; they are in the same way agreed that a man does not reach his full development of bones and stature before he is twenty-four. A lad of 18 might beget, and a girl of 13 might bear children; but being children of immature parents they will never reach their full normal strength, stature and development. If these children again marry in infancy their offspring will be weaker and smaller still. In Bengal infant marriage has prevailed now for centuries—what wonder that they should be a thin-boned and weak race? And according to the law of heredity the descendants

of infancy-marrying parents are sure to feel the necessity of marrying in infancy. This is one of the reasons why Bengali boys and girls feel the necessity of marriage so early. It is a disease they have acquired from their ancestors. A race marrying in infancy can do no more help deteriorating in physique than a man living and growing up among bad men in character. We will conclude by giving the translation of a *shlok* from the greatest Hindu medical authority. *Sushrut* writes: "If the male before the age of twenty-five impregnates the female of less than sixteen years old, the product of conception will either die in the womb; or if it is born it will not be long-lived, and even if it lives long it will be weak in all its organs. Hence the female should not be made to conceive at too early an age."

INDIAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 5.

IT is a familiar truth of history that errors or superstitions once exploded reappear in a different form, and fight for their existence with all the ardour of youth. Thus does it seem to have happened with early marriage question in Bengal. It has been so often argued and so much settled that it may almost be said to be reduced to the condition of a school-boy theme. Not to go further back, it was in 1871 that the late Babu Keshav Chunder Sen set up the agitation for the Brahmo marriage law, and aroused public opinion and the interest of the Government to such an extent that the law was eventually passed. Babu Keshava then collected the opinions of several eminent medical men of Calcutta, among others of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sarcar, Dr. Nobin Krishna Bose, Dr. Charles, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. Ewart, and Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, all of whom strongly pronounced themselves against the system of early marriage. The weight of such testimony induced the Government of the day to pass the limited measure of the Brahmo Marriage Act. The discussion which then took place resulted in a tacit understanding that the system was a bad one, and that it must be improved sooner or later. The effect of such an understanding has been, at least on this side of India, to gradually raise in practice the limit of marriageable age of girls to at least ten or eleven and even twelve in many cases, and of boys to fifteen or sixteen. We cannot say that the practice has been universal, but there is a sufficiently large number of marriages each year of this description to mark a perceptible growth of public opinion in that direction. There is, we admit, a general dislike of legislative interference, but there is no unwillingness to recognize the injuriousness of the system. But it is one thing to say that there should be no law to expedite the abolition of the system, and quite another to say that the system itself is excellent and commendable. We have no objection to let the work of the abolition be done by the education and growth of public opinion. All we ask is that there should be an active effort to promote that growth. But to sing praises of the system and to gaze in exaltation over it is a distinct retrogression, and would be highly lamentable but for the fact that we notice in it the last struggle of a resuscitated error as the preliminary condition to establishing the correct opinion more firmly.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, September 18.

MR. SHOME tells us that "there is no evidence that the Bengalis have become weak in consequence of early marriage, and that there is no *a priori* reason for such a supposition." We differ from him altogether, and Mr. Shome's line of reasoning shows that we differ rightly from him. For what does he do? Taking for his thesis the question whether early marriage is at the bottom of the deterioration of the race—he at once begins to talk of mango plants casting forth blossoms in the season—of the cow bringing forth her first-born in her appointed time—of women bearing children while nature made them capable to do so—while all the time the real point is altogether ignored. Who denies that natural laws, left to themselves, are not injurious? But are early marriages in conformity with any natural law? Mr. Shome first takes early marriages to mean marriage before puberty, when he propounds his question—the while answering it, he apparently makes it mean adult marriage, and assuming that such marriages are natural, comes to the

conclusion that early marriages are natural. . . . One more remark and we have done. Mr. Shome tells us "Early marriage prevails in the Punjab amongst the Sikhs and Rajputs, in Oude and the North-West Provinces, but who will say that the manly Rajput, the stalwart Sikh, or the stout and strong-built Deshwali, is weak?" Who will say this indeed? Moreover, "the Punjab longevity compares favourably with English longevity" and, therefore, "it is impossible for any one to maintain that early marriage tells upon national longevity." With fear and trembling we actually venture to maintain this impossibility. If Mr. Shome will turn to his Census Report, he will find that while the percentage of married and widowed Hindu girls under 10 years of age to the total number of such girls in Bengal is 14—in the Punjab it is only 3½, being the lowest percentage in the whole of India. He will also find that while the percentage of married and widowed Hindu boys under 10 years of age to the total number of such boys is 5½ in Bengal, it is only 1 1/9 in the Punjab—being again the lowest in the whole of India. Similar percentages for the N. W. Provinces are 5½ and 2 2/5 respectively. If he will turn to the Government Selections on Social Reform he will find his own authority, Mr. Ibbetson quoting paragraphs 688 to 690 of the Census Report of 1881 to prove that "throughout a large proportion of our area (i.e. in the Punjab) infant marriage is the exception." The stalwart Sikh! then, is stalwart on this account, and not on account of the prevalence of this pernicious custom. Will Mr. Shome read also the articles that we have been writing recently on the physiological aspects of Infant and Early Marriage? We hope he is open to conviction: being a Christian Hindu and a journalist, he ought to be so. As we have said, we are at one with him so far as his programme of reforms is concerned. We shall be happy if these reforms are carried out. But we despair of ever enjoying this happiness so long as there is no organized effort like the Social Reform Mission we have been of late suggesting. Our patriots should make some self-sacrifice—for without some self-sacrifice no reform is possible. The movement sadly lacks a Hindu leader. Is there any one in the whole of India who will come forward and undertake this arduous duty?

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The JAGANMITRA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, August 29.

MR. MALABARI has worked hard to attract public attention to the subject of early marriages, and has kept the subject open before the public. It is being threshed out, in all directions, not only here, but in England also. However to prohibit such marriages by law is a dangerous and responsible task. The times and circumstances should be carefully thought of to ensure easy and universal application of such a law, which is almost impossible. Innovations should never be enforced. The custom of early marriages has superseded the one of Swayamvare, the latter being found mischievous, at a time when India was comparatively more civilized than other nations. The degeneracy of the natives, mental and physical, is to be attributed to another source. The advocates of this particular reform loses ground, when the condition of the Rajpoots is taken into consideration.

SURAJI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, September 8.

THE agitation against the early marriage movement has been going on for the last 25 years. Has any one observed the state of Hindu society during this period? Is not the marriageable age of boys and girls, increasing gradually? Are boys and girls married at the same early age, as they were formerly? Now unmarried girls of the age of 11 or 12 are to be found among orthodox Hindus, and unmarried girls of 13 or 14 among educated Babus. From these facts we can safely state that Hindu society is practically going against early marriage. If so much was done in 25 years, cannot something more be expected within the next 25 years? But we entertain grave doubts as to whether Hindu society will adopt the European custom of adult marriage.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S REPLY TO SIR GRANT DUFF.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, August 28 and September 11.

As might well be expected, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's reply to Sir M. Grant Duff's articles on the administration of India and the material condition of the people, is the best that has yet appeared or is ever likely to appear. The man has a perfect mastery over his subject which he handles with the ease and self-confidence of a master. His facts are gold that has passed through the crucible of mature practical experience, and his figures are the current coin of the realm of economic literature. Then, there is Mr. Dadabhai's peculiar style, acceptable alike to the philosopher and the student, and free from that controversial animus which mars the usefulness of most public discussions. Thus the veteran Indian economist starts with clear advantages over his opponent—advantages not only of temperament and training, but of that transparent purity of motive and faith in the ultimate triumph of truth which are the most conspicuous merits of a patriot. Judged by the standard of moral excellence, Sir M. Grant Duff's lively little essays sink very low, indeed, before the sober and dignified statements advanced by Mr. Dadabhai in the pages of the *Contemporary Review* for August. . . .

Mr. Dadabhai lets him off personally on very easy terms indeed, but he pursues the subject of the Poverty of India to the bitter end, till he seems to be able to convince the most jubilant optimist that India is *poor beyond comparison*, we had almost said, *poor beyond conception*. He cites an array of official authorities, each one of whom is better able to testify than Sir M. Grant Duff, and concludes with a comparison of the poverty of India, with the poverty of Europe, and with a reference to the superstition about the people of India absorbing a large quantity of gold and silver. To the latter topic Mr. Dadabhai hopes to revert, but we are glad he has shown the very substantial difference that exists between poverty in this country and in Europe. For instance, the people of Great Britain are doubtless poor, though compared with the people of India they are enviably well off. But if the masses in Great Britain are poor, it is not from absence of national wealth, as is the case in India, but from want of proper distribution of wealth. We pointed out this difference some six years ago: it cannot be too often insisted upon. The poverty of India is largely due to the unnatural system of administration that has become stereotyped in spite of the most generous principles laid down for future guidance by the earlier Anglo-Indian statesmen. We should like Sir M. Grant Duff and politicians of his school to shake hands with Mr. Dadabhai over this friendly contribution, which is so simple as to interest the veriest tyro in economics. For the beginners in Anglo-Indian politics, we may fairly describe this paper as an alphabet of international polity. As a matter of fact the people at large are blissfully ignorant of such matters. Even the intelligent classes have scarcely been able to comprehend the processes whereby the figure of annual income is arrived at. The analysis requires previous knowledge of the ground work of economics—theoretical and practical. This is sadly wanting among publicists—Indian and Anglo-Indian. There are exceptions, but they only prove the general statement: Sir E. Baring himself has told us so. The statement that the annual income of India is Rs. 20 or Rs. 27 per head is not a popular statement, but a statement of economic experts. The next point which our critic attempts to controvert is the pressure of taxation which Mr. Dadabhai has over and again asserted as excessive compared with that of the United Kingdom which is so wealthy. The mistake here made by the writer is common to many besides him who presume to criticise this perfectly correct statement. The fallacy which they do not perceive is this: the revenue which a Government raises to carry on the administration is in reality the taxation which the country pays out of its annual wealth. Of course, the different classes who contribute to it pay their share in proportion to their ability. But the pressure of taxation of the country, as contributed by its people, is in proportion to its annual wealth. In this matter the first principle of what constitutes the wealth of a country must be considered. The principle laid down by Mr. Dadabhai is perfectly sound and as such is admitted by the India Office. In fact it is the principle which is laid down by all eminent economic authorities.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, August 20.

MR. DADABHAI after alluding to "the superficiality and levity" of Sir Grant Duff's treatment "of questions of serious and melancholy importance to India," and to similar other shortcomings in Sir Grant Duff's productions, comes to the point at once, and in a straightforward manner grapples with the subject. He writes:—Let us see, then, what this policy is. At a time when the Indians were in their educational and political infancy, when they did not and could not understand what their political condition then was, or was to be in the future, when they had not uttered, as far as I know, any complaints, nor demanded any rights or any definite policy towards themselves, the British nation of their own accord and pleasure, merely from their own sense of their duty towards the millions of India and to the world, deliberately declared before the world what their policy should be towards the people of India. Nor did the British people do this in any ignorance or want of forethought or without the consideration of all possible consequences of their action. Never was there a debate in both Houses of Parliament more complete and clear, more exhaustive, more deliberately looked at from all points of view, and more calculated for the development of statesmanlike policy and practical good sense. The more crucial point of view—that of political danger or of even the possible loss of India to Britain—was faced with true English manliness: and the British nation, through their Parliament, then settled, adopted, and proclaimed to the world what their policy was to be, viz., the policy of justice and of the advancement of humanity. After having given these three issues Mr. Dadabhai appeals to the justice and good sense of the British nation in the following eloquent terms:— "I appeal to the British nation that these sacred and solemn promises should be hereafter faithfully and conscientiously fulfilled. This will satisfy all our wants. This will realize all the various consequences, benefits and blessings which the statesmen of 1833 have foretold, to England's eternal glory, and to the benefit of England, India, and the world. The non-fulfilment of these pledges has been tried for half a century, and poverty and degradation are still the lot of India. Let us have, I appeal, for half a century the conscientious fulfilment of these pledges, and no man can hesitate to foretell, as the great statesmen of 1833 foretold, that India will rise in prosperity and civilization, that the strength of the Government would be increased by the happiness of the people over whom it presided, and by the attachment of those nations to it. As long as fair trial is not given to these pledges it is idle, and adding insult to injury, to decide anything or to seek any excuses against us and against the fulfilment of the pledges. If this appeal is granted, if the British nation says that its honest promises must be honestly fulfilled, every other Indian question will find its natural and easy solution. If, on the other hand, this appeal shall go in vain—which I can never believe will be the case—the present unnatural system of the non-fulfilment of the great policy of 1833 and 1858 will be an obstacle and a complete prevention of the right and just solution of any other Indian question whatever. From the seed of injustice no fruit of justice can ever be produced. Thistles will never yield grapes." Now it is obvious that the main issues, involved in the inquiry now being brought to a close by the Public Service Commission, cannot be more clearly and tersely stated than they have been by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He has written with more warmth on the present occasion than he usually displays in the discussion of public questions; but we think such warmth is excusable, when the just demands of the Native community are met by the perverse and dishonest pleadings of such men as Sir M. E. Grant Duff.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly) Madras, August 29.

THE reply of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is the very antithesis of Sir Grant Duff's production. His article which appears in the August number of the *Contemporary* is a true picture of himself. Childlike simplicity, utter disinterestedness, and uncompromising straightforwardness, form the character of the veteran patriot, and although in replying to Sir Grant Duff a strong language would be fully justified, Mr. Dadabhai is careful to avoid it and relies for producing conviction upon a temperate statement of facts and figures instead of a language of annoyance and resentment. He does not take

notice of Sir Grant Duff's attack on the educated Natives, or of his unbecoming perversion of their views and wishes, but confines himself in the present article to a description of the policy which the British nation has repeatedly and solemnly pledged itself to pursue in the Government of this country and a demonstration of the ruinous effects that have followed a neglect of that policy. . . . One of the consequences of these pledges being inadequately fulfilled is the present impoverished condition of the masses of people. No one questions the fact, but while the representatives of the ruling class maintain that the material condition of the country is improving rapidly under the British rule, the well-educated Natives hold the contrary opinion and believe that the people are becoming poorer and less happy. This is the question of questions. Sir Grant Duff says "that India is increasing visibly in wealth," and so have many others said. But neither Sir Grant Duff nor others have taken up the question earnestly and tried to get over the facts and figures put forward by the Native writers. The judgment of Englishmen is naturally biased in favour of their rule, and they would hesitate to doubt whether their government of India is not the best of all possible governments. But the fact of the "frightful poverty" of the people remains unaltered, and it is the duty of every loyal subject to consider it seriously and without prejudice, but not to dispose of it, as Sir Grant Duff does, in a dogmatic off-hand fashion. . . . Such a cautious official authority as Sir Evelyn Baring, late Finance Minister of India, estimates the average annual income of India at 27 Rupees, whereas in England the average income per head is £83 per head, in France it is £23; in Turkey, the poorest country in Europe, it is £4 per head. The income of British India is only a third of that of even the countries of South America. Upon such a poor people the charges of a costly civilized Government, and the evils following a foreign occupation which necessarily drains the country of its money, have been imposed. The consequence is the excessive pressure of taxation on the masses. Of course, this last proposition too is disputed, and there are a number of men who like Sir Grant Duff maintain that "no country on the face of the earth is governed so cheaply in proportion to its size, to its population, and to the difficulties of Government." This may be true if the cost is compared to an absolute standard or to that of the European countries. But, as Mr. Dadabhai reminds Sir Grant Duff, it should be borne in mind that "the pressure of a burden depends upon the capacity to bear it; that an elephant may carry tons with ease, while a child may be crushed by an hundred-weight." The first axiom of taxation is, as Mr. Mulhall says in his Dictionary, that the incidence of taxation is best shown by comparison with the people's earnings. And the question with regard to India is, whether judged in this way, the incidence of taxation is not too high for the capacity of the people. Mr. Dadabhai's remarks on this point are worth quoting:—"Now the United Kingdom pays 48s 9d. per head, from an income of £35.2 per head, which makes the incidence or pressure of 6.92 per cent. of the income. British India pays 5s. 8d. out of an income of 40s., which makes the incidence or pressure of 14.3 per cent. of the income. Thus while the United Kingdom pays for its gross revenue only 6.92 per cent. out of its rich income of £35.2 per head, British India pays out of its scantiness and starvation a gross revenue of 14.3 per cent. of its income; so that wretchedly weak and poor as British India is, the pressure upon it is more than doubly heavier than that on the enormously wealthy United Kingdom; and yet Sir Grant Duff says that no country on the face of the earth is governed so cheaply as British India, and misleads the British public about its true and deplorable condition. But what is worse, and what is British India's chief difficulty, is this: In England all that is paid by the people for revenue returns back to them, is enjoyed by them, and fructifies in their own pockets; while in India what the people pays revenue does not all return to them, or is enjoyed by them, or fructifies in their pockets. A large portion is enjoyed by others and carried away clean out of the country. This is what makes British India's economic position unnatural."

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, August 31.

A MORE dignified, yet crushing reply there could not be. There is no mincing of matters and the remarks made are just to the point. Mr. Naoroji has put forward the subject of Poverty of India in a manner, that will convince any but a blinded Anglo-Indian like our contemporary of the Pioneer, that our country is poor beyond comparison, we had almost said with a Bombay contemporary, poor beyond conception. The strong

logic of the veteran Indian Economist is indeed too much for our Anglo-Indian friends, and the *Pioneer* begins his tirade on Mr. Naoroji complacently declaring that:—"If there is one thing more certain than another to the ordinary student of the history of the British Empire in India, it is that English rule has tended to develop the resources and increase the wealth of the country and generally to ameliorate the condition of the people." The *Pioneer* finds fault with Mr. Naoroji's "mode of argument and deduction," but is he not, logically speaking, we ask, guilty of begging the question in the above statement. Our Katra oracle meets Mr. Naoroji's statement—that in England all that is paid by the people for revenue, returns to them, is enjoyed by them, and fructifies in their own pockets, while in India what the people pay in revenue does not at all return—by exclaiming forth that a "greater nonsense never was written."

KANADA SUVAITE (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, September 2.

MR. DADABHAI remarks that there are three parties concerned in the question of India—(1) The British nation, (2) those authorities to whom the Government of India is entrusted by the British nation, and (3) the natives of British India. As regards the first of these parties he says:—"The British nation has done its part nobly, has laid down, and pledged itself before God and the world to a policy of justice and generosity towards India, in which nothing is left to be desired. That policy is complete and worthy of its great and glorious past and present. No, we Indians have no complaint against the British nation or British rule. We have everything from them to be grateful for. It is against its servants, to whom it has entrusted our destinies, that we have something of which to complain. Or rather, it is against the system which has been adopted by its servants, and which subverts the avowed and pledged policy of the British nation, that we complain, and against which I appeal to the British people." Passing on to the subject of the poverty of India, the writer says:—"In my paper on 'The Poverty of India' I have worked out from official figures that the total income of British India is only Rs. 20 (40s., or, at present exchange, nearer 30s.) per annum, it must be remembered that the mass of the people cannot get this average of Rs. 20, as the upper classes have a larger share than the average: also that this Rs. 20 per head includes the income or produce of foreign planters or producers in which the interest of the natives does not go further than being mostly common labourers at competitive wages. All the profits of such produce are enjoyed by, and carried away from the country by the foreigners. Subsequently, in my correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in 1880, I placed before his lordship, in detailed calculations based upon official returns, the income of the most favoured province of the Punjab and the cost of absolute necessities of life there for a common agricultural labourer. The income is, at the outside Rs. 20 per head per annum, and the cost of living Rs. 34. No wonder that forty or eighty millions or more people of British India should go 'through life on insufficient food. My calculations both in 'The Poverty of India' and 'The condition of India' (the correspondence with the Secretary of State), have not yet been shown by anybody to be wrong or requiring correction. I shall be glad and thankful if Sir Grant Duff would give us his calculations, and show us that the income of British India is anything like that of the Western countries of Europe.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 3.

LEAVING controversial points aside, we may remark that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's article will be found to be especially useful in the discussion of the Indian Budget. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a master of figures, and he points out that instead of being one of the most lightly-taxed India is one of the most heavily-taxed countries in the world. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff has been pleased to observe that no country in the world is governed so cheaply in proportion to its size, population and the difficulties of Government as India. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji gives the following crushing reply to this statement:—"Surely Sir Grant Duff knows better than this. Surely he knows that the pressure of a burden depends upon the capacity to bear it: that an elephant may carry tons with ease, while a child would be crushed by a hundred-weight. Surely he knows the very first

nism of taxation—that it should be in proportion to the means of the tax-payer. Mal-
hall very properly says in his Dictionary: “The real incidence of all taxation is better
shown by comparison with the people's earnings. Better see facts.” Let us see whether
the incidence in British India is not heavier than that of England itself. The gross reve-
nue of the United Kingdom in 1886 is 89,581,301*l.*; the population in 1886 is given as
36,707,418. The revenue per head will be 4*s.* 9*d.* The gross revenue of British India
in 1885 is (in £10=ten rupees) 70,690,000, and population in 1881, 198,790,000,—say
roundly, in 1885, 200,000,000. The revenue of the United Kingdom does not include rail-
way or irrigation earnings: I deduct, therefore, these from the British Indian revenue.
Deducting from 70,690,000*l.*, railway earnings 11,598,000*l.* and irrigation and navigation
earnings 1,676,000*l.* the balance of gross revenue is £57,416,000, which, taken for
200,000,000, gives 5*s.* 8*d.*—say 5*s.* 8*d.*—per head.” What has Sir Grant
Duff got to say to the facts which are here urged? The facts can be easily veri-
fied; they are matters of record; and these facts disclose the truth, that while
there can be no comparison between the wealth of Great Britain and India, the
incidence of taxation in India per head is more than double what it is in England!
And the late Governor of Madras has the hardihood to tell the British public that
there is no country in the world which is so cheaply governed as India is. It is a
matter of satisfaction that the absurdity of this remark has been exposed in England
and in the pages of that very journal which Sir Grant Duff had chosen for the ventilation
of his ideas. The antidote has now been found in the article of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji,
and the Indian public will look forward with some measure of curiosity to the reply
which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's opponent may have to give. Sir Grant Duff may be
a very clever man and an acute controversialist, but we believe we render no injustice
to his great powers when we say that even he cannot alter facts or lessen the weight of
their influence.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Banápur, September 3.

MR. NAOROJI pertinently observes at the outset that from utter lack of sympathy
with the Indian people the late Governor of Madras is not at all fitted to deal
with Indian questions in a fair and unbiassed spirit. He deeply regrets Sir M. E. Grant-
Duff's hostile attitude towards the educated classes and the sneers he has levelled against
higher education itself. Mr. Naoroji writes: “It there is one thing more than
another for which the Indian people are peculiarly and deeply grateful to the British
nation, and which is one of the chief reasons of their attachment and loyalty to British
rule, it is the blessing of education which Britain has bestowed on India. Britain has
every reason to be proud of, and satisfied with the results, for it is the educated classes
who realize and appreciate most the beneficence and good intentions of the British
nation; and by the increasing influence which they are now undoubtedly exercising
over the people, they are the powerful chain by which India is becoming more and more
firmly linked with Britain. This education has produced its natural effects in promoting
civilization and independence of character—a result of which a true Briton should not
be ashamed, and should regard as his peculiar glory.” But the misfortune is that the
average Anglo-Indian does not view the matter in this light. He thinks that the
greatest blunder which the English committed in India was to give its people the boon
of Western education. Well does Mr. Naoroji say that they have every
reason to be proud of the results of the education which they have bestowed on their
Indian fellow-subjects. It must not be forgotten that the educated Natives have
nothing to say against the British nation. They know very well that it has done its part
nobly by laying down a policy of justice and generosity towards India. That policy is in
every way worthy of its great and glorious part, and it leaves nothing to be desired. The
educated Natives complain that this just and generous policy is not carried out by those
to whom the destinies of the teeming millions of India have been entrusted by the British
nation. There can be no doubt whatever as to the reasonableness of this complaint.
More than half a century ago the British Parliament declared that no natives of India
should be excluded from any office the duties of which he was fitted by education and
character duly to discharge. Mr. Naoroji asks—Is this deliberately declared policy
honestly promised, and is it intended by the British nation to be honestly and honorably
fulfilled, or is it a lie and a delusion meant only to deceive India and the world? It is

for the impartial British public to answer this question. Mr. Nasroji just remarks that it would be an insult to the English nation to suppose for a moment that the pledge spontaneously given by Parliament in 1833 and renewed so solemnly a quarter of a century afterwards in the Queen's Proclamation was not honestly given, or that having been so given it was not to be honestly and honorably kept. All sensible and right-minded persons will take this view.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, September 4.

MR. DADABHAI, who speaks throughout with the conviction of truth, has first shown that the question "how best to manage the affairs of India so as to secure greatest good to India and England" is not an open question now as men of Sir Grant Duff's type are led to believe. It has been decided long ago when Western education had not taught the natives to demand what is their due. It was, says the veteran Parsi gentlemen, decided by the representatives of the whole British nation and after full and deliberate discussion "Never was there a debate in both Houses of Parliament more complete and clear, more exhaustive, more deliberately looked at from all points of view, and more calculated for the development of statesmanlike policy and practical good sense. The most crucial point of view—that of political danger or of even the possible loss of India to Britain—was faced with true English manliness; and the British nation through their Parliament, then settled, adopted and proclaimed to the world what their policy was to be, viz., the policy of justice and of the advancement of humanity." But this is not all. The promise so deliberately given was repeated with greater solemnity at a time when it could have been fairly withdrawn. We refer to the Royal Proclamation of 1858 by our gracious Sovereign "where she once more gives the same pledge calling God to witness and seal it and bestow his blessing thereon." After this it is indeed to be regretted that vested interests should even dare to tamper with the character of so solemn a Proclamation, and that Rulers of Provinces should still regard the question of Indian Government an open question, and should during their governments try openly to evade the pledges so solemnly given.

SUBODH PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 4.

FROM official figures published by Government, he (Mr. Dadabhai) has worked out that the total income of the country is only Rs. 20 per head, per annum, including the incomes of the richest classes in the country, whether European or Native. This estimate is not much lower than that which Sir E. Baring himself arrived at sometime back. And from this total income, have to be paid the expenses of living, which come to Rs. 84, and the taxes of Government. The obvious conclusion which follows from these figures is that a large part of the population has ordinarily "to go through life on insufficient food." To verify this statement, one has only to open his eyes and see the emaciated and half-starved appearance which the lower classes of the people ordinarily present in the mofussil. Sometimes, some of them go up to the chief centres of population to earn a living, all of them with lean and hungry looks, but always return to their villages healthy and strong, the result of the temporary well-feeding which the earnings of their labour allowed them to enjoy. The same tale of great poverty is told by our periodical famines, and the history of the salt tax is replete with a similar lesson. For how can a seduction in the duty on this article of food enhance its consumption, unless it were that the quantity previously in use was insufficient for all necessary purposes? But not only are the resources of the people so scanty, they have also to pay a larger percentage of their incomes to Government in the shape of taxes than even the people of the wealthy British Isles, as Mr. Dadabhai points out at some length, the figures of percentage for the respective countries being 14.3 and 6.92. All these are hard facts and naturally unpalatable to some people. There will no doubt attempt to controvert them, as well as the conclusions which Mr. Dadabhai draws from them. But nobody can maintain his position in these matters better than Mr. Dadabhai.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 5.

IT is really a wonder how in the teeth of his own admission made by Sir Grant Duff, himself as the representative of India in Parliament, he could now come forward and urge that the Indian masses are materially better off than the peasantry of Western Europe. This assertion, he would have us believe, is especially true of the Madras Presidency which he claims to know best. But Mr. W. P. Robertson, Principal of the Sadapet Agricultural College, thus describes the condition of the agricultural labourer in Madras: "His condition is a disgrace to any country calling itself civilized. In the best seasons the gross income of himself and family does not exceed 3 pence per day throughout the year, and in a bad season their circumstances are most deplorable * * * I have seen something of Ireland, in which the condition of affairs bears some resemblance to those of this country, but the condition of the agricultural condition of Ireland is vastly superior to the condition of similar classes in this country." Mr. Robertson's testimony in this matter will certainly carry greater weight with the impartial public than the assertions of Sir Grant Duff. Mr. Robertson's statement is corroborated by that of Sir George Campbell, who says that "the bulk of the people are paupers." We cannot say how far Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is right in his calculation that the average income per head of population in Madras is only Rs. 18 per annum, or exactly a third less than the average income of the population of British India. There can, however, be no doubt that the masses in the Southern Presidency are much poorer than in the other parts of the country. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji just remarks that the pressure of a burden depends upon the capacity to bear it, and that an elephant may carry tons with ease, while a child would be crushed by a hundred-weight. It is a recognised principle that the real incidence of taxation is shown by comparison with the people's earnings. The United Kingdom pays 48s-9d. per head from an income of £85-2s. per head, which makes the incidence or pressure of 6.92 per cent. of the income. British India pays 5s-8d out of an income of 40 shillings per head, which makes the incidence or pressure of 14.3 per cent. of the income. It will thus be seen that the incidence of taxation in British India is doubly heavier than in the United Kingdom. Nor is this all. In the United Kingdom all that is paid by the people as taxes returns to them and is enjoyed by them, whereas in India all that is paid by the people for revenue does not return to them. A large portion of it is drained away from this country and is enjoyed by foreigners. Common sense would tell us that a country where such abnormal conditions prevail must necessarily become poorer day by day.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 5.

THE most interesting part of Mr. Dadabhai's reply to Sir Grant Duff on this subject is the contradiction of Sir Grant Duff by his own previous utterances as Under-Secretary of State for India. "Fortunately," says Mr. Dadabhai, "Mr. Grant Duff has already replied to Sir Grant Duff." In 1870 in reply to a question from Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the propriety of the opium duties, Sir (then Mr.) Grant Duff said "the only margin that saves an already poor population from being ground to the very dust is the few millions that are obtained by poisoning a foreign country (China)." Again in 1871 he said: "The position of the Indian financier is altogether different from that of the English one. Here you have a comparatively wealthy population. The income of the United Kingdom has, I believe, been guessed at £800,000,000 per annum. The income of British India has been guessed at £300,000,000. That gives well on to £30 per annum as the income of every person of the United Kingdom, and only £22 per annum as the income of every person in British India. Even our comparative wealth will be looked back upon by future ages as a state of semi-barbarism. But what are we to say to the State of India? How many generations must pass away before that country has arrived at even the comparative wealth of this?" These observations were fully endorsed by Lord Mayo, then Viceroy of India. The figures of the incidence of taxation on British India are, we know, contested on the ground that they include land revenue which it is said is no taxation at all, and the opium revenue which is not paid by India.

We own that the latter item must be excluded, but there is a variety of local and municipal rates which are probably not included, whereas in regard to land revenue we do not see why it should be omitted. It is the land-tax which is felt, on this side of India at least, to be most burdensome. The plea, that in countries where the State does not charge land, the land-lord has to be paid, will not avail, since in India the land-lord's payment has usually to be met over and above the State demand. The figures of the comparative incidence of taxation in different countries are also very interesting. They are as follows :—

Countries.	Percentage of incidence.	Countries.	Percentage of incidence.
United Kingdom.....	6.92	Denmark	5.17
Germany	18.7	United States	3.9
France	13.23	Canada	5.0
Belgium	9.5	Australia	16.2
Holland.....	9.61	India	14.3
Russia	10.1		

Thus the only country which beats India in point of the pressure of taxation is Australia, but it is a self-governed country with unlimited resources of expansion of wealth. As in the case of Australia, so in regard to other countries, there is a further circumstance which differentiates the condition of India from their condition, viz., that their revenue fructifies in the pockets of their own people, while that of India goes to no small extent to enrich the pockets of foreign people. This defect in the economic condition of India, unavoidable as it is, must be taken into account in considering the question of the burden of her taxation.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 5.

MR. NAOROJI is far too good a reasoner, too closely conversant with Indian economy, to be guilty of any such nonsense as the *Pioneer* fathers upon. Mr. Naoroji is not an emotional schoolboy who fancies he has discovered a panacea for all the ills that afflict India. He keeps the question of national poverty, representative Government, and appointment to high offices, altogether distinct. He does not regard the two last as a remedy for the first. He argues that it is England's duty to carry out her pledges given to the people of India, and argues also, but altogether separately, that the Indian masses are steeped in poverty. He nowhere establishes a relation between the two facts—Poverty and Appointment or Representation. . . . Mr. Naoroji's method of determining the pressure of taxation we entirely accept, but this is a matter we reserve for future consideration. But as the *Pioneer* has, in discussing one or two political questions, cast a glance at the entire financial situation of India, and endeavoured to prove that India has no serious complaints to make, we may refer to a few important points which the *Pioneer* most strangely ignores. It is perfectly true that India has been benefited by the investment of English capital in various forms; but has our contemporary really an answer to these questions? Why should Home Charges continue? And continue on the scale that now exists? Cannot the Army expenses be reduced? Do not Public Works absorb more money than they should? Is there any reason, in law or equity, why India should pay the expenses of wars undertaken by the English Government for purely Imperial purposes, wars which do not benefit India, and which are conducted beyond the limits of Her Majesty's Indian possessions?

HAVIANKA SUNDH* (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, September 6.

AS an accurate and reliable authority on statistics, his (Mr. Dadabhai's) reputation stands unimpeached, and the Indian public have again to thank him now for his able reply in the *Contemporary Review* to the writing of Sir Grant Duff, the late Governor of Madras, who has desired to prove that India is not a poor country, but is quite well off, and it is the groans of discontented educated natives which give out without any foundation that India is poor. A writing purporting to prove this, and

coming from the pen of Sir Grant Duff, who was at one time the Secretary of State for India, and at another the Governor of an Indian Presidency, would be considered an authority by the ignorant British public, and cannot fail to mislead them. Mr. Dadabhai's reply published in the same journal in which Sir Grant Duff's article appeared, is therefore opportune, and can check the mischief to a certain extent. The evil complained of is that the taxation in India is heavier than in other countries. A costly service is maintained on this taxation, and therefore that costly service is one of the causes of India's poverty. This cause cannot be ignored, because at the same time there are other causes too in force.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly). Calcutta, September 8.

MR. DADABHAI makes a nice distinction between the poverty of India and the poverty of Europe, and lays the blame of the former to the wrong way of governing the country:—"Sir Grant Duff knows well that any poverty in the countries of Western Europe is not from want of wealth or income, but from unequal distribution. But British India has her whole production or income itself most wretched. There is no wealth, and therefore the question of its right distribution or of any comparison with the countries of Western Europe or with England, is very far off indeed. Certainly a gentleman like Sir Grant Duff ought to understand the immense difference between the character of the conditions of the poorer masses of British India and of the poor of Western Europe, the one starving from scantiness, the other having plenty, but suffering from some defect in its distribution. Let the British Indian Administration fulfil its sacred pledges and allow plenty to be produced in British India, and then will be the proper time and occasion to compare the phenomena of the conditions of Western Europe and British India. The question at present is, why, under the management of the most highly paid services in the world, India cannot produce as much even as the worst governed countries of Europe. I do not mean to blame the individuals of the Indian services. It is the policy, the perversion of the pledges, that is at the bottom of our misfortunes. Let the Government of India only give us every year properly made up statistical tables of the whole production or the income of the country, and we shall then know truly how India fares year after year, and we shall then see how the present system of administration is an obstacle to any material advancement of India. Let us have actual facts about the real income of India, instead of careless opinions like those in Sir Grant Duff's two articles." Under the circumstances an expensive system of administration and heavy taxation are burdens which the people cannot bear. The Government should certainly curtail the Home Charges and the Army expenses and relieve the Indian exchequer from contributing to the expenses of wars undertaken by the English Government for purely Imperial purposes. But Mr. Dadabhai has presented only one side of the shield. With all its faults, the British Government is still aiding the material and moral advancement of India, and in this it is doubtless backed by British energy, enterprise, and capital.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly). Karachi, September 14.

TO Indian readers the most weighty portions of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's article are very old things, although we can appreciate their effect upon a British public. The extremely low average income of the Indian ryot, and the incomparably heavy incidence of taxation, may have to be yet demonstrated in England or Europe, but in India no doubt whatever exists on that point. Among us it is neither a matter of speculation nor of discussion, but a stern fact. The fallacious argument that some cities and towns are prospering, and must be regarded as an indication of general prosperity, will not satisfy us who see and suffer for ourselves. Of the most effective portions, therefore, of Mr. Dadabhai's article we need not attempt any lengthened notice. As a literary composition Mr. Dadabhai's article of course cannot compare with the smart articles of Sir Grant Duff. The pointed invective, the clever conceits, the palpable egotism, the incisive epigrams of

Sir M. E. Grant Duff must be highly praised from a literary point of view. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's contribution has very few literary merits, in fact, the style is rather bald and heavy. But as a sober and direct statement of facts and figures of the first importance, Mr. Dadabhai's article is most certainly a more statesman-like production than the flippant ebullition of Sir Grant Duff.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, September 14.

CONVICTING Sir Grant-Duff out of his own mouth, Mr. Dadabhai flings at him the opinions of financiers and statesmen. After stating that the income of India was not more than Rs. 27 per head, Sir Major E. Baring, our late Finance Minister, said in his Budget speech of 1882 :—" In England the average income per head of population was £33 ; in France it was £23 : in Turkey, which was the poorest country in Europe, it was £4 per head." Poorer even than Turkey. Is not this one fact enough to cover with eternal shame those people who make tall talk about the Indian prosperity under British rule ? Compared to the tyrannical, half-savage Government of Turkey, the Government of India is infinitely in advance. And yet tyranny, oppression, lawlessness, have failed to do what England has done in the richest and most fertile country in the world. How has this been done ? The mystery is easily solved—it is the vampire of the foreign agency to the entire exclusion of the children of the soil from the administration of their country which has sucked, and is sucking, out the life-blood of India, reducing her to a country poorer even than one of the most misgoverned countries in the world.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 18.

IT is a pity that such a literary scholar as the late Governor of Madras is, should speak disparagingly of higher education in India. Of the advantages of the British rule, there is none for which the people are sincerely grateful as English education. What England ought to dread, if she is inclined to be afraid is darkness and not light ; ignorance and not higher education. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji remarks that, so far as the Government of Her Majesty's Indian dependency is concerned, the Indian people have no cause of complaint against the good and great British nation. He says :—" The British nation has done its part nobly, has laid down and pledged itself before God and the world to a policy of justice and generosity towards India, in which nothing is left to be desired. That policy is complete and worthy of its great and glorious past and present. . . . It is against its servants, to whom it has entrusted our destinies, that we have something of which to complain. Or rather it is against the system which has been adopted by its servants, and which subverts the avowed and pledged policy of the British nation that we complain." True.—But it appears to us that the mere laying down of a " policy of justice and generosity " will not do. Will Mr. Naoroji be satisfied if a Bengal Zemindar contents himself with laying down a just and generous policy and leaves his servants—his Naib and Gomastas—to do what they like with the poor ryots ? Moral law implanted in the human breast by the Governor of the universe is immutable, no matter whether the party who is to act up to that law is a Bengal Zemindar or the British nation. Both are bound to see that the policy of justice and generosity enunciated is followed by the servants entrusted with the management. . . . The logic of facts and figures is inexorable ; and by transporting ourselves in imagination to England, we see, with the mild eye, Sir M. E. Grant Duff smarting under the rebuff he has met with at the hands of an Indian gentleman. To continue, we cannot conceive what the former will say to the testimony of an American Missionary, who travelling in the Konkan, the Coast District of the Bombay Presidency, and writing on the spot, thus remarks :—" The first thought after entering a village of this kind is one of commiseration for the people's poverty. Up before the sun, they toil through the cold and heat until dark, and this goes on year in and year out. And this all for only enough to keep soul and body together." Or to the testimony of another gentleman who, from the fact of his coming in contact with the people of the portion of India in which Sir M. E. Grant Duff ruled until lately—we allude to the Principal of the

Sahay Agricultural College, Mr. W. P. Robertson. That officer thus speaks of the agricultural labourers in Madras:—"His condition is a disgrace to any country calling itself civilized. In the best seasons the gross income of himself and family does not exceed 2 pence per day throughout the year, and in a bad season their circumstances are most deplorable * * * I have seen something of Ireland, in which the condition of affairs bears resemblance to those of this country, but the condition of the agricultural classes of Ireland is vastly superior to the condition of similar classes in this country." We sincerely thank Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for the trouble he has taken in exposing the one-sided views of Sir M. E. Grant Duff.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The SAHACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, September 7.

SIR M. GRANT DUFF, the late Governor of Madras, has written an article in which he censures the educated Natives, and indicates the extent of the prosperity of India, and supports the Anglo-Indian officials. Our patriotic countryman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji of Bombay, who is now in England, has replied to that article. The reply of the veteran Parsi gentleman has crushed the arguments of his opponent. Sir Grant Duff has exceeded the limits of truth which has been pointed out by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Sir Grant Duff never knew what constitutes justice and liberality, and Madras never had cause to complain of any of her governors, until Sir Grant Duff assumed the satrapy of the South.

The SUTYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, September 4.

THE statements of retired Anglo-Indians about the condition of India, are generally wide of the mark; their experience being limited, they view matters not as they are. The remarks of Sir Grant Duff clearly demonstrate how things are judged by them. These erroneous conclusions called forth a valuable rejoinder from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose experience, knowledge, and keen acquaintance with the facts, entitle him to universal respect and consideration. He has conclusively shown the poverty of India to be the direct consequence of the departure of the Indian administration from the wholesome principles embodied in the charters of 1833 and 1858. These have hitherto remained inoperative. By careful statistics he has proved that India is least in the scale of material prosperity among nations. Adherence to these principles might effect substantial good.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, September 4.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S exposition of the real facts, supported by weighty proofs, completely demolishes the arguments urged, on the contrary, by Sir Grant Duff, in his reply to Mr. Samuel Smith's statements. He has shown that the present administration of India goes contrary to the charter solemnly given fifty years ago, and it is to this source that some of the manifold evils from which India suffers are to be traced.

THE Belgam Samachar (Marathi Weekly, September 12), remarks that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has clearly pointed out the cause of the misery of India to be over taxation. For the income of 350 rupees England has only to pay 25 rupees towards taxes, while India pays 2-18 rupees a head, taking the income on an average to be 20 rupees a year. This is the real cause of the growing poverty of India, and it is a matter for wonder how Sir Grant Duff blinks at these facts.

The SHRIHASUGHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, September 16.

MR. DADABHAI NAORJI has conclusively proved the poverty of India to be the consequence of its expensive and foreign administration. He has completely demolished the arguments urged by Sir Grant Duff in his essay on India. The taxation of India, when her resources are drained to meet various wants, must contribute to her poverty. The agricultural condition of India is deplorable. We are astonished that Sir Grant Duff, and some of his friends, ventilate such statements as have lately been published by him.

The HINDUSTANI (Urdu-weekly), Lucknow, August, 28.

SIR G. DUFF'S narrowness of thought, and his ungenerous policy, became generally known during his five years' governorship. Not only was Native public opinion unfavorable to him, but his own countrymen also expressed the same or similar views concerning him. The paper hopes that what has now emanated from the pen of the popular Native leader, who is considered a fitting representative of India, will suggest to Sir Grant Duff, the expediency of living in obscurity like Lord Lytton, that the recollection of his government may pass away from the minds of the natives of India.

SWEDASA MITRA (Tamil Tri-Weekly), September 14.

MR. SMITH maintained that India is poor beyond description, and Sir Grant Duff in replying to his observation maintains that India is rich, that she is materially progressing every day, and that the only danger lies in the disaffection and disloyalty of the Natives. Mr. Dadabhai has exposed, by facts and figures, the sophistries of Sir Grant Duff, and when he undertakes to enlighten the British public, it is expected that he would afford some information respecting India, on which they could place reliance. Sir Grant Duff did study Indian Botany, but as regards Indian politics, he himself said that there is nothing in it to study; and Mr. Dadabhai truly enough observes that the eulibrations of Sir Grant Duff, as an individual, are too insignificant to call for a reply.

GUJARAT MITRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, August 21.

MR. DADABHAI deserves our best thanks for his exposure of the misleading and disparaging statements of Sir G. Duff about India. Sir G. Duff makes out that India is materially well-off. Mr. Dadabhai demolishes this statement effectually by the light of figures, and proves that the expenditure incurred in India, on account of the public service, is more than what the country can bear. . . . Mr. Dadabhai shows in a simple effective way that the principle of the public service in India should be radically modified, if the poverty of India is to make way for material prosperity. We also share with Mr. Dadabhai this conviction, and affirm that the Natives of India should be largely admitted in the work of administration.

RAJYA BHAKTA (Gujarati Bi-weekly), Bombay, August 28.

IT is the duty of every patriotic soul to expose the statements of those officials who mislead the independent public of England, as Mr. Dadabhai has done. Mr. Dadabhai has done well to impress on the minds of the public of England that the Indian people do not distrust the public of England, but they distrust the inconsistent doings of those officials who are deputed to India. The Indian public only wish that the sacred pledges passed by both Houses of Parliament, should be unflinchingly carried out.

The GUMARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, August 28.

WE had never trusted Sir Grant Duff much, he has nothing to tell us worthy of attention, he has misused his authority so much, and still makes such a misuse of it, that he promises to be more unpopular than Sir R. Temple. He appears to be so ignorant of Madras affairs that, as Mr. Dadabhai truly observes, he must have moved with closed eyes after his acknowledgment of the poverty of India in 1870. It is awkward for him now to say that the country is rich. The condition of the soil of India is no doubt rich, but the Indian ryots are worse off than those of Ireland. Mr. Dadabhai has done an important service to India and England in exposing an ex-governor who has not shed lustre on the policy of England's rule in India.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, September 2.

SIR GRANT DUFF has pronounced against the fitness of the Natives of India for taking a larger share in the administration of the country, and he has stated that the petty privileges already given to the Natives are sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Dadabhai has refuted this not only by arguments, but by documentary evidence extending over half-a-century. He has shown how the people, and the Parliament of England, have given sacred pledges for the admission of Natives into the work of administration in equal proportion with the English without distinction of caste or creed, and that though these pledges were deliberately and voluntarily given, they have not yet been fully carried out, which is the cause of the backward condition of India. He does not blame the ruling authorities for this retrograde result, but holds the authorities of this country responsible for it, and he says that the Natives have a standing complaint against these latter.

SURIA PRAKASH (Gujarati Weekly), Surat, September 3.

NO other Native or for that matter Anglo-Indian, has studied the economic condition of India so well as Mr. Dadabhai has done for the publication of his treatise on the Poverty of India. Sir G. Duff, after his defective regime of five years as Governor of Madras, deserves to be looked upon with caution both in England and India, at the hands of such a patriotic economic expert like Mr. Dadabhai.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 4.

THE poverty of India has increased under British rule. The people of India are poorer than those of the smallest countries in Europe or America. The taxation in the country is oppressive to an extent not felt in other countries. The main cause of this state of things is the extravagant expenditure of the Government. The Government raises additional revenue without multiplying the sources of revenue, and hence the people are more and more oppressed with taxation. Mr. Dadabhai has shown all this in detail by documentary evidence, and by the statistics of figures. Besides, he has cited the opinions of eminent English statesmen in support of his position. Sir Grant Duff has failed before the strength of Mr. Dadabhai's case, and his writings have been effectually answered. The circulation of Mr. Dadabhai's article in the vernaculars of the country gratuitously, or at a nominal cost, is imperatively necessary for disseminating it broadcast among the masses of the people.

The SATYA VAKTA (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 9.

MR. DADABHAI'S full knowledge of the political and social economy of India, has stood him in good stead, in proving his case conclusively and by the light of

figures, that not only will the English authorities be acquainted with the real condition of affairs, but that superficial observers, like Sir G. Duff, will abstain from blaming their ignorance. India has reason to be proud that a patriotic gentleman, like Mr. Dadabhai, has worked to expose the unsympathetic policy of Sir G. Duff as governor of Madras, who was very unpopular with the native public in India.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, August 29.

MR. DADABHAI maintains that while the annual income per head in England is 35£, that per head in India is only 40 s. The incidence of taxation per head in England comes to 48½s., while in India it comes to 5 shillings and eight pence. The result is that the people in England have to pay only $\frac{1}{4}$ per centum of their income, while in India people have to pay as much as 14 per centum and more of their income as taxes. This argument of Mr. Dadabhai is simply irresistible like hardened steel.

A STANDARD OF LENGTH FOR INDIA.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly). Calcutta, September 5.

THE idea was first taken up some twenty years ago, in connexion with the movement which was got up in England with a view to the replacement in Great Britain of the English standard by the Metrical Standard of France, and more than one Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the purpose. The Government of India appointed a Committee of Enquiry of which the late Mr. Schaleh was the Chairman, and Mr. Minchin, the Madras Member of the Council, the Secretary: a large number of witnesses was examined, and the opinion was strong that there should be perfect uniformity all over India in regard to the standard for measures of weight, length, area and capacity. . . . In the report of Mr. Schaleh's committee there is ample information on the subject, as also about the different systems of weight, measure, and linear capacity now current in the different parts of the country, and a fresh enquiry now is not likely to bring in any new information. It is due to the heads of the different Local Governments that their opinion should be consulted when a new measure is under consideration; and since the question has been revived it is meet that the question should be considered thoroughly in all its bearings. The people cannot suffer by any change in the direction we suggest. Up the country the common yard for cloth is a little over 38 inches. To bring it up to 36 inches would not involve a greater amount of trouble than what would be involved by adopting the *metre* of 39 inches and a fraction. In fact it would be legalizing only the Alamgiri yard which is already current in the North-Western Provinces. Under the name of *Natan gaz* or *Sarkari gaz*, it will be as well understood as is any standard of length now current. The most important question involved is that of making false marking penal. Without it the mere declaration of the English yard being the standard cannot in any way remove the difficulties complained of by the people of this country. To call a piece of cloth 40 or 38 yards which measures considerably under 38 yards is a positive fraud; but the Government has not yet come to any determination on the subject. It is to be hoped that the officers to be consulted will direct their attention to this all important subject. Unless some penalty be attached to false marking and the standard fixed, whatever it be, whether the metrical system, or the English standard, be made compulsory, the whole scheme will prove unfruitful.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, September 10.

THE necessity of having a uniform standard of measure for British India has long appeared evident. British India although composed of diverse races and heterogeneous materials is now becoming under the benign influence of English rule a composite

wholes welding gradually into homogeneity and common nationality. The English civilisation and commerce as well as the English tongue are leavening the masses in India. Throughout the country an expanding and extending sameness in everything connected with life is perceptible. Everything in India is now tending to uniformity and it is good that it does so. Uniformity in the standard of measure also is, therefore, highly desirable and necessary. Different standards of measure lead to a great deal of fraud and inconvenience. The various Chambers of Commerce in India are agreed that the time has come for making the English standard of yard and its subdivisions into feet and inches the standard measure throughout India. They have pointed out the prevalence of false marking and the difficulty of getting the offender punished. The Government of India rightly observes that the uniform adoption of the English standard would not in itself answer all requirements. An amendment of the law regarding false marking is needful. But it would be advisable as the Government of India say, to await the decision of the three Bills on a similar subject now introduced in the House of Commons.

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, September 10.

LOOKING at the diversity of the measures of length existing in different parts of India it will be a very advisable step to adopt one standard only, be it English or any other. It is not only the measure of length that is needed to be amended, the liquid measures and weights should also be made uniform throughout the Empire. It is absurd that in a country, ruled by one sovereign, the weights and measures should differ in various parts thereof. Such a state of things confuses people; especially in these days of railways and telegraphs, as they frequently keep moving from place to place, or do business with people of other parts by communication. Such variations in measures and weights often lead to misconception and deceptions. The people of India will be only too thankful to Government for creating a uniform standard of universal application, which would facilitate commercial transactions.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 11.

THOUGH late in the day the Government of India has done well to issue a circular to subordinate Governments asking them their opinion on the advisability or otherwise of adopting in this country the English yard as the standard lineal measure. We have our traditional *gaz*, but at every stage it considerably differs as to its length, and the result is that purchasers are often defrauded of what they ought to get for money spent. The result is that manufacturers have betaken themselves to false marking and the consumers are fleeced pretty freely. Under the circumstances one standard measure is the only remedy, and Government has done well to have moved in the matter. For ourselves we may unhesitatingly say that the authorities should at once adopt it, and make the practice of false-marking penal. The Penal Code does provide penalties against it, but owing to one cause or another the law has not been enforced as it ought. The practice of false marking has grown into a disease which requires the authoritative knife to cut it down. We have no doubt the Supreme Government will, in this matter, receive the unanimous support of the Indian public, all the manufacturers notwithstanding.

BENAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, September 17.

THE attention of the Government of India has been lately drawn to the anomalous nature of the measure of length in India; in fact, properly speaking there is no such thing as a standard measure of length for all India declared by law to be such and its tampering punishable. The *gaz* is as variable as the winds, every locality has its own *gaz*, and though offences relating to measure of length are not uncommon, the provisions for their punishment in the Indian Penal Code are not of much use, for the simple reason

that in order to support a prosecution the essential point to be proved is the intention of the seller, and this is a matter of extreme difficulty so long as there is no standard of measure fixed by law. To obviate this the Chambers of Commerce in their memorials to the Government of India propose the adoption of the English standard yard of 36 inches as the standard of length for British India. The Committee appointed in 1868 to revise the system of weights and measures for British India stated that the English yard, foot, and inch appear to be now used generally. The time which has elapsed since this observation was made has perfectly familiarised the people of the country with the English standard of length, and we believe its adoption by law will not cause any sort of inconvenience.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 19.

It is seldom that the mercantile opinion of such differently placed cities as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon is unanimous; but the mercantile public of these different places as represented by their respective Chambers of Commerce have agreed that the absence of one standard measure of length for all India is a great evil, and they propose that such a standard should be fixed by law. The Chambers of Bombay and Madras propose that the English yard of 36 inches should be made the legal standard, and the Government of India is inclined to support the proposal. There is a further suggestion of these bodies that false marking on cloth should be also made penal. The Government of India referred the whole matter to the different local Governments, and has asked them to express their opinions. We for our part are usually averse to the multiplication of penal laws, and we think such matters are better left to adjust themselves by usage among the people. But in the case of the standard measure of length, we see no objection, as at present advised, to insist upon a uniform measure of length. There is no doubt considerable room for fraud in petty dealings where there is a varying standard of measurement. We know a case where interests in immovable property were affected in consequence of the variation of measure, and one or the other party was needlessly put to loss without any fraud on either side. The false stamping of goods too is a great evil, but the offenders in that respect are usually the manufacturers in Europe, and we wonder how it is proposed to reach them.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, September 3.

THE making of the British yard a standard measure of length in India, is not prejudicial to Indian interests any more than it is beneficial to English interests. On the contrary, it is decidedly beneficial to Indian interests, and we must give our support to this proposal. Besides, the Government of India proposes to make penal the false marking of cloth imported from England. This proposal also, is sound, and we are bound to support it as it is in the interests of India.

THE Akbar-e-Soudagar (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, September 3), remarks that there will be hardly any objection urged from any quarter against this proposal; for the introduction of an authoritative and uniform standard of measure will simplify matters and will give increased facilities to the general public.

THE Hsi Gostar (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay September 4), gives a long résumé of the sections of the English Act for a uniform standard of measure.

THE LATE HON. DAYARAM JETHMAL.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, August 24.

WE are sure that Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram's death will be sincerely mourned by both Europeans and Natives of all classes in Karachi. Throughout Sind general sorrow will be expressed at this sad event. In the Presidency also where in a short space of time Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram succeeded in gaining the esteem of his colleagues in the Legislative Council by his independence, ability, and legal acumen, his early death will be much regretted. In Sind his loss will cause a gap which is likely to remain unfilled for some time to come. The Karachi Municipality lose in him a most useful and experienced member whose moderating influence and sound advice were of the greatest benefit to our Local Corporation. In the Sindh Sabha whose life and soul he was it will be most difficult to find another to fill his place. Respected by every one with whom he came in contact, Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal has been called away from our midst at a time when Sind could ill afford to lose him, who like a dutiful son was labouring faithfully in various ways to advance her cause. And now that this light is gone to a better world, the patriotic youths of Sind would do well to cherish and preserve his memory in a manner and form that would serve as a beacon to guide the rising generation of Sind to work as he worked and to live as he lived. We join with the public in offering our heartfelt regret and sympathy to the bereaved family. Being a fluent and fearless speaker, and indefatigable worker, and a powerful debater, his reputation as a sound and able lawyer was made in a short time. As a legal practitioner his conduct was irreproachable. He never stooped to mean shifts and unworthy tactics to win his cases. His behaviour in that respect was most exemplary. He was straightforward and honest; no wile, no guile in him. Our young practitioners would do well to imitate him. Youthful aspirants after knowledge whom adverse and untoward circumstances have deterred from receiving higher education in public institutions will find in Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram a worthy example to follow, as one who by study, industry, and personal exertions became highly cultured and raised himself to distinction and affluence.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, August 26.

WE deeply regret to record the death of the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 21st instant. Mr. Dayaram was a highly valued member of the Native community and his recent elevation to the Bombay Legislative Council was viewed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes of the people. Rare professional merits combined with a genuine spirit of independence won for him the esteem and good-will of Europeans as well as Natives. He evinced much interest in the cause of the Indian National Congress and took a prominent part in it at Bombay in the year 1885. The intelligence that all courts, schools and European mercantile firms were closed in respect to his memory on the 21st, and that representative deputations left Kurrachee to condole with his family, must in itself suffice to enable our readers to judge how hard and disinterestedly he laboured for the good of his country, and how well these labours are appreciated by all who know him. The sister Presidency of Bombay has lost in the premature death of Mr. Dayaram one of her most high-minded, patriotic and respected citizens.

DNYAN PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, August 25.

HE was in every sense a representative man from that province where he was deservedly held in high esteem by all classes of people. By his death the local Legislative Council has lost a very valuable and useful member, and we have no doubt whatever that Lord Reay will, in filling up the vacancy, make a similarly unimpeachable selection from the province of Sind as far as possible; for that important province should not be left unrepresented in the local Legislature.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, August 25.

WE are grieved to learn that the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, died at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 22nd. The deceased was a well-known lawyer, practising in the Kurrachee courts. He was of a mild and affable disposition and possessed many sound qualities. It was only recently that these merits were rewarded by his elevation to the Bombay Council as a representative of the Sindhis. Unfortunately enough, he could not long enjoy the honour. We feel sure his untimely loss will be keenly felt at Kurrachee. He used to take part in every movement having for its object the welfare of the people, and was respected by Europeans and Natives alike.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, August 27.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and a well-known lawyer of Kurrachee. This gentleman was appointed to the Governor's Council last year with the expressed approval of all classes of the Native community in the Bombay Presidency. During the short time that he worked in the Council he gave evidences of unquestionably great abilities, while the experience that he brought to bear on the discussion of legislative measures was found to be of valuable importance. His death deprives Sind of one of its foremost citizens, and the Governor's Council of a valued Member.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, August 28.

THE loss of Sind, by the death of the Hon. Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, is the loss of the whole presidency, and to some extent the loss of India at large. In public life, and in private, the deceased will be best remembered for his force of character. He had a certain independence which nothing could shake. Mr. Dayaram was a self-made man, rising to eminence in his profession, as also in civic capacity, from comparatively humble beginnings. He was a man of business talents, with warm sympathies and a sincere love for his country. In every sense Mr. Dayaram Jethmal was a representative Hindu. Had health permitted, we think he would have signalized his term as Member of the Legislative Council better than most of his predecessors. Personally we have known Mr. Dayaram more intimately than long, but the more we came in contact with him the more we appreciated him as a hard-headed, warm-hearted friend. As such, it is too soon to write of him in this place—we can hardly trust ourselves to do so—but we hope some better informed Sindhi friend will give us a memoir of this distinguished Sindhi Hindu, a man of the true Aryan type.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, August 28.

WE regret to announce the death of the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal which took place on Saturday last. Mr. Dayaram was a prominent member of the Sindhi community and a leading lawyer of the Karachi bar. His great abilities, integrity and independence had won for him the respect of all who came in contact with him and when Government appointed him lately to a seat in the legislative Council, all classes of the community of Sind joined in expressing their gratification with the appointment. But he was not long spared to enjoy the honour and give the benefit of his services to the Presidency at large. By his death, as the Government Resolution states, "this Presidency, and more especially the Province of Sind, loses an upright, energetic, and public-spirited member of the community."

DEEN BAKSHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, August 28.

WE sincerely condole with his near and dear relatives and beseech them to bear the affliction with fortitude. Deputations from Karachi left that place for Hyderabad to offer their condolences to his family and we hear that something will be done to perpetuate his memory. This speaks well for Karachi but it will take a long time to fill up the vacuum caused by his death. The Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal has already departed from this world, but the fame which he has worthily acquired will remain enshrined in the hearts of the people.

THE MAHATTA (English Weekly), Poona, August 28.

THE Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, who represented the backward province of Sind so ably on the Legislative Council of the Presidency, is dead and his death will be sincerely mourned by all lovers of straightforwardness, pluck, talents and capacity for work—qualities by which the deceased gentleman was eminently distinguished. Mr. Dayaram was a Fellow of the Deccan Education Society of this place. We saw him here last year when the Government was here during the rains. Even in the short time that he was here, he mixed freely with Poona leaders and left a very favourable impression of his sterling qualities. We join with our friends in Sind in sincerely mourning such a loss.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, August 29.

THE death of the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal is a grievous loss. We in Bombay, know little of him except as a delegate at the first National Congress and as member of the Legislative Council. But judging from the observations of Mr. Grant Sessions Judge at Karachi, Mr. Dayaram held a position of the highest esteem in Sind. Said Mr. Grant "Mr. Dayaram's death, although not unexpected is a great loss to all classes of the community. He was a man of rare learning and intelligence, and his great abilities, independence of character, and strong integrity had won him the respect and esteem of all who knew him." As a mark of respect to his memory the courts, schools and shops and some European mercantile firms of Hyderabad and Karachi were closed for the day. A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary also marks the sense of the Government of the high character and abilities of Mr. Dayaram. A public meeting and representative deputations for condolence with the family are not evoked by ordinary lives. They are the spontaneous outcome of love and admiration for a most useful life, and we are sorry such a life has been cut in the midst of its usefulness.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-Weekly), Lahore, August 31.

HE was born of poor parents, and had but a very indifferent education in his youth. But he was most intelligent and persevering, and he laboured hard in the acquirement of knowledge. He was in his younger days clerk to Mr. Utam Ram, a Pleader at Karachi, who gave him encouragement in his studies. He passed the Pleader's Examination, and, joining the Bar, in a few years' time he won for himself a foremost position in the Karachi Bar. He was a thoroughly honest and straightforward pleader. He was an active and most useful member of the Karachi Municipality, the life and soul of the Sind Sabha. Government solicited his opinion on bills and other public measures. His appointment to the Legislative Council of Bombay was hailed with delight by all Sind. He was the representative man of Sind. He was only 42 years when he breathed his last on the 29th instant. He had only begun his career of usefulness one would say. How early our best and most useful men are taken away!

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 4.

WE regret to announce the death of the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was a distinguished member of the Kurrachee bar and enjoyed much popularity. The Bombay Government, in noting this melancholy event, justly remarks: "In him this Presidency, and more especially the Province of Sind, lost an upright and public-spirited member of the community."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 15.

THE death of the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal has left a gap in Sind which will perhaps be never filled up. From all accounts it appears that he was a remarkable man, a man of extraordinary abilities and great independence of character. He was one of those men who simply by dint of his own merit, and not by any external help, rose to one of the highest positions which a native of this country is entitled to. He never cared for any favour from the Government, but yet the latter held him in high estimation. As a token of respect to his memory, the courts, schools, shops, and even European firms in Hyderabad and Karachi were closed.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, September 20.

THE late Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal of Sind was a gentleman, whose untimely death the people of the Western Presidency may well deplore. He was a man of rare learning and great public spirit. He was the life and soul of Sind, which was his native country. A Sind paper says that Mr. Jethmal's sole aim and object in life was to work and live faithfully and honestly, as a true son of India. He was only 41 at the time of his death. India is very unfortunate that she should lose the most brilliant of her sons, before they have lived to an old age, and worked for her welfare to the extent they wished. A radical change in the mode of life the educated Indians pursue is, we believe, urgently called for, else all hope for the elevation of the nation will have to be abandoned.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The SHIVAM (Marathi Weekly), Poona, August 26.

THE times are, indeed, very hard in India. There is a paucity of men, of a true reforming spirit, of men who are earnest in helping the people onwards. If there be any, they are shortlived. Mr. Dayaram Jethmal was a man of this stamp. His intellectual capacity, and wide knowledge of things, attracted the attention of Government, and ultimately led to his election as a member of the Legislative Council. He will ever be remembered as one who had a heart overflowing with sympathy. He loved his country and the people, and he worked for them, both as a senator and a citizen. His death is deeply felt in the province of Sind. Public offices and shops in Karachi were closed as a mark of respect for this good and worthy man.

THE Dnyaneshakshi (Marathi Weekly, Poona, August 24), announces with deep regret the death of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, so well and widely known. His great experience in, and knowledge of, public matters, were appreciated by Government, and led to his being nominated a member of the Legislative Council. He was loved by all who knew him. His death is deeply felt in the province of Sind, the chief scene of his labours and usefulness; while it is equally our misfortune that such good men are not spared longer to complete and carry out their benevolent intentions.

THE *Bombay Samachar* (Gujarati Daily, August 23), says that by the demise of Mr. Dayaram, the people of Sind have lost an intelligent and able citizen, and the Native political associations have suffered the loss of an enthusiastic worker.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* (Gujarati Daily, August 24), remarks that the presence of such a gentleman in the local Legislative Council would have proved highly useful at this juncture. The Bombay Government have lost in him an important colleague.

THE *Ras-e-Gofar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, August 28), says that the sad tidings of the death of the Hon. Mr. Dayaram has plunged the whole Bombay Presidency in grief.

THE *Yezdan Parast* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, August 28), remarks that Mr. Dayaram had succeeded in a short time, to gain the respect of the people by his abilities and his efforts for the well-being of the public.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, August 28), says that it is the duty of the people of Sind to organise a perpetual memorial amongst them of such an eminent citizen.

THE *Rajyabhakta* (Gujarati Bi-weekly, Bombay, August 24), says that in his death not only the people of Sind but India, at large, has suffered a loss.

THE LATE MAJOR EVANS BELL.

REIS AND RAYYAT (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 17.

ON the eve of our annual national Jubilee, we are shocked by the intelligence of the death of an Englishman in England which comes home to our breast as the dart of a personal bereavement. We are sure it will be so felt by many natives, as well as Europeans. It is, at the same time, much more than a private loss. It is a public calamity. In Major Evans Bell the nation has lost its sturdiest champion. God's mercy on him!

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, September 25.

IN Evans Bell the Native States of India lose a singularly faithful friend. How he worked up the impulse of a moment into a life-long conviction, cherishing it through good report and evil report and sacrificing his material comfort to that moral conviction, is too well known to our readers. And we feel sure that they will join us, one and all, in condoling with the accomplished and devoted wife in her bereavement. Our Associations may send formal letters of condolence to Mrs. Bell. . . . The prominent part that he took in connection with the rendition of Mysore is almost a matter of history. His advocacy of the late Maharajah Tookaji Rao Holkar's demand to have the unjust stigma attached to him removed met, alas, with but ill-success; and the malignity with which he (the Maharajah) was attacked in life followed him almost to his grave. But if the Maharajah did not succeed in his demand, it was through no want of zeal or perseverance on the part of his advocate. Major Bell was also the friend and adviser of Maharajah Duleep Singh, and had the latter but followed the serious warning and advice of his friend, he would probably have not found himself in his present uneventful position.

THE LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 18.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* received, we believe, on the 13th instant, reports the death of one whose heart beat in unison with the people and Prince.

of India—Major Evans Bell. He it was whose writings ever breathed a spirit of good-will towards our father-land and who, though he knew that "to be direct and honest is not safe," protested against the all-absorbing annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie (1848-56 A.D.). How could he, a true Briton, do otherwise? When a man is impelled to take a step from a high sense of duty and that against tremendous odds, he is heavenly inspired. Sordid considerations of rank and wealth cannot stand in the way of his doing what he conscientiously believes to be right. Honest was the indignation which was aroused in the breast of the lamented Major at the acts of Lord Dalhousie: and what will the reader say to the fact that when the Court of Directors refused to upset that nobleman's decisions, he resigned the Military service, retiring on a pension, not of 1,500, but only 150 Rupees a month?

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay, September 19.

FEW Englishmen have endeared themselves so much to our people by their conspicuous sympathy and fairness, and earnest single-minded benevolence, as the late Major Bell. He was in short of the Lord Ripon-type of Englishmen whose generosity is not bound by any limitations of race, colour or creed, whose sole motive of action is a high-minded sense of duty, and who are willing to make any sacrifices in the pursuit of that duty undeterred by fears or frowns, and unruffled by calumny or abuse. The late Major Evans Bell was one of a small band of Englishmen who called themselves the India party at the time of the last renewal of the charter to the East India Company, and who devoted themselves to the ventilation of Indian grievances in Parliament. It would be difficult to estimate the good done by such silent work. But there is at least one substantial good service which by common consent the late Major is admitted to have done to India. The rendition of Mysore, though mainly an act of generosity of Lord Cranborne (now Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England), will always be gratefully remembered in India as one of the fruits of Major Evans Bell's labours. His protest against the annexation of Nagpore which resulted in his resignation of the service, and his subsequent steady opposition to the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie had probably no small effect on forming the gracious policy of Lord Canning. He is the author of several works which are a standing memorial of his labours for India. Altogether he was a unique man, and it will be difficult for India to get another friend as earnest and sincere as he.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKI (English Weekly). Bangalore, September 19.

MAJOR BELL had studiously and consistently, and with a single-heartedness, and disinterestedness which even his detractors must admire, stood up for the cause of the Native Princes, and opposed with his powerful pen the policy of annexation which Lord Dalhousie initiated. He was Political Agent at the Bhonsda Rajah's Court during Lord Dalhousie's regime, and retired from the Service because that State was annexed in spite of his indignant protests. For Mysore, he fought a grand battle, and his famous work, "*The Mysore Reversion*," aroused the British Parliament and nation to the injustice which was being done to the former State. Our readers know the result of his powerful advocacy, and the people of Mysore owe it to him more than anyone else, that at length the late Maharajah was allowed to adopt an heir, on the 18th June, 1865, that that adoption was authoritatively recognised by the Home Government in 1867, and that they are now governed by their own Maharajah. And now, the noble man who brought about this happy result has gone, and it is to be devoutly hoped, for the credit and honour of the State and its people, that his memory at least will be perpetuated in some way worthy of him.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, September 21.

INDIA has lost one of the greatest of her English well-wishers, Major Evans Bell, about whose serious illness we wrote in a recent issue, is dead. The news of his untimely death will be received everywhere in India with intense regret. Only a week ago

we had stated on the authority of an English journal that the Major was recovering, and the news of his death has come upon us as a shock. By his writings in support of the Princes and people of India, in which he loudly protested against the policy of annexation and spoliation inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, he has done services to India for which her people will remain ever grateful to him. . . . So fearless and honest was Major Evans Bell in his defence of the Native Princes that he incurred the displeasure of the Government, and was compelled to retire on a paltry allowance of Rs. 150 a month, as pension. With his retirement from Service his interest in the affairs of this country did not cease. With increased independence and fearlessness he continued writing for our country and its people. Interested people, whose high-handed doings were very badly exposed by his writings, always ascribed to him selfish and improper motives. But no amount of calumny and malice could injure his character and reputation in the eyes of unbiassed and right-thinking people. Major Bell never cared anything for the abuses flung at him by his opponents. He did good solid work for the people of India, and, although his labours were not recognised either by the Government or the public, the approval of his conscience was his best reward.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, August 13.

THE announcement of Major Evans Bell's death would cause sincere regret throughout India. The Native States would specially mourn his loss whose greatest friend he was. He sacrificed all his prospects by advocating their interests and it was through his exertions that the Mysore State was again restored to the heirs of the native dynasty. He imposed upon himself the task of befriending the Natives and Native States of India, and this task he performed with admirable energy and devotion. Now that he is gone to his rest, India's blessings follow him to the grave.

The MAHARATIA (English Weekly), Poona, September 25.

A MOST sincere friend of India is gone! For some months past his health had been failing. Our fellow-countrymen in England presented the sick philanthropist in July last with a letter in which the sincerest regret was expressed for his failing health. The credit of the rendition of Mysore belongs to him. It is indeed a sad and an irreparable loss. May he rest in peace!

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

SWADASE MITRAS (Tamil Weekly), Madras, September 17.

ONE of the best friends of India has joined the majority. He was as strenuous and uncompromising towards India's foes as he was complacent and philanthropic towards the welfare of the people of this country. He was the redoubted champion of equality and of justice, and he never flinched from advocacy until the hand of death lay heavy on him. The tribute that was recently paid to him during his illness amply testifies the esteem and veneration in which he was held by all classes of people in this country.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA (Canarese Weekly), Madras, August 29

MAJOR EVANS BELL rendered greater services to Mysore than he did to other parts of India. But for his efforts Mysore would by this time have become incorporated with the British Indian Empire. In his zeal for righteous government, and for honest administration he spared none. He exposed the jobbery then prevailing, and opened the eyes of the Indian Government to the grave mismanagement of justice. He was a friend whom India could ill afford to lose at this juncture.

The GUJARATI (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 25.

MAJOR BELL was a great well-wisher of the Native States, for he had consecrated a great portion of his life to their cause. He sacrificed his time, substance, and energy in a praiseworthy cause. He had not ceased taking interest in Indian affairs up to his death.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 25.

MAJOR BELL always waged warfare against the policy of annexation, and his persistent efforts against it had a beneficial effect on Lord Canning's policy. He strongly protected against the annexation of Nagpur, even at the sacrifice of his official position. Such impartial and large-minded well-wishers of India are few and far between, and it will be difficult to fill up the void created by the demise of Major Evans Bell.

HOME FOR HINDU WIDOWS.

KANADA SUVARNA (Anglo-Carnata Weekly), Bombay, September 16.

NO less an authority than Professor Max Muller has published a letter in *London Times* advocating the cause of Hindu widows, and decriing in general the present Hindu Marriage-system. He has made a proposal for the founding of a home for Indian child-widows and the funds required for this purpose may, he suggests, be taken from the offerings made to the Queen, on the occasion of the Jubilee by English and Indian ladies. He is also hopeful that Native Princes and Chiefs will be induced to contribute. But he is by no means confident if his scheme will at once be popularly successful; for this reason he suggests a beginning may be made either in Bombay or Calcutta. The immediate object of the scheme is acknowledged by the amelioration of the condition of millions of suffering Indian child-widows, but the ultimate aim appears to be, to quote Professor Max Muller's own words, "in time to turn out lovely brides, educated wives and self-dependent mothers." Thus Professor Max Muller hopes not only to ameliorate the condition of Hindu widows by means of his proposed home, but also to regenerate the whole of India. But evidently the learned Professor has failed to see that an institution of the nature he contemplates of, means total subversion of the whole Hindu society.

INDIAN SPECULATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, September 18.

WITH his usual thoroughness Professor Max Muller once more advocates the cause of the Child Widow. The picture he has drawn for the British public of that social orphan will be recognized as truthful, and it has gained in effect by the touches received from Pandita Ramabai. As to Max Müller's specific appeal for an Asylum, we had something to say about it at the time the *Bombay Gazette* published a telegram announcing the appeal. Such an asylum can succeed best under Hindu management, and as part of a larger scheme. We have much faith in a Social Reform Mission conducted by Hindus, with the guidance and pecuniary aid of outsiders. For a home by itself our opinion coincides more with that of Mr. Justice Scott's and Mr. Chandavarkar's, though for exceptionally bad cases of prostitution we think an asylum would be useful, by whomsoever managed. For one thing it might save many a widow from acts of desperation.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, September 18.

THE fundamental objections to this scheme are :—(1) That the number of child-widows who are almost inevitably driven to a life of infamy, who are treated like

lepers, who are goaded into suicide or infamy" is very small. Even if successful, therefore, the Home would not produce those glorious results which are contemplated from it: (2) That the opposition on the part of the orthodox community would be active and great. No Hindu who is not denationalized, feels pleasure in contemplating the idea of a woman, especially a widow, living in the house of a stranger. The Home will be looked upon in a still worse light. (3) That even those widows who are ill-treated, would never take the bold step of leaving their legitimate homes. Such an idea is extremely repugnant to them. No woman can leave her home without loss of good name. (4) That the management of the Home itself would be a matter of great difficulty and danger. European superintendence would ruin it. What natives will be found willing to undertake such a responsibility? The slightest breath of scandal would ruin the reputation of the whole company of poor widows assembled there.

SUBODH PATILKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 18.

TO our mind, the most serious difficulty to its successful prosecution is the pecuniary. The money required to set up even one such home as is contemplated is not inconsiderable and in the general indifference of the people to it, hardly enough can be raised for the purpose if we have to depend for it exclusively upon the help which we ourselves can procure. In this connection, it is cheerful to note that there are many European gentlemen who are interested in seeing the institute founded in our midst. This is a fortunate circumstance of which the fullest possible advantage may well be taken. It would be a mistake to keep these gentlemen in the back ground. Their presence on the committees of management will not only aid the collection of funds materially in India but in England as well where the scheme is likely to meet with some sympathy. But, further, their open and active co-operation will ensure permanence to the scheme as their advice and guidance will in a general way contribute to its success. For this reason, it is idle to talk of the opposition to the scheme which the co-operation of European gentlemen will create in the minds of certain Hindus. Those gentlemen whose backs are set up by the attempts of non-Hindus to ameliorate their society are precisely the persons who will not move a finger for the purpose, if left to themselves. The scheme, however, will come in contact with the social customs and prejudices of Hindus at so many points that European gentlemen will naturally have to leave a large and a substantial part of the details of the management in Hindu hands. But in spite of that, they can, as we have said materially aid the scheme by their presence on the committees of management.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 18.

WE never thought that the "Enforced widowhood" question would have proved too strong a dose to a person of Professor Max Müller's sagacity and foresight. But unfortunately for him he too seems to have taken in the bait and is now to the forefront advocating the establishment of an asylum for the shelter of child-widows as if there were none in the world to look after them. Perhaps it is the oft-repeated allegations about widow persecutions that he has found a cause to take up his pen, but we may take the liberty to assure the learned Professor that these gratuitous allegations are as chimerical and imaginary as the prospects of his proposed asylum. As is very grossly painted, is the widow really persecuted, we should like to know. Different people have different modes of thought, customs and manners and they ought to be respected as much as those of others. Too much has been made of the fasts and other religious observances widows willingly follow in the hope of her future beatitude, and since she does all this in the generality of cases of her own free will, how can you accuse a whole people of persecution in reference to her? To a well trained Hindu household a widow is an angel and not a curse; her whole life is one series of ministrations to the young and old all round which call forth their respect and admiration. If this be persecution in her case, then woe be to all good breeding and good manners. We may tell the learned professor not to be carried away by the pretentious writings of some who know as much of our society as a man in the moon. The idea of an asylum on paper may appear beautiful, but it is characteristically unpractical and demoralising, the very mention of which must call forth an indignant and universal protest.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 19.

A BEGINNING must be made at some time, and the sooner it is made the better. A successful institution on a small scale will lead to more extended projects. But a beginning must be made on however small a scale, and now that public interest is awakened on the subject it seems a fitting opportunity to make a beginning. That such an institution can be successful under proper management is shown by the successful working of a similar institution on the other side of India. Her Highness the Ranee Sahib of Wadhwan's Dharmashala for widows, at Vizagapatam in the Madras Presidency, is quite a unique institution of its kind in all India. It was founded on May 5th 1886 by Her Highness of Wadhwan (who as our readers may remember is one of the daughters of the Hon. Gajapatinao of Madras) in memory of her husband, the late Thakore Sahib Dajee Raja of Wadhwan. Her Highness becoming a widow at so early an age has been moved to take compassion on the lot of her sister-widows and has commemorated the memory of her husband in a characteristic manner. The Widows' Home or Dharmashala which she has founded not only gives relief to widows, but furnishes her with a useful and congenial occupation viz., looking after the comfort and morals of her sister-widows. The working of this institution gives a lesson to our people and points the way how one can be organized here. The secret of success of the Dharmashala at Vizagapatam seems to be that it is under the management of a lady who is devoting herself heart and soul to the work. It is such management that inspires confidence and saves the institution from any suspicion or obloquy which it is open to under male management. If, therefore, the institution, which we propose should be opened on a modest scale in Bombay, could get a native lady of position and intelligence to manage it, one element of success will be assured. The *London Times* suggests that "the initiation should be undertaken, or at least attempted by those learned women such as Rukhmabai herself, and her friend Kamabai, whose lives are a protest against the position of inferiority to which their sex has been condemned." Here we have two ladies at least whom we may depend upon to take an earnest interest in an institution like the Widow's Home, and who may be trusted to manage it successfully. As regards funds we think it ought not to be difficult to collect sufficient funds.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, September 19.

ALTOGETHER the proposal has little chance of success. It is opposed to the spirit of the Hindu society and will be looked upon with extreme disfavour. However, we believe, that the institution might be made useful in one respect. Since the present agitation of social questions was commenced, many parents having widowed daughters have boldly expressed their desire to get their girls married again. But receiving no encouragement from a respectable portion of the community and not being able to procure boys of decent connections to marry their girls, they have had to give up their attempt. If there were an organized institution like the one proposed, in which respectable men manifest interest, parents in this position might willingly take advantage of it. They might shift their residence to the place where the institution is situated and have their girls educated there under their own care and guardianship. It will be a means of bringing in sympathetic contact a number of families afflicted with the same misfortune and also a band of influential and leading men of the society whose sympathy and help will be an encouragement to the unhappy parents. The success of the institution in this way will be extremely small, and probably at the commencement half a dozen girls taking advantage of it will be the most sanguine estimate. Of course, every consideration will have to be shown to the susceptibilities of the orthodox community; and different institutions will have to be started for different castes. If possible they should be placed in the charge of Hindu women and every attempt at demonstration of publicity should be avoided. Whether after all the attempt succeeds or meets with a thorough failure, we should like it to be made for the mere reason that it would contribute to the agitation of the public minds and the creation of a strong public opinion. It will convert a number of leading Hindus to a course opposed to those prejudices and senti-

ments that now effectively repress all attempts at revolt; and their example will stimulate others, thus leading to a wider and wider sphere of thought and action. The subject will lose its aspect of monotony which it wears in the ordinary minds, and the way will be paved for the present talk developing into action.

MAVIAKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, September 20.

THE mere organization of anything like it would give rise to a strong reaction in the files of the orthodox, and if the institution be in European hands, the opponent would be the strongest. Bad families may take the advantage of such an institution, by getting rid of their child widows, but that cannot have any wholesome effect on the society at large. But besides these, and other considerations of a similar kind, it is worth while also inquiring, as to how many Hindu widows who may even be free to enter the institute, by being not minors, would actually enter the same, and promote the cause of remarriage in classes where it is forbidden. The number of such cannot be large, because, men on the one hand think, that widowhood is an occurrence resulting from the misdeeds of a previous life, widows themselves also do the same. Whatever kind of life they may lead under their own respective circumstances, at least most of them would shrink from the idea of publicly entering an institution, which cannot but have for its ultimate object their remarriage. If their number cannot be large, and if those who would enter the institute be looked down by the society, it is quite out of the place, to hope any success to the institution.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, September 21.

THE observations (of Professor Max Müller) conclusively show that even a learned Sanskrit scholar like Professor Max Müller knows so little of the social life of the people of India that he considers his scheme for the establishment of homes for child-widows practicable. The lamentable ignorance which he has displayed in discussing this question has greatly grieved, though it has not at all surprised us. Who has told Professor Max Müller that Hindu widows "are outcastes in their own families," and that "many of them are almost inevitably driven to a life of infamy." Both these assumptions are utterly unfounded. No respectable Hindu, we may assure Professor Max Müller, will send the widows of his family to the proposed home. Those who would do this would have no objection to re-marry them. Although we strongly denounce the present system of enforced widowhood, we must at the same time say that Professor Max Müller's scheme is not at all feasible.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, September 24.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S letter to the Times will be perused with care and attention. It is suggested in some quarters that his description of the hard lot of widows, and the evils of child marriages among certain classes of Brahmans is somewhat exaggerated. But it should be remembered that the learned Professor knows much more of the ancient and modern Hindu society than several educated Indians do, and he has the testimony of Pandita Ramabai, who must be expected to know every nook and corner of the Hindu household to support her views. Mr. Justice Scott has pointed out the impracticability of starting an asylum for child widows under any other but Hindu management. Mr. Chandravarkar agrees also in the main with Mr. Scott. It is immaterial, however, whether the leaders of the Hindu society decide to have a public home for child widows or leave it to philanthropic high caste gentlemen to provide a shelter in their own homes for such unfortunate beings. What is urgently required is that some immediate steps should be taken to relieve the distress of thousands of helpless souls who are victimised to stringent social customs through no fault of their own. The idea of establishing a home may not have newly originated with Professor Max Müller. But no one can deny that he has done a great service to the cause of child widows by bringing the idea prominently before the British and Indian public.

SUPPLEMENT

TEXTS FOR REFERENCE.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 5655 of 1887.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1887.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 15, dated 4th August, 1887.

"1. I have received the letters of your Excellency in Council, Nos. 16 and 18, Political, dated 18th of March and 1st of April last, relative to the case of Mr. Wilson, of the Bombay Civil Service.

"2. In the former letter your Lordship in Council explains that you have thought it necessary to order a formal enquiry under Act XXXVII of 1850 into the truth of the allegation of Mr. Shamrao Narayan Land, Dewan of the Cambay State, that Mr. Wilson while acting as Political Agent of that State made an infamous proposal to him in regard to his (Mr. Shamrao's) daughter.

"3. After a lengthy inquiry, the Commissioners appointed by your Government, Messrs. J. G. Moore and J. R. Naylor, have arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Wilson is guilty of the charge brought against him; and in this conclusion you concur. You now refer the matter to me; and Mr. Wilson has at the same time submitted a memorial in which he appeals against your orders.

"4. Your Excellency in Council has published a Resolution in which you adopt the conclusion of the Commissioners as to the facts, but state that you defer the issue of final orders until the proceedings have been considered by me. Moreover, it appears from the Indian newspapers that you have caused a letter to be addressed to Mr. Shamrao Land, forwarding to him a copy of your Resolution, and saying that your Government are fully satisfied that there was no justification for the insult he received from Mr. Wilson.

"5. I must express my regret that your Lordship in Council should thus have anticipated my decision. The course which has been adopted is the more inconvenient because, after very careful and anxious consideration in Council of all the evidence which has been recorded by the Commissioners, I find myself unable to accept the conclusions at which you have arrived, whether as regards the conduct of Mr. Wilson, or as regards that of the Dewan.

"6. The details of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Land are in themselves highly improbable, considering the position of Mr. Wilson, his relations with the Dewan, the nature of the proposals he is said to have made, and the alleged time and manner of making them. It is equally difficult to believe that if the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Land were true, he (Mr. Shamrao) would have behaved as he did during the six or seven days that Mr. Wilson remained in Cambay after making the proposals. It is clear that during those days the Dewan did not act as a native gentleman might naturally have been expected to act after receiving an insult so gross as that which he alleges he received. He maintained relations apparently friendly with Mr. Wilson, but employed himself meanwhile in elaborating a scheme of what may be described as artificial evidence in order to substantiate a charge which he wished to have it in his power to bring forward subsequently—evidence, for instance, such as his letter to his solicitor, dated the 23rd of November, and the interview which he had with Jhalia on the evening of that day in the presence of friends carefully beforehand secreted so that they might overhear what passed. It is established beyond doubt that at the time of these alleged occurrences the Dewan was much dissatisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Wilson in his official character of Political Agent, and that he was afraid of losing his appointment as Dewan in consequence of Mr. Wilson's action. The evidence in support of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Land is, on the whole, in my opinion, unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, and I think Mr. Wilson is entitled to be acquitted.

"I regret to be obliged to add that, apart from all matters as to which there is any conflict of evidence, there are portions of Mr. Wilson's conduct after the charge was

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all parts of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed—Apply to the Manager, 21 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Nizam's offer of 10 lakhs of rupees to the Government of India has given rise to serious comment and the pros and cons of the matter have been discussed at length. There is however, much needless extravagance in the Nizam's notion of loyalty as the Indian Press put it and our contemporaries think that the money would be better spent in Hyderabad in works of public utility and in the amelioration of the condition of the people on the principle that charity begins at home. The writers trust there will be no occasion for the Government of India to send round the hat with the view of enlisting the sympathy of the Native Princes and feudatories. And it is further hoped by some that this spontaneous outburst of loyalty on the part of the Nizam could not be better rewarded than by the restoration of the Barars.

There is cause for complaint that the Indian Budget is introduced into Parliament just at the end of a session when few members are present to take part in the discussion of this most important of Indian questions. Mr. Bradlaugh protested strongly against this practice, and it is hoped some attention will be paid to his reasonable protest, and the Indian Budget introduced at an earlier period of the session next year. About half-a-dozen members only joined in the debate. Some of our contemporaries pray that English statesmen may recognize their obligation to bestow the closest and most anxious attention upon Indian affairs, as such attention is the link that will bind the two countries firmly together.

The *Pioneer* seems to be troubled, according to Native writers, with strange notions of public duty, but they feel sure that a liberal Viceroy like Lord Dufferin will not listen to so eccentric an appeal as has been made by our European contemporary. The opinion of other Anglo-Indian journals that the Native Press is growing in importance and is being more and more studied by the various Local Governments, contrasts strangely with the *Pioneer's* advocacy of stringent measures to repress its liberty. The vernacular papers endeavour to copy the

leading Anglo-Indian journals, and to pag them, therefore, would be to destroy them as instruments of good.

The suggestions often made by Lord Ripon's Government regarding the encouragement of arts and manufactures in this country has, at last, borne fruit, an instance of which we have in the inauguration of the Reay Paper Mill at Mundwa in Poona. His Excellency the Governor, in his address, drew attention to the fact that "all manufacture at this moment is nothing else but science brought into practice"; and His Excellency entertained a hope that the institution of scientific experiments in India, as provided for in the Reay Paper Mill, will ultimately give us men like Whitworth, Krupp, and Menier. It is hoped that these good wishes will induce the Bombay Government and the public to bestir themselves in the cause of technical education. "

The loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*, and next of the *Retriever*, makes it desirable that Government should now give practical effect to their wish of rendering it penal for Captains taking their vessels out to sea in disregard of danger signals, as there can be no question that the temerity of the Commander, in this instance, was the cause of the lamentable fatality which attended the loss of the first-named vessel. The recommendation of the Court to add a new signal to the Code, which, when hoisted, should serve as an imperative prohibition to any ship going to sea is a move in the right direction. There is evidence that the *Sir John Lawrence* was not sea-worthy; and it is just possible that but for this circumstance the terrible disaster might have been averted.

Although it will not be possible for the Public Service Commission to give satisfaction to every class of the community, the basis of action which Sir Charles Turner has promised to adopt is unexceptionable, namely, the pledge given in the Charter Act of 1833, the spirit and essence of which it is hoped will infuse his proceedings. But speaking for himself, Sir Charles has found very little to urge in favour of the natives of this country, and much in favour of the policy of fairplay and no favour. The Native Press has confidence in this policy, and if it tends to the removal of the unnecessary and unjust difficulties placed in the way of Natives aspiring to enter Government service, Sir Charles will have rendered a great service to this country, whether directly or indirectly is a matter of little concern.

The Rukhmabai Libel Case has terminated in that lady's acquittal. The result of the Libel Case may command, in the interests of Rukhmabai's friends, a greater measure of moral support from the intelligent portion of the public. But as a whole the Native Press seems to have become indifferent to this *cause celebre* now that it has ended in favour of the defendant.

A good deal of sympathy has been evoked by the death of the ex-King of Oudh, and many interesting and some painful reminiscences have been suggested to our contemporaries by the event. It is hoped that his family will be liberally provided for.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S OFFER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, September 30.

THE Government of India have a sufficient sense of its dignity to decline pecuniary help from the feudatory States, and these States themselves have not an overflowing treasury. It will be a truly wise step if the Native princes were permitted so to train and arm their soldiers as to make them really serviceable in times of war. The Nizam, Scindia and Holkar might then place themselves at the head of their respective armies, and march to the battlefield in defence of the common empire. That will be an offer worth making and worth accepting. But in times of peace, when the relation between our Government and Russia is cordial, when there are no apparent grounds for apprehension, it seems to indicate rather an extravagant notion of loyalty to offer pecuniary help to the Supreme Government. Hyderabad is certainly not the best administered Native State in India; its affairs are in confusion; the most vital interests of the people are neglected, and the responsible administrators think of nothing except their own salaries and power. Under such circumstances, a wise ruler will husband his resources, and set himself vigorously to the correction of abuses and to the introduction of such reforms as may be needed for the improvement of the people. It may, indeed, be taken for granted that the offer of the Nizam will not be accepted by Lord Dufferin. But supposing that, tempted by their peculiar difficulties, the Government of India accept the offer, the Government of Hyderabad will have its resources seriously crippled. The administration will become less efficient than ever; the oppression of the people will increase; and the reforms urgently needed will be indefinitely put off. And then, other Native princes will feel an obligation which we know many are not in a position to discharge. . . . Altogether we confess we do not perceive much wisdom in the course taken by His Highness the Nizam. We think the Government of India should declare without delay that the best proof of loyalty that the Native princes can exhibit, and the best claim they can make out for the appreciation of the Supreme Government consist in ruling their States wisely and benevolently. If the Government of India cared for the prosperity and advancement of the millions of people subject to Native rule, they should hint to the Native princes that they do not approve of the wasteful and indiscriminate generosity in which they so frequently indulge at a frightful cost to their subjects. The forty lakhs that the Nizam has offered is not the money of his private estate. It is the money wrung out of the poor, neglected, and oppressed ryots, and the Nizam had no right to gratify his vanity and win applause for his attachment to the English throne by inflicting such a serious loss on his people. It is true that in the Native States the principle has not come to prevail by which the revenue of the State ceases to be regarded as the private income of the ruler. Yet the Native princes know that they are expected by the Government of India and by all enlightened persons to observe this principle practically, and appropriate to their private service a small and fixed fraction of the revenue. At any rate the Government of India will be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty if they encourage such a violation of one of the first principles of civilized administration.

KANADA SUVAHTE (Anglo-Cannarese Weekly), Bombay, September 30.

THIS free gift will no doubt reflect credit on the generosity of one of the richest princes of India, and at the same time raise him in the estimation of the British Government as a staunch and loyal ally; but what is strange about it is that it is offered unasked for and almost in a secret manner, for even the Political Resident at Hyderabad is said not to have been apprised of it. Such a liberal offer will certainly be welcome at any time, but even then, the public may rightly be curious to know the occasion for it. The plea set forth for this gift in the telegram we have alluded to, is that "the revenues of India are not increasing while the expenses are growing owing

solely to the cost of an improved defence of the frontier and that the whole of India benefits by the measures taken to obtain security against external attack." This certainly is a plausible plea, but it will altogether seem that there is some danger now imminent on the frontier, and that the British are hard-pressed and stand in need of the support of their Fendatories. But such is not actually the case. . . . We really fail to see how the Nizam was induced to make this offer and the explanation we find for it is that a suggestion for making the offer was thrown out from some where ; or that the Nizam himself considered it below his dignity to invest in Government loan as the Gwalior Regency has done and thought it more prudent and honorable to be of service to the ruling power by making such a free gift. This gift of the Nizam is at any rate as whimsical as the statement of some of the Russian journals about the disloyalty of the Native princes is absurd and unfounded. . . .

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, October 1.

WE think Lord Dufferin's Government, would, for various reasons, be acting unwisely, if it availed itself of the Nizam's offer of money at this moment. Matters have not come to such a crisis as yet, as we have already said, to force the Government of India to demean itself so low as to send round the hat, and obtain the charity of the Fendatory Princes and Nobles of India. The acceptance of the Nizam's offer at the present time will not, we are afraid, much enhance the reputation or credit of the Government. It will not produce the least good moral effect in India. . . . We repeat that the acceptance of the Nizam's offer will have a baneful effect on this country, and place the Government of India in a false position, especially so recently after the Gwalior loan. The Times may indulge in any amount of high falutin regarding the popularity of the British policy, and all that sort of thing ; but is it aware of Colonel Marshall's secret influence at the present moment in the Nizam's Court ? The Nizam is still a boy, and we doubt very much whether the financial condition of his State is such as to justify him even in making the offer. The Government of India stands, as it were, in *loco parentis* to the State of Hyderabad. Ought it to accept the proffered money, under the existing circumstances ?

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, October 1.

IT is nothing but misleading exaggeration to say that the offer of the Nizam will dispel the Russian day-dream ; nathless, it is not without purpose --it will re-assure the English mind which, not so very long ago, was set oscillating by the vaticinations of the "St. James' Gazette", which was good enough to compare India to a "slumbering volcano," and disillusionise the Russian thoughtleaders who believe, or affect to believe, that England, once engaged with a foe in her front, will see a vast conflagration kindled in her rear, to her destruction. But yesterday, a Russian journal had the hardihood to assert that the down-trodden peoples of this country were casting long, anxious glances Northward, whence they expect the blessed advent of their deliverer, the Cossack. The offer of the Nizam will discredit such teachers whose disciples must be dull indeed did they not fall away from them in the face of a fact such as the above. But it remains to be considered whether or not the Government will accept the money. At first we were rather inclined to think not, as it was highly probable that the Viceroy would be loath to see any one Prince pay an enormous self-imposed tax, though its object is the safeguarding of the Empire and rescuing of Government from a financial dilemma. However, from the tenor of the latest telegram on the matter, it will most likely be accepted.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, October 1.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad has come out with a very unexpected and original offer of assistance to the Government of India. Did the idea occur to His Highness by itself or was it suggested to him by his Secretary Colonel Marshall ? It would seem at

first that the connection of the latter with the Nizam had something to do with it. No exception can be taken to the spirit which has dictated the Nizam to this generous offer to the Government. But it may be doubted whether it is expedient for the Native States to largely follow this example.* They have great many administrative improvements to make in their own States. These should be attended to first. To rob Peter to pay Paul is not a very commendable course of conduct.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, October 1.

THERE has ever been a feeling of doubt as to the loyalty of the Islamites underlying their demonstrations, but the liberal act of the Nizam and the warm terms in which the offer to stand by the British Empire at the present crisis should remove all questionings for the future. The Mahomedans are as heroic as they are munificent, and this history has shown. Hyderabad stood firm thirty years ago when almost all India was in the flames of rebellion and England may calculate on the certainty of loyalty of the Nizam's dominions, a loyalty which has stood that test and has remained intact, and we add developed to be a bulwark to the Empire. This is the second instance within a short time where a Prince of the land voluntarily came forward to help the Government in a monetary way and with warm expressions of attachment to the throne. The rival of England may now feel distrust in its own schemes and wheedling arts for pouncing on the property of its neighbour. Native rulers have openly avowed by their acts that they have all confidence in British rule and none for Russia, and the ready way they have manifested this must make the Bear change his tactics. Should there ever be the contest at the frontier earlier than anticipated, the invaders will find it more than uncomfortable for them. The best testimonials of the benefits of British rule are in these noble and munificent acts from the highest nobles and princes of the land.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, October 2.

HIS Highness the Nizam's offer to the Government of India, though it does not take away our breath as it seems to have taken away the breath of some of the romancing chroniclers of London, has certainly set us thinking. It is a princely offer, to be sure, and reflects credit on the foremost Native State the owner of which owes so much to British suzerainty and friendship. It is an offer, too, of which the Government of India may well be proud, though it has no need to be so elated as some of our contemporaries make out. The Nizam has but done his duty in offering this splendid contribution of sixty lakhs; and we shall be disagreeably surprised if the Government of India, in its turn, fails to acquit itself equally well by declining the offer with thanks. We say this not from a feeling of jealousy, and that we mean kindly by both parties in this instance will be seen by our stating incidentally that we have not been actively opposed to the Gwalior Loan about which so much has been written of late. Gunpatrao may or may not have advanced the money in good faith: but it is well invested in the circumstances of Gwalior, and the interest can as well be devoted as any other proceeds to the prosecution of Public Works in Sindhia's territories. The case is different with Hyderabad. She is poor and heavily weighted in spite of her Oriental shows and vauntings. The condition of her ryot has been deplorable. We have not heard of one serious effort during this decade to save him from the unscrupulous Tahsildar, or to bring him within reach of health and competency. Lord Dufferin, who loves our princes and people alike as a father, has a golden opportunity presented to him of advising the Nizam to spend at least a portion of this sixty lakhs on sanitary and agricultural improvements. Twenty lakhs a year to the Government of India is like a drop in the ocean, while it may seriously cripple the resources of a State like Hyderabad. It would be another thing if those Native Princes, who had large reserves, were to unite in offering a lump sum once for all in view of the financial difficulties of the Government. But we are not sure if the Imperial Government would be wise in accepting even this combined offer of a crore or two. It is a cruel mistake to say that Native States, in India enjoy the benefits of British protection for nothing, as it is a terrible certainty that whatever contributions the Princes make will be ultimately wrung out of the hapless ryots.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 2.

THE loyalty of the Nizam to the British Crown has been of no less a conspicuous character than that of other native princes. The mere mention of a difficulty in the way of our Government is enough to call forth practical loyalty in a concrete shape. One has only to refer to the history of the Ravalpindi Darbar, the great Delhi Darbar of 1877 and the Jubilee, to say nothing of the times of the mutiny, and he will see a brilliant record of unquestioned loyalty. Another practical instance just before us is the offer of a sum of twenty-lacks for the next three years towards the building and completion of our frontier fortifications. Government has acknowledged the offer in their usual fashion, but to people of an oriental frame of mind a mere verbal acknowledgment without any reciprocation is merely a bald affair. We need not refer to the circumstances and conditions under which the province of Berar was assigned to the British Government; their purpose was a temporary one, and Government have on more than one occasion shown a disposition to restore the province to its proper master. But what the lion has gorged, yet remains disgorged, and Government ought to have an opportunity to recompense these expressions by the redemptions of an oft-repeated promise.

INDU PRKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 3.

IT is true that the present policy of spending money on the frontier has not secured the approval of the Native Press; and native public opinion has more than once entered a respected but emphatic protest against it. But it seems very unlikely that it will be abandoned in view of the ever-recurring Afghan imbroglio. That is a question, however, which must be discussed separately and on its own merits. At present we are concerned with His Highness the Nizam's loyal offer, and it can hardly be gainsaid that it is calculated to create a greater bond of union between the Government and its feudatories.

SUBODH PATILKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 2.

THE offer of the H. H. the Nizam to contribute 20 lacs of rupees annually for a period of three years for the defences of the N.-W. Frontier is more loyal than opportune. No doubt, the Native States, no less than the people of British India are vitally interested in the preservation of the British rule in the country, so that in spite of the rights and obligations secured by treaties, they may feel disposed to assist the Paramount Power in the hour of need or danger. But Hyderabad so far as we know does not at the present moment overflow with money nor is the supreme Government to all outward appearance, in pecuniary straits at this time to find money to guard the Frontier. . . . Government, we are told, have not yet made up their mind whether to accept or refuse the offer. We think their clear duty is to refuse. When some real danger strikes at our door, it may be time to accept such an offer. But in times of peace, it is neither dignified nor fair to the subjects of these States to tax their resources to guard against a remote contingency. For one thing, a bad precedent would be created thereby and any prince who wanted a favour or a concession or had to deal with a zealous Political Agent keenly alive to the chronic impregnability of the Government may find it to his advantage to follow it at any time much to the detriment of his own subjects and his own possibly impoverished treasury. The Government, however, who have a duty to protect not only the interests of the Chiefs themselves, but at times even of their subjects against their rulers cannot well be a party to such manifest injustice to the former. Moreover, in the present case, the particular need for which the money is offered no longer exists. Under these circumstances, the only prudent course for Government is to politely decline the offer.

DNYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, October 6.

THE political importance of the offer lies, not in the hard cash represented by it, but in its moral advantage as tending to show how in the estimation of the Native Princes themselves the interests of the British Indian Government are closely and intimately allied to those of the Native States themselves, so far at any rate as the invasion of India by any foreign power, particularly by Russia, is concerned. But we exceedingly doubt whether all this demonstration, so far as its moral advantage is concerned, will not have been thrown away upon the foreign power or powers which are credited with the desire of invading India and of rescuing it from the British yoke. The foreign power or powers concerned have probably by this time learnt to look upon such demonstrations as a matter of mere formal conventionality, possessing no moral and political significance. It is by no means improbable that they must be putting their own construction upon such demonstrations whenever they are repeated.

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, October 8.

THIS mark of cordial and close alliance of the biggest and the most powerful Indian Prince will no doubt teach a wholesome lesson to the Russophobists, both in India and in Europe. It now remains to be seen whether the Government of India will accept this offer. We for one do not advise the Government of Lord Dufferin to accept this offer for more reasons than one. It is humiliating for an imperial Government to go abegging with the hat in hands and receive charities from its allies. In the second place it may bring a stigma on the reputation of Lord Dufferin. We have no doubt that the Nizam has offered the sum from a spontaneous desire of his own to render assistance to the Indian Government as well as to show his cordial fidelity to the British throne. But from the diplomatic character of the Viceroy, and from his Excellency's appointment of Colonel Marshall as the private Secretary to his Highness, it may not be unlikely with our people to think that the Nizam either directly or indirectly has been influenced by the Government of India in making the offer. However, Lord Dufferin is too smart not to understand all that, and his Lordship, we hope, will not allow his Government to be under any suspicion of the kind.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, October 8.

THE Government of India cannot, we are sure, in their own interest accept the Nizam's offer; 60 lakhs may be a splendid offer even for a Nizam to make; 60 lakhs in the finances of Government of India, is a mere drop in an ocean and whatever may be the text of the Nizam's letter conveying the offer, whether it be for the relief of the finances of India, or to show his anxiety as a Mahomedan prince to contribute his mite to the defences of India against Russia, whom the Nizam considers as an arch enemy of Islam, it is certain, that if the Nizam's offer was to be accepted, it will be currently believed that the Government of India are seeking these forced benevolences as a means to replenish their exhausted treasury. The Government of India have not been reduced to such a pass yet, and we are sure, the offer will be declined with thanks.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 8.

THE Nizam's offer of help to the Government of India is princely in its character and seasonably chosen. Never before has the Indian exchequer been more hard pressed for money than now, for the drain in the Eastern and Western frontiers has simply been immense. It is therefore very opportune, and generous for the Nizam to come forward and make the offer he has done. There is a deep meaning attached to this noble gift in that it will carry confusion to the minds of all Russians and enemies of England and confirm the loyalty of the Indians more than anything else.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 8.

WE are sure the Nizam will be greatly pained if his liberal offer is met with a refusal. Perhaps, in a matter of such great political significance it will be necessary for His Excellency to consult the Secretary of State, whose knowledge of Indian affairs should enable him to come to a satisfactory decision. The eyes of other Indian Chiefs are at this moment fixed upon the Government, and their spirit of loyalty will be greatly depressed, if a reply in the negative is sent to the Nizam. On the other hand, the acceptance of the offer would cement more closely the ties which bind Native Princes to the ruling Power by indicating the direction in which they too might prove really serviceable to the Indian Government.

The MUMBAI (English Weekly), Poona, October 9.

ECONOMICALLY, the offer of the Nizam cannot fail to strike all as a curious commentary on the extravagance of the Supreme Government. The offer is particularly unfavourable to the credit of the latter because it is made by a State which is not at all noted for its economy. When H. H. the Nizam feels for the impecuniosity of the Government of India and offers to help, then the credit of that Government is sunk low indeed. The ryot of the British territory will place in contrast the conduct of the two Governments. The British Government, with all its civilized ways of raising money, with all its economical knowledge, with the advantage of having in its service trained men, with its superiority over all other Governments in India in scientific knowledge and material resources, is yet unable to find a few lakhs every year for strengthening the defences of the country, while the Nizam's Government, puny in comparison with the former, ill-managed, ill-served, is able to save every year twenty lakhs of rupees for defence works outside its territories! The contrast is too damaging to the good name of our Government. It teaches a lesson and points a moral. We need not say what that is—it is so obvious. It is the old, old story; the fight between foreign and indigenous ways of administration. But the question is, Will the Government of India learn the lesson?

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 10.

THE Government, we need only point out, would be guilty of no discourtesy if it declined the offer, stating the ground of the refusal to be that the Government was able to meet its present expenses and that in cases of real emergency, the Nizam's assistance would be most welcome. Unless the Nizam is suffering from a superfluity of cash and the Government of India from the opposite complaint, there is really no necessity to accept the offer. Another question is, if the Government does accept the offer, what benefit is to be obtained by the subjects of Her Majesty the Empress? Is there to be a remission or reduction of any tax? When defensive works were planned, Government did not surely calculate upon the Nizam's offer. If the offer is accepted, a portion of the Government funds ought to be liberated, and the subjects of the Government ought to feel that they have been somewhat benefited by the Nizam's liberality. Nothing ought to be done which should produce the impression that Government is so extravagant, so unmethodical in its expenditure, that it will spend whatever it may get from unexpected sources without being able to effect a saving of its own money, or being able to show how it could have done its business if it had not the advantage of a windfall. Our conclusion, therefore, is simple. If the Nizam has made a spontaneous offer, if he is well able to pay the money; if the Government really wants the money and if the acceptance of the offer relieves, in ever so slight a way, Her Majesty's subjects, then by all means let the offer be accepted.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 10.

THERE are strong objections to anything like a system of "benevolences"; and we should be extremely sorry to see the British Government adopt it in this country. The financial position of the empire, we admit, is not at all satisfactory; and we know that the Government, owing to the fall in the value of silver, the cost of the Military operations in Burmah, and the heavy expenditure involved in putting the frontier in a state of security, finds it almost impossible to make the two ends meet. But notwithstanding the embarrassments of the Government, the acceptance of the Nizam's offer as a free gift would be an exceedingly unwise act. We are told that, "to put away His Highness's offer would be to repel and discourage a generous giver, and perhaps very seriously to offend him." This argument has no force; we know the Nizam is not so stupid as it supposes him to be. If the Government of India, cordially and handsomely recognises the generosity and warmth of sentiment which have dictated the offer, and explains to the Nizam the considerations which prevent its acceptance, His Highness will not be offended in any way. We must not forget that the State of Hyderabad does not overflow with prosperity and rupees. The condition of the Nizam's Treasury is any thing but satisfactory. The Government of India should, we think, persuade His Highness through Colonel Marshall, who has acquired so much influence over him, to expend this sum of sixty lakhs for improving the districts which are now sadly neglected. We are of opinion that if this course is pursued, the Nizam will not be offended and that his subjects will benefit. The money levied from them by taxation should, in common fairness, be spent for their good.

HAVIATA SUBODH (Anglo-Cannese Weekly), Bombay, October 11.

WE say that as there is no suspicion about any immediate danger to India, the offer should be declined out of regard to His Highness himself, and to the principles of good Government. The Nizam's own financial condition, is not very prosperous. He has a revenue of about forty lacs per year and he cannot well spare half of that, nor it would be wise to take such a help from him without any emergency. It comes to nothing but help of charity, and, we think, that would mean, that the so called wise British Rule in India extending over a century has resulted in dependence upon others for help. We are sure that the gift of sixty lacs will injure the Nizam State as well the British Government, and therefore on all grounds it should be declined with thanks.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, October 12.

THE demonstration of loyalty even, has, no doubt its limits. Overstepping such limits cannot but be ridiculous. Taking his resources into consideration, and knowing that he is not enjoying a superfluity, of finance, the Nizam of Hyderabad has, in our opinion, certainly placed himself in not a very enviable position, by his munificent offer of over half a crore of rupees to the Government of India, for the purpose of carrying on the frontier defence works. Whether the offer has been spontaneous, or whether it has been due to some gentle counsel dropped by some one representing the interests of Government, a journalist in our position can hardly decide. Taking for granted that the youthful Nizam has, in his zealous anxiety to raise himself high in the estimation of the Paramount Power, made the offer deliberately and without pressure of any kind, we are sorry, we can see no wisdom in it to justify the Government to accept it, unless of course, we are assured on unquestionable authority, that the Nizam's finance is in a sufficiently prosperous condition to let go half a crore without the least affecting His Highness's poor subjects, and unless we are again assured that the acceptance would tend to disburden our poor tax ridden masses in ever so slight a way. We anxiously await the decision of the wise Government of Lord Dufferin on this matter.

The BENGALÉE (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

THE Nizam's first duty is towards his own people and his own country. Has he performed these duties to the fullest measure—not indeed according to an ideal standard, but even according to the standard which may be accepted in India? And having performed them, is he in a position to divert his funds to other and no doubt useful and national purposes? If this question is answered in the affirmative, then from the Nizam's point of view we are prepared to congratulate him; for whatever may be the view which we may form, whether with regard to his own conduct in offering the contribution having in view the state of his own country, or of the Government of India in accepting it, thus much at least is certain that the offer is a striking proof of the loyalty of the greatest feudatory Chief of the Empire, and we are also confident that it accurately embodies the feelings of the great bulk of the Indian people. . . . What will be the position of the other feudatory Chiefs after this offer on the part of the greatest of them? Every Chief—or at any rate every considerable Chief—whether he has the ability or not, looking to the resources of his own country, must come forward with a similar offer. It would be invidious for them not to do so. They themselves would feel as if they were labouring under a suspicion, if they did not follow the example of the Nizam. They would naturally wish to stand well with the Government of India, and at any cost, and at any sacrifice, they would come forward with their contributions. Even the assurances of the Government of India would not avail. Our Chiefs, accustomed to the ways of the Foreign Office which is far more Oriental than even the most oriental of institutions, would seek to divine the real intentions of the Government of India, not so much from their spoken utterances as from their actual performances in the acceptance of the Nizam's gift. It is from this point of view chiefly that we regard the acceptance of the Nizam's offer as objectionable. Many a Native Chief, we fear, will be tempted to sacrifice the interest of their own people to please the Government. The manner in which the contribution is employed will, however, go far to determine the objections which we have taken. If this and other contributions are employed in such a manner as to stimulate in the minds of the princes and the people of India a sense of their connection with the Imperial Power and make them factors in the defence of the Empire, they will not have been offered in vain. . . .

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 15.

THE Paramount Power is certainly setting no very good example in taxing its own subjects beyond their capacity to provide funds to be wasted in useless works of defence or internal improvement. We quite admit the liability of the Feudatory States to assist in the general defence of the Empire, under which they find common protection, whenever that Empire is really threatened with serious danger. As in the Mutiny, so in any future emergency, they will, we are sure, discharge their duties manfully in co-operation with the Government of India. But we decidedly object to see them, on frivolous grounds, subjected to that process of financial phlebotomy, which has reduced the Native population of British India to its present condition of helpless and almost hopeless impoverishment. We hope that the Government of India will recognise the propriety of declining the Nizam's offer, which no man in India believes to be consistent with the present state of his finances, or by which a gross injustice will not be done to his subjects.

MADURA MAIL (English Weekly), Madura, October 15.

WE can fully understand and admire the feelings that prompted this act on the part of the high-minded Chief, and do not believe in the necessity for any official or backward influence in the background. There is no doubt that the offer will be viewed with no agreeable feelings at St. Petersburg and Moscow. But as for the Government of India accepting the offer, that is altogether a different question. Nothing short of a great war, an Anglo-Russian war would justify the acceptance of such gifts by the

paramount power. During such a war, any offer of men and money from the Native chiefs will be most welcome; our Princes and Chiefs should then vie with each other in rendering help to their Suzerain, and the latter should not scruple to accept them. What a bulwark the armies of our Native States will be if only properly trained and utilized! They are now ornamental encumbrances. The present offer of money cannot now be accepted by the Government of India. The finances of India were never more inelastic than now. It is true, but the resources of Great Britain at home and abroad are yet inexhaustible. The political outlook was never darker but British diplomacy may yet stem over the tide of affairs in Europe and in the north-west of India. The acceptance of the offer would farther place the other Chiefs in a false position. For the sake of appearances at least, they should, whether they will it or not, by hook or by crook scrape together at home sufficient to pay to our Rulers.

REIS AND RAYYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

THE habitual tenor of the late holidays, was overtaken by a startling surprise, hatched in the distant Deccan by the Talleyrands and Metternichs of the Court of Hyderabad. The event of the fortnight certainly is the offer of the Nizam. Colonel Marshall, the British juggler at Hyderabad, who had already performed the wonderful feat of having his pay considerably increased almost as he condescended to accept office, had been sent all the way up to the heights of the Himalaya to beg and conjure the Viceroy to accept, out of the impoverished exchequer of Hyderabad, no less a sum than eighty lacs of Rupees in four annual instalments of Rs. 20,00,000. . . . One word only and we shall have done. We are no standing opposition to Government, Local or Imperial. For Lord Dufferin himself, we cherish the highest respect. For all that, we have never mince matters when there has been a clear call of duty. Such a call we feel on this occasion. We earnestly hope the Viceroy will not be so ill advised as to entertain the offer.

GUJARAT MIHRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, October 16.

IF our Government sets an example by accepting the offer of one of the princes it will be difficult to decline the offer that another prince may make in future. Again our Government can realize a sum of 60 lacs of Rupees in many other ways if it at all may be in need of such a sum. It can make reductions in certain expenditures and thus realize a saving. It is indeed very complimentary to our Government that its feudatory princes are so very loyal to it. This intelligence must sicken somewhat the ever avaricious heart of vily Russia. But this sickening of the Russian heart is likely to change into an indulgent remark and criticism on our Government the same moment it accepted the offer of the Nizam. The Nizam's offer as it stands unaccepted is like a mirror reflecting vividly and with full force before the enemies of our Government, the extreme loyalty and devotion which the Indian princes cherish towards it; but as soon as this offer is accepted the mirror that was once bright and clear is somewhat dimmed by the harbouring of this suspicion, whether right or wrong, into the minds of the critics that the Government Treasury must be poor. In conclusion we cannot but express our candid opinion that it is more advisable for our Government to decline this, of course noble offer of His Highness the Nizam than to accept it.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 16.

IT may be argued that the sum of sixty lakhs from the Nizam may serve as a nucleus which will develop into a vast fund by the addition of similar contributions from the other Indian princes. For aught we know, it may be so, but what is the use of such a fund? Might not the princes be induced to bear their own share of the expenses for defending India in other less objectionable ways? Why not ask them to lay out what they can conveniently spare for the improvement of their armies which will be of great

use in times of threatened danger? Why, we again ask, should not the Imperial Government look to the improvement of the armies of the Native princes, instead of keeping down their efficiency by all means? Confidence begets confidence. If the British Power in India must be placed on an unassailable and permanent footing it must be done by a policy of trust and confidence not only towards the Native princes but also towards the whole of the subject population. Another consideration which to our mind seems a serious objection to the Nizam's offer being accepted is that it may lead to the supposition that the Government of India has run short of means wherewith to defend itself against its enemies. The present strain on its finances is great no doubt, but the Government is capable of raising any amount on the strength of its name. Its prestige is as great as it ever was. Then, why take a step which might be interpreted as nothing short of insolvency? In the last place the indebtedness of the Nizam's Government is said to be very great. Somehow or other the Nizam's Government cannot well meet the ordinary demands on its resources. It is not therefore fair that the young ruler should be allowed to deprive his state of so large an amount in order to signify his loyalty to the Paramount Power which was never doubted. There are some of the objections to the offer of the 60 lakhs by the Nizam being accepted. We hope Lord Dufferin, whose good sense and circumspection have appeared in many of his public acts, will be the last person to accept or levy pecuniary contributions from the Nizam or any other Native ruler.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 8.

THE Nizam of Haidrabad is loyal to the English. The Nizam-ul-mulk of Haidrabad, and Sadat Ali of Oudh were two principal officers of the Emperor of Delhi. These two persons established separate kingdoms at the same time. Now the dynasty of Sadat Ali is at an end. The dynasty of Nizam-ul-mulk is still in existence. We pray to God for the welfare of this dynasty. The English assisted their friend the Nizam with troops for which the Nizam paid money. For some years this payment fell into arrears, on which account the English took Berar from the Nizam. The debt was paid up, but Berar was not restored to the Nizam. The Nizam asked for the restoration of Berar, but no restoration has yet been made. The loyalty of the natives of India is unshaken. The English have now become apprehensive of the Russians and the Nizam has promised to assist the English both in person and in money. He has promised to pay 60 lacs of Rupees in three years, and in the event of a war will take the field in person. This offer indicates the loyalty of the Nizam in the highest degree, which we trust will not go unnoticed at the hands of the English. Not only the Nizam, but all the princes and people of India are prepared to assist the English in a similar manner. But the English ought not to accept this pecuniary assistance from the Nizam. The Nizam has not been able to satisfy all the wants of his State. His subjects are even now overburdened with taxes. Still there is a necessity for improvement in several directions. 20 lacs of Rupees a year will do great good to Nizam's State, if wisely spent; but will be of no benefit to the British Empire. Lord Dufferin will by no means accept the offer of the Nizam.

DAINIK and CHANDRINA (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, October 13.

THE Viceroy has replied to the letter of the Nizam from Simla. Colonel Marshall the English Secretary of the Nizam who was at Simla, has left that station with this reply on Saturday last. In this letter the Viceroy has highly eulogized the loyalty of the Nizam. Her Majesty the Empress has been very much pleased with this display of loyalty on the part of the Nizam. The Nizam's treasury is not solvent. The condition of his territory is not satisfactory. Why is he now going to pay 60 lacs of Rupees for the defence of the frontiers of English territory instead of using that amount for the good of his State? Why did Col. Marshall go to Simla suddenly, and what did he

consult with the Viceroy? It may be presumptuous on our part to try to dip into these mysteries. The public are at least suspicious in this matter. Many people say that the Government may not have forcibly extracted this loyal offer from the Nizam, but it is imagined by some that endeavours were made to realize it. There may be reasons for so doing, perhaps to make up the pecuniary deficit caused by the frontier affair. The want of this year has been met by Sir Lepel Griffin from the boards of the minor Maharaja of Gwalior, but what is to be done for the future? Is it for this future that the Nizam made his offer? Hyderabad has surpassed Gwalior in this respect, in as much as it desires to contribute a gift. The pecuniary offer of the Nizam may realize another object of the Government. If the Russians believe that the Native princes of India are not pleased with the English that belief will be removed by the Nizam's gift. The *Pioneer* is making this assertion. It would be a grand thing if the other Indian princes would follow the example of the Nizam.

NABABHAKAR and SAIDHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 17.

THE Nizam, of Hyderabad has promised to pay the Government Rs. 60 lacs, not at once, but in three years, paying 20 lacs a year. The object of this offer is to assist the English against the Russians who are hostile to Mahomedans. Now the question is will it be proper for the Government to accept this offer? By offering to pay this amount the Nizam has displayed his loyalty to the English, and shows to what extent the native princes are loyal to the English. But the English ought not to take this money. The English are powerful on account of their wealth; and if any doubt be entertained of their power it may indeed prove injurious to their prestige.

—The SUTYASHODHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, October 2.

NATIVE kings love the British Government from the bottom of their hearts and their unflinching loyalty has been tested by critical circumstances. The Nizam has made a handsome offer of 60 lacs to Government as an earnest of his loyalty for the purpose of consolidating the frontier defences and thus to check Russian aggression. He has also promised the assistance of his sword whenever required to fight against the common enemy. The Government need entertain no fear of Russia so long as they enlist the active sympathy of the native princes. The offer has been made under no pressure or insinuation but spontaneously and it would add to the dignity of the Government to respectfully decline its acceptance and instruct the Nizam to utilize the amount of the proffered gift by improving the status of his army.

The SURYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, October 3.

THE appointment of a European officer to assist the Nizam in the administration of his affairs, has borne good fruit in as much as 60 lacs are placed at the disposal of the Government to strengthen the strategical position of the north-west frontier. The offer is intended as a mark of the friendship which seeks the permanent maintenance of British rule over India. The Nizam promises active support also on the field of battle in time of need.

The KESARI (Marathi Weekly), Poona, October 4.

NATIVE kings have been found on all occasions to be very loyal and the incidents of the late Jubilee supply the clearest indications of it. The Nizam's offer of 60 lacs towards the expenses of the frontier defences is an additional and fresh instance of such loyalty. The offer is a liberal one and the Government ought to show their appreciation of it by the restoration of the Berari to the Nizam.

The PRADHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, October 4, and 12.

THE loyalty of the Nizam was never doubted and the Anglo-Indians even of the type of the editor of the *Times of India* admitted that the Nizam was a staunch adherent of the Supreme Government. The native princes ought to be so and should render possible assistance to the Government in times of need. But present peace and tranquillity called for no pecuniary assistance and the Nizam's munificent offer of 60 lacs is quite inopportune. Time was when this could decently be made. It is reported the offer had been a spontaneous one but it has been made in disregard of the interests of the people and the financial condition of the State. . . . It is reported that the Nizam's offer of 60 lacs has been accepted by Government. This act reflects no credit on Government. They would have done well to have declined the offer. This course would have greatly served to strengthen and consolidate the affection of the Natives States. The apparent wealth of the native princes is no indication of their solvency or the prosperity of their subjects. Whatever they spend, they have to raise by pressure from the people. The Government have placed themselves in a false position, and other native princes would follow the steps of the Nizam even at the expense of the interests of the people.

The SHIVAM (Marathi Weekly), Poona, October 14.

THE Government of India is reported to have expressed satisfaction and willingness to accept the liberal gift of 60 lakhs made by the Nizam as a contribution towards the expenses of consolidation works on the frontier. Why should not the Government be glad to accept it? and who can prevent the Nizam from being free with other people's money? The real sufferers in the present case are his subjects who have to make good the money by paying taxes. It is a gross injustice that native princes should show such recklessness in the expenditure of public money and fasten fresh burdens on their subjects merely to gain popularity.

PANJABI AKBAR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 1.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S offer of 60 lakhs of rupees, in comparison to the outlay on the frontier fortification is nothing; but looking to the sincerity of his intention, when it emanated from the Nizam himself and without any inducement from any quarter, it seems to us to be a matter of great moment. Neither the Governor General nor his representative the Resident was aware of it. In such a case the offer is highly appreciable. His Highness has also promised military assistance. Of all the Native armies Gwalior and the Hyderabad armies are the best and can render valuable services in time of war. The Nizam's forces are composed of warlike races,—Arabs, Rohellias, Sikhs and Rajputs. The contingent is also well equipped and disciplined. We trust other Native rulers will follow the example of His Highness the Nizam.

The KHAYKHAHE-ALAM (Urdu Weekly), Delhi, October 8.

WHAT do the Anglo-Indian journals which always pass some remark or other to the prejudice of the Native States, now say to the princely offer of His Highness the Nizam. If they are wise, they would not say anything hereafter against the loyalty of the Native States. As far as a judicious man can judge, he will not find one single Native State in discord with the wishes of the British Government a proof of which may be evidenced in the fact, that the Native chiefs give precedence to the needs of the Paramount Power over their own necessities. Of all the Native States the Nizam of Hyderabad has not only always been generously disposed towards the Imperial Government but on many occasions has proved his friendship for it.

The NAJMUL-AKBAR (Urdu Weekly), Itawah, October 12.

ALTHOUGH Native States have furnished Military aid to the Government of India on various occasions the present of 60 lacs of rupees from H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad surpasses all that has been done in this respect. It is a proof of extreme loyalty and fidelity on the part of the Nizam. Now let us see what Government is going to do in return. At least Government ought to restore Berar. This will be a gracious return for the loyalty of the Nizam.

The HINDUSTANI (Urdu Weekly), Lucknow, October 16.

WE were anxious enough to know what reply Government was going to give to the letter of the Nizam. And now we are glad to hear that Government has thanked the Nizam in most cordial and sincere terms, intimating in accordance with the opinion of the general public that they could not accept the offer of 60 lacs of rupees. Looking on all sides of the question, we can confidently say that no better reply could have been given as otherwise various effects might have been produced in the Indian Bazaars; and the Native Chiefs one after another without regard to their having a single farthing in their coffers, would have made sundry offers. Had Lord Dufferin suggested to the Nizam, to utilize that amount for the benefit of his subjects, he would have placed the Indian public under great obligations, as we think the city of Hyderabad and its surroundings stand in great need of works of public utility.

The HINDUSTANI (Hindi Daily), Kalakunkar, October 5.

THE acceptance of the liberal offer of the Nizam, would never be wise under any circumstances. The Government would do well to command substantial aid from the Native princes in times of need, by giving them their confidence. The acceptance of this offer would lead other chieftains to imitate the example even at the expense of their subjects. No doubt, if encouraged in one instance, they will vie with one another and measure their loyalty by so many rupees.

The SHUBHASCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Sagara, October 7.

THE Nizam's offer is praiseworthy so far as his loyalty and friendship are concerned. But in no other respects is it so. The finances of his State do not permit of such liberality on his part, and we are sure that the British Government is too astute to accept the offer.

THE Sargolaya (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, October 10, says that the loyal offer of the Nizam deserves praise. It is the duty of the Native princes to resist the Government in times of need; and now that frontier consolidation works are under construction the assistance of the Nizam is opportune.

KUDANTHAI MITHEAN (Tamil Weekly), Cumbacorum, October 8.

GOVERNMENT ought not to accept the Nizam's offer. The people of Hyderabad could not afford this additional burden. The offer has been made in all sincerity no doubt.

COMIC HERALD (Tamil Weekly), Madras, October 8.

THE offer of the Nizam outbids all other proofs of loyalty by the people of this country. The accusation has often been brought against us that our loyalty is but shallow. We hope that Government may see their way to sanction the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam.

SWADESA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, October 12.

WE hear that the minister has undertaken to meet state demands by a personal loan. So stands the finances of Hyderabad. Could anybody require a more convincing proof of the loyalty of the Nizam than his offer of 60 lakhs of rupees at such a time? Such a proof of loyal attachment, on the part of Native princes entitles them to the confidence of Government.

The ANDHRADESHI (Telugu Weekly), Madras, October 15.

THE Nizam's offer has been a magnificent one. This should at least convince Government of the loyalty of the Native prince. After such a proof of devotion, it is to be hoped that instead of saddling the Indian exchequer with fresh military re-armaments, Government should permit a better organization of the armies of the Native States so that they may be of service in times of danger.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, September 29.

THE sum offered is undoubtedly large, but it does not appear large enough in proportion to the vast sums expended on the works for the defence of the frontiers, so that if the Nizam had diverted this sum in works of utility for his subject people, it would have amply sufficed the purpose and would have been expended more in accordance with his primary duty for his people. The work of diverting the capital to other purposes when there is imperative need nearer home, is not conducive to good administration. The present condition of the Nizam's State and people urgently require that the sum should be expended for their improvement, and if such an offer were made after the completion of the necessary reforms, it would have been more satisfactory to the general public. Besides, it would have been a different matter if the Nizam had offered the sum to the Government of India, if the Government had asked for the same. Then the offer would have been opportune and timely but such is not the case.

THE Akbar-e-Soudagur (Gujarati Daily, October 1), says that the Nizam of Hyderabad has always proved a staunch ally of the British from old times, and the present princely offer of the Nizam plainly shows that such loyalty is still fresh with him.

THE East Gujar (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 2), remarks that poverty, and riot and cholera are always rampant in the Nizam's Capital and that therefore it is his paramount duty to devote this sum for works of utility among his people. Besides this example of the Nizam would lead other States to display the same generosity with the result that the States themselves and their subjects would be reduced to poverty. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to refuse such offers and to avoid making a doubtful precedent.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 2), says that it does not redound much to the credit or loyalty of any State to make an offer to paramount State when its internal affairs badly require reform.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind (Gujarati Weekly, October 2), observes that the Nizam has always remained steadfast to the British rule ever since the time when the British power was not strongly planted in India, and when it had to suffer attacks from all sides from powerful and treacherous Native States. So that the present offer of men and money from the Nizam need not cause surprise though it will cause satisfaction.

THE Yashwantrao (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 2), says the offer of sixty lakhs would not count for much before the frontier works costing crores of rupees.

and it is just possible that the Government would take the same view and refuse the offer. In that case, it would be better if the money were expended on works of utility for his own people, which will greatly redound to his credit as a Native prince.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 12.

THE Nizam's offer shows his grateful loyalty, for which it would suffice if the Government expressed its complete satisfaction. Besides, the Viceroy should ask the Nizam to devote this sum to works of utility for his people. The Government should rather utilise the useless ornaments of Native States instead of encouraging this new vice of extorting money from the Native States.

THE Praja Hit Patra (Gujarati Weekly, Nadiad, October 5), says that this offer from a prince like the Nizam to a paramount power like the British has no other parallel in history.

THE Sumsher Bahadur (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, October 7), thinks this offer of the Nizam as an interested bid for the restoration of the Berars, which the Government of India cannot entertain.

THE Surat Akbar (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, October 10), says that since the Native States and their people enjoy prosperity under the aegis of the British rule, the offer of money from a Native State is not only a mark of loyalty, but it is a guarantee of the continuance and prosperity of their territories.

THE Surya Prakash (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, October 22), says that the offer from the Nizam is nothing else, but an open bid for obtaining favour from the British Government, and that it would not be improbable that Colonel Marshall and other officials are the prime instigators of this move.

THE Satya Mitra (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 16), says that the condition of Hyderabad was badly off 40 years ago, and now that it has recovered under prosperity, it would be creditable if the Nizam liquidated the debts of his ancestors.

THE Rajya Bhakta (Gujarati Bi-Weekly, Bombay, October 16), says that the need of strengthening the defences of India is undoubted, but that England should be the first to contribute her share towards the cost of the frontier defences, as England is much benefitted from her connection with India.

THE Satya Vakta (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 21), says that the Government would do well to refuse the offer of the Nizam with thanks, and to advise him to spend the sum on works of reform for his own people.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

SIXTH TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, October 8.

THE indifference shown by the British Parliament to all questions affecting the welfare of so many of Her Majesty's subjects is very surprising. England has yet to realise the responsibility which she owes to India. Ireland may be now absorbing her whole attention, but it is hardly excusable in her to display so little interest in the better administration of the largest portion of her empire. Very few members of Par-

liament take any active interest in the most important of Indian questions, and the general public in England after their connection with India for so many generations are still wonderfully ignorant of what goes on in India. The British conscience requires awakening in this respect and let us trust that time, circumstances and public opinion will combine to bring about such an awakening in the near future. One way to do it would be for Indian members to get into Parliament. In the last general elections India declared her confidence in certain candidates some of whom were returned. They have made effort off and on to solicit attention, but the general apathy is too strong to be so shaken. Since the death of Mr. Fawcett, no one has as yet taken his place in Parliament as a strong indefatigable and sincere advocate of the interests of India. Dadabhai Naoroji's return to Parliament at the next general elections is still problematical. But if he is returned he is sure to win a way to the conscience of the House and rouse general interest in Indian questions. . . . Sir John Gorst tried to make the position of the Indian revenue as hopeful as possible. But the gloom which pervaded Sir Auckland Colvin's budget statement was also upon the Under-Secretary's although he put on a very sanguine gloss upon it. The fallacy of his assertion that India is very lightly taxed is most apparent and has been pointed out by the *Times* and the other English papers. He said: "The Committee will see from the table that the amount of taxation is not 2s. per head, and when it is remembered that the taxation of the people of this country amounts to £2-10s. per head, I think that as far as one can say from figures, it must be admitted that the taxation in India is very light one at the present moment." These figures as they have been put by Sir J. Gorst are most misleading. The comparison to be fair should also take into account the capacity of the people to bear such taxation. The Government of India has repeatedly acknowledged that the pressure of taxation in India is very great and that the limit has been reached beyond which it will not be safe for Government to go. The Government with the spectre of deficit constantly haunting them do not see their way to impose any additional tax. And unless they make up their mind to reduce expenditure, the condition of their finance shall continue to cause anxiety and trouble.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

THE spectacle of a house of twelve members, and many empty benches discussing between themselves the Budget statement of a country inhabited by two hundred millions of human beings is certainly unworthy of a great people like the British, and the trick, if we may so call it, of keeping more members present in the lobby just at hand to go in if a count-out were threatened so as to prevent the possibility of the bother of the Indian Budget surviving to the next session, more unworthy still. They talk of Britain keeping her solemn promises made years ago in the matter of a larger employment of the natives of the country in its administration. But what sincerity do we find in the professions made by many at the present time. They talk and talk big at times. But when the scratch comes, nobody finds even leisure to listen, let alone to speak. What is then at the bottom of all this. Experience has shown that, however, much India may be bandied here and there for the purposes of party, she has no attractions absolutely for the House of Commons. Even a question relating to a Vestry meeting excites more attention in the House than does the fate of 200,000,000 souls. This may be quite natural but is not at all noble. Injustice to an ordinary girl came well nigh throwing the Government overboard and making the Home Secretary sick of life. But injustice to 200,000,000 Asiatic souls sits as light upon the conscience of both the parties in the house, as if it exists only in a pantomime. May it be that the British people think that their duty by us is done by providing for us Governors and Governors-General and Secretaries of State, and they are not called upon to go any farther.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

THE tall-turbaned gentry of Bombay, who could not be happy without having Sir Richard Temple in stone amidst them for daily peep, may be interested to know what their ex-Governor thinks of the general condition of India and of its Government.

Here are Sir Richard's views as reported by a London daily:—"Sir R. Temple expressed his satisfaction generally with the financial situation of India. In recent years, surplus had been the rule and deficit the exception, while the deficits had been satisfactorily accounted for. The people of India generally were better off than the people of any country in Europe. The Indian debt had been incurred for beneficent purposes, and the expenditure was of a nature to bear fruit tenfold. With regard to railways in India, he thought that a check should be put upon State guarantees, and a policy pursued which would tend to enlist private enterprise. While the Army expenses and arrangements were satisfactory, the Naval arrangements for defence were a common cause of anxiety. The coaling stations were in an unsatisfactory condition. The expenditure, too, was small, and an additional burden might well be borne in consideration of the greater security of the country. With regard to civil administration, he emphatically denied that the Government of India were driving the people of that country into intemperance in order to stimulate the excise revenue (hear, hear). Such was not the intention of the Government and such was not the result of their action. The land revenue was increasing in consequence of the expansion of country. In the matter of education there had been improvement, but what were 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 children in Native schools out of a population of 200,000,000. Education in India would never prosper until we had made up our minds to adopt a mild form of compulsion. Technical education was needed in India as much, or, if possible, more than in this country. A great deal had been done to advance the position of natives in administrative, judicial, and civil office. To Calcutta and Bombay had been given representative institutions. He hoped that they would learn something of the management of their own affairs. This system must not, however, be carried too far (hear, hear). In many administrative positions there must be European nerve, skill, and firmness, and Anglo-Saxon pluck and audacity (cheers)." It is quite a revelation to us to be told that (1) "surplus has been the rule and deficit the exception, in recent years," in the financial operations of the Government of India; (2) that "the people of India generally were better off than the people of any country in Europe." (Great Britain, for instance?); (3) "that expenditure was small and an additional burden might well be borne" (we presume in military and naval charges), &c., &c.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 10.

AS usual, the debate on the Indian Budget this year was reserved for the fag-end of the Parliamentary session. The front opposition bench was absolutely empty. Only half a dozen members of the House took part in the debate. The thinness of the House on such occasions is becoming proverbial. As most of the members present deprecated the postponement of the Budget to the end of the session, Sir J. Gorst promised to bring before the Secretary of State for India, who had interest with the Cabinet, the views of the non-official members, and no doubt he would do his best with his colleagues to ensure on a future occasion that the financial statement be made at an earlier period of the session. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a characteristic sketch of the House of Commons towards the close of the Indian Budget speech, showing how the expenditure of eighty millions of money is controlled, and the interests of two hundred millions of people protected. . . . The speakers who commented unfavourably on the financial statement of Sir J. Gorst, were Mr. R. T. Reid and Sir George Campbell. The former did not consider it a satisfactory one, from a financial point of view. Burmah, he said, was the enterprise of the noble lord the member for South Paddington, and it was said that the work of annexation would be a matter of two or three weeks, and would cost 300,000*l.* Instead of that, the difference between the expenses and income of Burma now amounted to 3,900,000*l.* Sir George Campbell complained that the figures in the speech of the Under-Secretary did not tally with the figures in the printed statement which he had issued, and that the pessimist views which he had entertained had not been relieved by the facts and figures laid before the Committee. Sir Richard Temple made the longest speech of the evening, and in support of the statement. He took an optimistic view of the financial situation of India. He acknowledged that the expenditure on the North-West frontier was alarmingly large and the deficit very considerable, although he must say, that the occupation of Upper Burmah would support a larger frontier a hundredfold. Even the *Englishman* confesses that he cannot see to the level of Sir Richard Temple's optimism.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, October 12.

ON the ninth of September the solemn farce of a debate on the Indian Budget was gone through in the House of Commons. It was verily a farce and a mockery. Except a few who do not possess much influence in the House, other members whose utterances will be read by the country with attention and respect and whose views deservedly command deference take little or no interest in Indian questions, and at this time of the year they generally absent themselves from London. The Under-Secretary for India, who is nailed to his post by the obligations of office makes a statement which is hardly intelligible to anybody in the House. It is followed by a languid and discur-sive debate which is now and then enlivened by the heterodox views propounded by a Radical and comparatively unimportant member of Parliament. Men like Messrs. Bradlaugh and Reid are able men no doubt in their way; but any opinions expressed by them on Indian matters will not receive the same attention like those of Messrs. Gladstone, Chamberlain, Smith, Stanhope and others who are the leaders of political opinions in England. These men, however, do not care about the Indian Budget and after the hard work and worry they undergo during the session they are glad to quit London at the earliest opportunity. The statement is not required to be made in the House of Commons under the compulsion of any statute, but is made in accordance with a custom introduced some thirty years ago. The obligation of the English statesmen to bestow their closest and most anxious attention upon Indian affairs, to deal fairly and conscientiously with her, is nevertheless strong; but it is of a moral nature and in the absence of any stimulus supplied by factious quarrel or by any state of things in India of unusual gravity, the members of the House of Commons are not disposed at the fat end of a wearisome session to exaggerate the force of moral obligations. So the farce of an Indian debate is enacted year after year. . . . What will rouse the House of Commons to a full sense of its duty to the Indian people it is not difficult to surmise. Nothing but the gravest crisis in India, either threatening the safety of British supremacy or involving an immediate bankruptcy will convince it of the unwisdom of the policy that is now pursued. Well, such a crisis, we fear, is almost impending. The loyalty of the people of India is yet firm and unshaken; but about the future of the Indian finances there is reason for the gravest apprehensions. Official apologists may try their best to present the situation in the most hopeful colour possible; but on no sensible mind can Sir John Gorst's speech leave the shadow of a doubt that the financial condition of the country is advancing towards a serious crisis. What with increased military expenditure, the steadily falling exchange with its numerous evils, the growing Home Charges, the annexation of Burmah threatening a large deficit for years to come, the opium revenue falling, the land revenue stationary, and withal the tax-paying capacity of the people strained to the last point, he must be a desperate partizan or an idiot who would take a hopeful view of our finances. Such flukes as the Gwalior loan or the Nizam's offer may stave off the catastrophe for some time, but it cannot be staved off for a long time and when the crash comes England will open her eyes and rue the days of her culpable apathy and her unfair and unjust treatment of India.

HINDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 10.

THAT the English people know a little more about India now than they knew a decade back is not to be denied. But in spite of it all the fact stands that English interest in Indian questions is of the weakest character. And we are not surprised if it is so. Ireland is so very near England and yet the latter has not been able to acquaint herself correctly with the condition of the former. Not two Englishmen are perhaps able to agree as to the wants and the grievances of the Irish people; and in the midst of this conflict Ireland and England not only stand where they did some years back but in a far worse situation. To expect Englishmen to care more for a more distant situated country is perhaps well nigh impossible and thus it happens that when every year the Under-Secretary of State for India introduces the Indian Budget into the House of Commons, he has to accomplish a task which for the moment gives him no anxiety. He speaks to a house almost empty; he says what he likes or is taught to say and goes through the farce without much ado. So has it been up to now and so it seems it will continue to be.

in future. Whether any remedy that can be suggested for the removal of this standing grievance will succeed is more than one can say at this time, when English statesmen are all in a mess over the Irish question and when those of them, who can be got to think impartially of Indian questions and to spot the real defects of the administration, have made up their minds that they shall let all else alone so long as the Irish problem stands unsolved. In the meantime India must go on as she has gone on—the taxes growing and the expenses increasing.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, October 12.

THE proverbial aversion of the British M. P.'s to Indian matters was clearly manifest on the occasion. Only about half a dozen members of the House joined in the debate. Sir J. Gorst was, of course, ready with his figures and statements. The members who actively interested themselves in the debate, were Mr. R. T. Reid, Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, and the thanks of the Indian people are no doubt due to them for the interest thus shown by them on a question of vital importance to our country. We are glad, the Under-Secretary of State for India himself has at last been forced to admit, that the annexation of Upper Burma has proved to be a burden on the Indian finance. He says in his Budget speech:—"It is only candid that I should state that the financial result of the annexation of Burma has been to throw on the revenues of India a heavier charge than was expected. There was a heavy charge last year, and a heavy charge is certain to be incurred in the present year. Although I hope that the anticipations of the Indian Government may be realised, and that at no very remote future, Burma, instead of being a burden, may be able financially to pay its own way, and even be a source of profit, yet some time must elapse before that consummation is brought about."

The BENGAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

WE really cannot understand why it should be difficult to present the Indian Budget earlier in the session. Has the making-up of the Indian accounts, according to the official year which ends in March, anything to do with the matter? If so, we suppose it would be easy enough to make the official year correspond with the calendar year. Be that as it may, the apathy of the English people with regard to Indian affairs is phenomenal; and yet it is none the less true that we depend upon them for stimulus if not indeed for initiation, as regards all measures affecting our political progress. If this state of things continues much longer, the hopes of Indian advancement must be indefinitely postponed; and it is for the friends of India, both here and in England, to put their heads together to make an effort that shall dispel this apathy and awaken some little sympathy, some sense of duty among Englishmen in regard to our affairs. Knowledge is the mother of sympathy; to dispel ignorance is to sow the seeds of sympathy. To spread information about Indian affairs would go far to secure this end; and if we could start an organ of our own in England, conducted under Indian auspices and if used by Indian gentlemen, the first effective step towards this great object would be taken. The discussions of the East Indian Association are confined to a limited few, for the most part composed of Anglo-Indian officials, and therefore not the most disinterested friends of India. If the Association were reorganized upon a proper footing, and an effort made in the direction suggested by us, we are quite sure, help from India would not be wanting. We heard sometime ago of an effort being made to create an Indian party in the House. Has the idea been dropped? The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is now in England. No one is better fitted both by temperament and inclination to organize such a party. May we appeal to him to bestir himself in the matter? He has rendered many services to his country. This will be one of the most conspicuous.

BRITISH HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Basingstoke, October 18.

MR. LAURENCE approached the First Lord of the Treasury and asked him to take some means to have the Indian Budget introduced at some earlier period of the

Session next year. The Ministry did not show any disposition to give effect to Mr. Bradlaugh's suggestion. Sir John Gorst admitted that every one would be glad if it were possible to bring the affairs of India under the consideration of the House at a time when more members were present and when greater interest could be taken in the matter. But he gave no hope that the Ministry would adopt any measures in the direction indicated by Mr. Bradlaugh. It was quite needless for Sir John Gorst to have done this because painful experience has taught us that no Government Liberal or Conservative has yet taken any means to fulfil the many promises from time to time to introduce the Indian Budget earlier in the Session. Sir John's statement did not possess any striking features; but its great merit was very brief. The Under-Secretary of State, knowing very well that the hon'ble members did not take much interest in the subject, did not inflict a long speech upon them. He contented himself with merely laying before them the figures of the Indian Budget for the current year.

The *TRIBUNE* (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 15.

ALL right-minded persons will agree with Mr. Bradlaugh that the discussion of this important subject should be creditable to a great nation governing 200 million human beings. We have, however, no hope that Mr. Bradlaugh's protest will produce any effect. Such protests have been made times without number by disinterested and sincere friends of India, like the late lamented Henry Fawcett; but the Ministry in office does not pay any heed to them. The simple truth is that the British Parliament takes much less interest in the welfare of one-fifth of the entire human race whose destinies have been committed to England than even in a petty case of police oppression like that of Miss Carr. We need not give here the figures with which his (Sir John Gorst's) speech bristled, as the reader is already familiar with them. It is worthy of note, however, that the present financial position is worse than that disclosed in Auckland's Budget of 1887-88. The estimated deficit on account of Burmah when the Financial Statement was published here was, in round numbers, a million and three-quarters. But it is now calculated that the estimated deficit will amount to two and a quarter millions. Sir John Gorst observed:—"Although I hope that the anticipations of the Indian Government may be realised, and that at no very remote future Burmah, instead of being a burden, may be able financially to pay its own way, and even be a source of profit, yet some time must elapse before that consummation is brought about." We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the anticipations of the Government of India to which Sir John Gorst refers will not be fulfilled for sometime to come. That day is far distant when Burmah will cease to be a burden upon the poor Indian taxpayer. We have always held the view as Burmah does not belong geographically to the Indian Peninsula, it should be constituted into a Crown Colony. Sir John Gorst urged that it was not possible to effect any reduction in the military expenditure of India. We cannot, however, forget that the Commission which assembled at Simla, eight years ago under the presidency of the late Sir Ashley Eden, made certain important recommendations for cutting down our army charges. The Commission pointed out if effect was given to their proposals there would be a saving to the extent of a million and a quarter. But the most important of the changes recommended by the Army Commission have not yet been carried out, and there is no hope that they will be adopted. Sir John Gorst wanted the House to believe that the Indian Railways were profitable investment; but he was constrained to admit that the Government of India, instead of making a profit, is incurring a large and increasing annual charge for the same.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, October 16.

THE introduction of the Indian Budget into the House of Commons at a late period of the session has ever formed the subject of a legitimate complaint, and it is sad to note that no serious attempt has yet been made to introduce the Budget at an earlier period of the session when the House could be fuller, and far better represented. Mr. Bradlaugh we are highly pleased to note, protested against the practice with much outspokenness. He most forcibly pointed out that it was not right "to leave to the last moment of the

session on the only opportunity that was afforded to Parliament of considering the wishes and grievances of the 200 millions of people whom we ruled. It is, to our thinking, highly damaging to the reputation for justice of the English nation that their great legislative House should be so utterly indifferent to the interests of the millions of people inhabiting this great dependency of England in the East. It betrays a want of sense of duty which is thoroughly unworthy of a great and civilized nation. Mr. Bradlaugh made an eloquent appeal to the First Lord of the Treasury to take some means to have the Indian Budget introduced at some earlier period of the session next year, so that it may no longer be a farce as it has hitherto been. We join, Mr. Bradlaugh in his appeal to the Lord of the Treasury, and trust that His Lordship will make a favorable response in the interests of India and England alike.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 17.

THE statement which Sir John Gorst made to the House was unusually brief. He had, of course, to deal with the figures of three years, and as might have been expected, he took a *couleur de rose* view of Indian finances. He attempted to show that the condition of the finances of India is not quite so bad as the figures would lead one at first to suppose. The deficit for 1885-86 is put down in the Budget at nearly 3 crores of rupees; but Sir John Gorst contended that it is not an actual deficit. The process of reasoning by which he arrived at this conclusion does not bear examination. He told the House that 68 lakhs had been spent in the reduction of debt, 59 lakhs in the construction of protective railways, 78 lakhs in the construction of protective irrigation works—making a total of about a crore and a half, which had been applied either to reduction of debt or increasing the investments of the Government of India. Well, Sir John Gorst should have known that the outlay on protective public works cannot be regarded in the light of an investment. These works will never prove remunerative or pay the interest on the capital spent on them. In many cases they will not even earn enough to defray their working expenses. The Under-Secretary, with all his anxiety to make out that the finances of India are in a satisfactory condition, could not deny that Upper Burma is a very serious drain on the public exchequer. He was driven by the very force of facts to admit that financially the newly-annexed province has been so far a disappointment. . . . We need hardly tell the reader that Sir John Gorst, in speaking of the incidence of taxation in India, has adopted the view prevalent in Anglo-Indian Officialdom that the land revenue and the opium revenue should not be regarded as taxation. We showed in a recent issue that this view is utterly unsound. The theory that the land revenue and the opium revenue of India do not represent taxation proper was first propounded by the late Mr. James Wilson in order to justify the imposition of an income tax upon the people of India. That this theory is quite untenable has been proved to demonstration by Mr. H. E. Sullivan, late of the Madras Civil Service, in his able Minute of dissent appended to Part II of the Report of the Famine Commission. As we discussed this question the other day we need not repeat it here. Sir John Gorst and those who think with him, should bear in mind that in the matter of taxation there can be no comparison whatever between rich England and poor India. Judged by the English standard, the taxation of India would no doubt seem to be very light. A few shillings a year may be a trifle to an English workman; but it is a vast sum to the people of India, whose annual earnings have been estimated at Rs. 27 per head. The late lamented Mr. Fawcett showed that England, in proportion to her population, is 56 times as rich as India—a fact which we commend to Sir John Gorst and his friends. . . .

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

NABABHAKAR AND SADHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 10.

THE Indian Budget is before Parliament every year, but at a time when Parliament is about to close. The other day Mr. Bradlaugh asked that the Indian Budget might be placed before Parliament this year a little earlier, but as usual it was presented

at the usual time—when Parliament was about to close. For that reason there was not much discussion. In presenting the Budget before the Parliament Sir John Gorst, the Under Secretary of State for India said, that there are no serious short comings in the Budget. Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Gorst eulogized the British rule highly. One or two members did not agree with them, but could not say anything important on account of their ignorance of Indian affairs. Very few have filled the place of Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Slagg has some experience of Indian matters but this time he has not been able to enter Parliament. Mr. Hunter has given some attention to Indian affairs. Mr. Bradlaugh has a very great desire to know something of India. But no one has been able to acquire the experience of Mr. Fawcett. . . .

The SATTASHODHIKA (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, October 9.

THE defects of the Indian administration require to be remedied, and the introduction of Indian members into Parliament is the only way to do so. The universal apathy shown by the members of the Parliament about India prevents any hope of salutary improvement being effected under existing circumstances. The discussion on the Indian Budget scarcely engages a dozen members of Parliament. The time has come when competent natives could be found to represent the case of India in Parliament, and the longer such a privilege is withheld, the condition of the country must remain in *statu quo*. . . .

The SHUBHASUCHAKA (Marathi Weekly), Satara, October 14.

THE reading of the Indian Budget in Parliament is a mere play and a conventional walkover. Its introduction for discussion is reserved to a time when members tired of work wish to retire. Only 13 members out of 700 attended its last perusal, and two only took some interest in discussing it. Such indifference to and ignorance of Indian matters prevail, and therefore little is done to lessen the burden of expenditure. No concern is exhibited for the financial administration of India, and no improvement in Indian finance can be expected so long as Parliament maintains this attitude of a seeming apathy, though we are led to believe that a great interest is taken in all matters relating to the Indian Empire.

SWEDANA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-Weekly), Madras, October 19.

THE Indian Budget was laid before Parliament, and there were hardly more than 30 members present. Never was there so great an expenditure than in the year under review, and yet the Parliament which is supposed to govern us could not find 30 members to look into the matter. The Indian tax payer has contributed largely to the Burma and Afghan wars. There must be a committee in London to supervise Indian matters. We are at present governed more in theory than in practice.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 6.

MR. BRADLAUGH had pointed out the importance of the last National Congress, while strongly insisting on the fact that greater attention should be paid to the wants and aspirations of the Native community. This goes to show that in spite of the efforts of certain Anglo-Indians to minimise the importance of the Congress, the higher authorities are more and more inclined to attach much importance to these annual gatherings, and it is therefore our duty to make the coming Congress as influential and representative as possible.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 6.

INDIA has a population of thirty crores, and contains provinces larger in extent than England, while its annual revenue and expenditure amounts to seventy crores of

Rupess and yet to read the details of the time and circumstance in which its annual statement of such great importance was submitted to Parliament, is disappointing to every native of India. To speak about the time when the Budget is submitted to Parliament at the far end of the Session is to repeat an oft-repeated tale. There is nothing to surprise us in this, for it has been the rule for many years.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 9), says that in spite of the unsatisfactory state of the Indian Budget, it is pleasing to note that several members had come forward to protest against the indifference of Indian interests.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 16), remarks that since the Indian Budget is not subjected to close scrutiny both here and in Parliament. It behoves the coming National Congress to take up this important subject that the Indian Budgets should in future be subjected to close scrutiny.

THE Suria Prakash (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, September 24), asks whether it is just and righteous policy to saddle India with the deficit caused by Burmah.

THE Gujarat Gazette (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad October 13), says that India is much indebted to men like Mr. Bradlaugh for their deep sympathy in Indian affairs.

THE Sunshar Bahadur (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, October 14), regrets that Budget Statement of a great empire like India with its 30 crores of people, and with a balance sheet of 70 crores of Rupees, should be despatched in a few empty words at the far end of the Parliamentary Session.

THE Ahmedabad Samachar, (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, October 19,) says that in the absence of a direct representation of India in Parliament it would be better if the English electors were to know the opinion of the Indian people about those members who pose as well-wishers of India, so that their statements about Indian affairs may be rated at their proper value.

THE PIONEER ON THE NATIVE PRESS.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly) Madras, September 21.

IT is alleged that the Native Press is exercising a thoroughly pernicious effect on the public administration. It poisons the minds of the masses against the British Government; it demoralises the English members of the administration; and is a source of constant terror to the Native officials. The Native press constantly dins into the ears of the people that the Anglo-Indian Government pays little regard to their religious and social prejudices; that the natives of the country are thrust aside and Englishmen are appointed in all responsible and well-paid offices, that the people become poorer and poorer and the taxes are heavy; that the Magistrates oppress the people, and the bureaucracy generally has no sort of sympathy for the aspirations of the more forward sections of the community. The Native Press impartially exposes official wrong-doers of its own country, holds up to ridicule the unprincipled place-hunters and sycophants among the Native community. In fact, it has imposed on itself the function of exposing abuses as well as of pressing upon the rulers the aspirations of the educated Natives. In doing all this the Native press is alleged to be guilty of disloyalty, and the Pioneer proposes that in the interest of good administration the law against literary license should be enforced with greater rigour than hitherto. We do not see how the proposal will remedy the evils suggested. It may operate to a certain extent in the case of libellous or defamatory writing, but how can the ordinary law be made serviceable in preventing the Native writers from expressing their independent opinions regarding the policy and measures of

Government? We admit that the Native Press is often hard upon officials; sometimes it is so without sufficient reasons; but generally its attitude is defensible because officialdom everywhere in India is high-handed and not ever-honest. Far from deserving condemnation, the Native Press is entitled to the thanks of the Government for the service it renders by exercising constant vigilance on the doings of the officials. Every intelligent person must see that the moral influence exercised by individual members of Government is diminishing every day and that the faith of the people in the justice and beneficence of their immediate rulers is shaken more and more, and that the duties of Government are being rendered more difficult and arduous than ever. This is the effect of growing civilization, and no amount of official repression can render it nugatory. On the other hand, the proposal of the *Pioneer* will widen the breach between the rulers and the ruled, and infinitely aggravate the evils for which our contemporary seeks a remedy. Nowhere in the world have statesmen succeeded in putting down by mere repression the natural effects of growing civilization. But they have invariably succeeded whenever they opened wholesome channels for the occupation of the activity and talent developed by education and other accompaniments of civilization. So long as the intelligent and leading representatives of the people are excluded from all the high and responsible offices, and from all share in the government of their country, the mischiefs which our contemporary wrongly attributes to the defects of the Native press, but which really arise from the present irrational system of administration, will continue and will from year to year grow wider and deeper. The real cause is the absence of all means by which the rulers and the ruled can understand each other correctly and fully and freely communicate their views and motives. Supply this defect, and the mischiefs now complained of will disappear. The path of the rulers will not even then be one of roses: but the difficulties will be of a different order and will lead to different results.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 22.

NOW we repeat what we have said so often, that it is impossible for an alien Government to carry on its administration without the help of a free press. By curbing its liberty, the Government will not do any mischief to India or humanity but to itself and British rule. The Native papers destroyed or muzzled, all communications between the ruled and rulers are completely cut off. The alien rulers are now in a vast country or continent, seething with discontent on account of the growing poverty of the people and the illegalities of the police and the Magistrates. They are a handful of men, some posted in one corner, and some in another. They are surrounded by myriads of aliens with whom they never had contracted any social or political tie. And they will extinguish the only unerring beacon guiding them, if they, in a fit of anger, gag the Press because it burns their fingers. Indeed as we said, the land will be enveloped in impenetrable darkness if the freedom of the press were taken away. The rulers will see myriads of people before them, behind them, in their left, and in their right, but shall never know the thoughts which work in their minds. They may come in contact with hundreds of native servants and native clerks. But they shall never know the true native feeling again. Like men stoneblind, they will have to feel their way, or if they rush head-long with their usual impetuosity, regardless of consequences, they shall undergo the chance of receiving constant falls. Then again, if the press is gagged, sedition will increase and not decrease. It is the press which is one great obstacle to any secret organization in the country. The stupid statesmen, who gagged the press, did not see it; and in their anger, destroyed the light which served the purposes of a beacon. The wise statesmen who followed the Tories saw it, and they removed the gag. It would be, if not impossible, at least very dangerous, to govern 250 millions of people with only the scanty forces at the command of the Government without a free press. We objected to the Press Act, because we did not wish ill of the Government. Fortunately, the men who are at the head of the Government are generally wise men, who are rarely impelled by passion to commit a foolish act, and lay the knife across their own necks.

The BENGALEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 24.

It is conceivable that the Executive Government may, under certain circumstances, suggest, as it did not many years ago, that the liberties of the Press should be

curbed; it is inconceivable however that a great organ of public opinion should appeal to the Executive Government for a gagging Act or any similar measure of restraint. There is not the remotest chance that a Government, presided over by a Liberal Viceroy, would listen to so eccentric an appeal. But the fact is illustrative of what has repeatedly been observed that the Government of the country is really in advance of the extremists who undertake to guide Anglo-Indian opinion. If Anglo-Indian opinion had been consulted and followed, the Press could not have been liberated by Lord Ripon in 1882, nor could that illustrious statesman have signalized himself or have added stability to British rule by introducing his great measure of Local Self-Government; and yet the *Pioneer* himself is now forced to admit, under the pressure of facts which can no longer be gain-said, that Local Self-Government has on the whole been a success and that the Bengali Babu has shown a measure of honesty and public spirit with which he has not hitherto been credited. The truth stands pretty much on the same footing as regards the liberation of the Press by Lord Ripon; and though the *Pioneer* may not see it, the fact is admitted by all impartial Anglo-Indian writers, to whose testimony we refer elsewhere. . . . In dilating upon the character of the Native Press, and in warning against its committing libel and sedition, the *Pioneer* itself is guilty of libel, and has placed himself at the mercy of the law. When our contemporary talks of "the deliberate misrepresentation" and "unscrupulous falsehood," "the hostile attitude and the disgraceful license" of the Native Press, he is clearly guilty of libel against every member of the Press, and we trust he will yet be taught a lesson which may prevent his violating the ordinary law of the land, which he wants to enforce against the Native Press. . . .

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, September 25.

THE *Pioneer* is advocating stringent measures being taken against the Native Press which it represents as being seditious and scurrilous. The *Times of India*, while paying the Bombay Native Press the compliment of saying that it is not open to the charge supports the *Pioneer* so far as the Native Press in Upper India is concerned. We think that the tone of the Native Press has not degenerated. In individual cases the Penal Code offers substantial powers of punishment. It is an old trick to raise a howl against the Native Press in order to lessen the importance of its exposures of Anglo-Indian high-handedness. . . .

PEOPLE'S FRIEND (English Weekly), Madras, October 1.

THE *Times of India* is of opinion with his irate brother that the "Bengal Press has distinctly changed for the worse during the past two years" and suggests as a check to attacks on officials that the rules forbidding defamed officials to defend themselves in Court be relaxed. There is no objection to doing away with the rules altogether. The Native Papers will have better opportunities of proving their charges, and we do not believe that the Beamish stamp of officials would venture to go from the singeing of the Press to being burnt out of reputation by a judicial tribunal. The statement of the *Pioneer* that the Native Press delights in vituperation because it enjoys an immunity is utterly a creation of his imagination. The Native Press will do its duty whether or not officials have the power to prosecute. The Native Press is ready to accept the same obligations as those edited by Englishmen in their country, and it fears not in the cause of truth "swinging damages" or any other damages. The *Times of India* admits with a candour which one should be proud about, when it comes from such a quarter, that "the Native Press is undoubtedly growing in importance and is being more and more studied by the various local governments." So it is even in the Presidency and for the simple reason that the Native Press is honest and truthful and outspoken on all occasions. There are cases where some exaggeration is made, but here not even the *Pioneer* or the local *Mail* is free from blame. . . .

HINDOO PATRAN (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 8.

THE *Times of India* is of opinion with his irate brother that the "Bengal Press has distinctly changed for the worse during the past two years" and suggests as a check to attacks on officials that the rules forbidding defamed officials to defend themselves in Court be relaxed. There is no objection to doing away with the rules altogether. The Native Papers will have better opportunities of proving their charges, and we do not believe that the Beamish stamp of officials would venture to go from the singeing of the Press to being burnt out of reputation by a judicial tribunal. The statement of the *Pioneer* that the Native Press delights in vituperation because it enjoys an immunity is utterly a creation of his imagination. The Native Press will do its duty whether or not officials have the power to prosecute. The Native Press is ready to accept the same obligations as those edited by Englishmen in their country, and it fears not in the cause of truth "swinging damages" or any other damages. The *Times of India* admits with a candour which one should be proud about, when it comes from such a quarter, that "the Native Press is undoubtedly growing in importance and is being more and more studied by the various local governments." So it is even in the Presidency and for the simple reason that the Native Press is honest and truthful and outspoken on all occasions. There are cases where some exaggeration is made, but here not even the *Pioneer* or the local *Mail* is free from blame. . . .

no less biting *Truth*, or the *World*. Not to go out of India, take the leaders of the *Pioneer* regarding the people of this country. No honest judge will deny that in rancorous malevolence they have never been approached by any vernacular paper in Bengal. The great ambition of the vernacular papers is to imitate the leading Anglo-Indian journals, and, as evil traits are more easily copied and more readily learnt than sterling merit, it is but natural that the native papers should show more of the former than of the latter. This is doubtless unfortunate, and much to be regretted; but it is inevitable. To try to put it down would be to destroy the papers as instruments of good, and with all their scurrility and untruthfulness, real or alleged, it is undeniable that as they are they do more good than harm. Our Allahabad contemporary might demur to this in his present mood of vexation, and appeal to the cases of Messrs. Wilson and Beames which illustrate the harm that is done; but for one Beames, we have scores of Munsiffs, Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Deputies and native officers of lower grades, and even our contemporary will admit that they work all the better under the censorship of the Press. Except when a European planter is aggrieved, their actions never come under the purview of the Anglo-Indian Press. Our foreign contemporaries are not in a position to obtain reliable accounts of those officers, and with insufficient untrustworthy data before them they cannot judge correctly. Nor are superior European officers better situated in this respect. They are beset with all the difficulties that stand in the way of Anglo-Indian editors, and they fail to overcome them. Under the circumstances either an important and very effective check over mischievously-disposed officials must be altogether removed, and evil allowed to thrive, or the Vernacular Press must be permitted to comment on the actions of our officials, both high and low, as they do at present. This is what is done in every civilized country where the Press is free, and there is nothing in the circumstances of India which would suggest a different course.

JUBILEE AND RAIPUTANA HERALD (English Weekly.) Ajmere, October 5.

THE loyalty of the Native Press is beyond all doubt till now, and the service rendered to the Government is certainly invaluable, but if the majority of the Anglo-Indians with their organs, are determined to make the Indians, Moonlighters and Irish desperadoes—and God knows they have wrongs enough to be that—let them deprive the Indians of a Free Press and they shall have not only Irish moonlighters but Nihilism to boot as the only resource of the weak, down trodden and oppressed. The Native Press in fact is the only beacon which can guide the State-barque of the British Government in this country to a safe haven. The *Pioneer* further patronizes the Government of India, by pointing out another mischief, wrought by the freedom of the Native Press, "though perhaps not more dangerous than the one already described" by him. This is no less a crime than the terror which the Native Press exercises over officers, heads of Departments, sub-divisional Deputies and other minor officials of the British administration. But the duty of the Press is to expose injustice, oppressions, wrongs, maladministration, illegalities and breaches of the laws governing the country. And if the officials are even ordinarily just, discreet and conscientious administrators of the laws; they need not fear the criticisms of the Press which though occasionally unjust, can always be set right easily by a true account of the matter. If the native Press is a censor to the evil doers, it is also the appreciator of merit and righteousness; and none who are not high handed, oppressive, defiers of law, and a slave to their evil passions; need fear the freedom of the Indian Press. All those who fear God and work righteousness must always love the freedom of the Press as the great *palladium* of the liberty of the people. It is at once the glory and the greatness of the great English people, whose renowned destiny is indivisible from that of the Indian nation.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 8.

THE *Pioneer* very bitterly complains of the increasing power and influence of the native Press of Bengal. Sir Stenart Bayley's friendly attitude towards the Press and the public of Bengal, has caused particular consternation in the camp of the *Illustrated Paper*, and he has come out with a long and furious attack against the Press of lower Bengal. Our brethren of Bengal, are however to be congratulated upon

this recognition of their power by the bitterness of their enemies. They are said to wield an influence and "exercise a terror" over many of the subordinate native officers of Government in Bengal, only short of that wielded by the National League, over the Irish peasantry. "They look with dread to its censure, and with delight to its praise." But this is more than what the poor *Pi* can endure, and down comes he with a broad hint that the censorship of the Press should be revived. . . . The British Indian Government is surely not over-anxious to punish its delinquent subordinates; and it is on very rare occasions indeed that the most serious misconduct of the officials are publicly censured. For one serious case of official oppression or misbehaviour that is publicly taken notice of by the Government nine cases are either not noticed at all or are confidentially hushed up. But the Allahabad paper cannot endure to see even these few cases brought to light. If Messrs Beames and Glazier of Bengal, or Mr. Wilson of Cambay, had been native officials, and if they stood publicly convicted of offences which have been brought home to these gentlemen, would the *Pioneer* we ask, have been satisfied if the Government had reprimanded them in a confidential departmental despatch or circular? Let the *Pioneer*, if it can, honestly answer this question? Now that official oppression and misbehaviour is rife in every district and every province, it is exceedingly necessary in the interests of good Government that examples should be made of such persons, of whose serious guilt the Government is fully convinced.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly) Calcutta, October 20.

WE have been actually startled at the audacity and blandness with which one of the parties is continually recommending Government to muzzle the Native Press as if by this act all its foibles might be cured. These people do not know that if the Government is at all to pass a severe measure against the license taken by the Press, it will have to be directed as much against themselves as against the native press. Nor is such a measure likely to improve the tone of the Press when it does not set about to improve itself, just as an Act of Parliament cannot make people sober when they are disposed to be drunken. Repressive measures have generally the effect of making people more obstinate and of strengthening their perversity, on the other hand a liberal and conciliating policy will as surely wean them into good sense and due order. If the Government supplies the Native Press with fuller knowledge as regards State policy much of the misconception arising from ignorance will pass away. The Press requires to be more and more brought into the confidence of high officials and not suspected and kept aloof by them as at present. The Anglo-Indian Press ought in its turn to take its younger sister by the hand, and teach the Native Press greater wisdom, breadth of judgment and accuracy of statement. But we cannot conclude this article without warning the Native Press to be more cautious and discreet in future if at all it is to live in peace with itself and its neighbours, and subserve the great end for which it is created. To do so it will have to leave much of the froth and empty sound and fury which now characterise it. It should be modest, reverent and docile, and above all it should be honest and truthful.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 8.

WE neither gain nor lose by the revival of Act IX and the use of the Criminal law with full force. We will be glad if the offence is duly considered and justice administered in proportion. We have become somewhat anxious on seeing the *Pioneer* advising to enforce the law on the Native Press. Lord Lytton introduced the law solely for the Native Press. But the existing law is equally applicable to the Anglo-India Press, as well as to the Native Press, by which means the *Pioneer* too comes under the provisions of the law. We will not then feel sorry if the object of the *Pioneer* be realized. We want no partial enforcement, favour and disfavour in equal degree with our Anglo-India contemporaries. We are not in favour of any distinction.

NABABINHAKEE AND SADHARANI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 17.

THE greatest crime of the Native Press is that they are outspoken, just and truthful. It is for this reason that they are an eye-sore to Europeans. The outspokenness of the Native Press is not favourably looked upon by English officials. These officials entertain an opinion that the Native Papers are conducted by worthless men. Bhudeh, Shanibu Chandra, Rajendralal, Kison Nirbau, Indranath, Sheshir Kumar, Surendra Nath, Biprodass, and several others, are the Editors of Native Papers. In spite of this, if you say that those editors are worthless, then we are helpless. It is wrong to say that when the Natives fail to secure appointments they begin to edit newspapers. If a list of native editors be prepared it will appear that none of them is anxious for service. Another charge against Native editors, is that they write without adequate information. Statement of real facts, sometimes gives offence to officials so they say that Native editors write upon inadequate information. The Native papers suffer great difficulties in writing upon the administration of the country. The Government does not supply the Native papers with information as it does the Anglo-Indian papers; so in this matter the Native papers cannot write with the same accuracy as the Anglo-Indian papers do. The other charge against Native editors is that they unjustly abuse the officials. The publication of the highbandedness of the officials is considered an unjust abuse, and the publication of the oppression of the Planters gives offence to Englishmen. Is it magnanimous not to say anything against oppression? The Native Papers will be admired if they merely sing the praise of the English rule. If the Native Papers are to discharge their duties reasonably and with candour they must not be handicapped.

SUOMI. PROKASH (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 17.

THE Native papers explain politics to their countrymen in plain speech. Therefore he who creates a false idea in this respect causes mischief, and becomes objectionable to Government and the public. In such a case if any one gives rise to misapprehension and error on any subject of public interest it is injurious in many ways and is reprehensible. Let the editor of the *Pioneer* think over the matter and say whether it is possible for sensible men to forget themselves in this way. The *Pioneer* must know that even in dreams the Natives do not dream harm of or for the British Government. Both the educated and the uneducated people loyally pray for the permanency of the British rule. For this reason the Native Press wish to point out without offence whenever possible the errors of Government. If both these reforms be effected the British rule will be consolidated in this country and we will feel happy. So we clamour to the Government for effecting reforms in these directions.

THE SUBHASUCHAKA (Marathi Weekly) Satara, September 30.

THE *Pioneer* is wroth against the Native Press and deems it expedient to deprive it of its liberty. But the Government know, how difficult it would be for them to rule over so vast an empire in the absence of a genuine expression of popular wants. The *Pioneer* is an official journal and resents the expositions of the Native Press. Due care is taken by the Native Press to investigate facts before making a publication of the same.

THE SURYODAYA (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, October 3.

THE attack of the *Pioneer* against the Native Press, gives universal pain as it aims to deprive it of its independence, which alone forms the chief feature of its usefulness. The inaccurate statements of the *Pioneer* deserve no attention, and the Government would find it very hard to administer the affairs of so vast a country in the absence of information, such as is constantly supplied to them by the Native Press.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, October 16.

IT is often that Government is able to ascertain by help of the Native Press the public opinion of the day. The Native Press has done good service. But in spite of this it is decried by the Anglo-India Press; and it is now recommended to restrict its scope of action. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* may suppose that no one should venture to criticise the conduct of Europeans.

SWADERA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, September 28.

THE *Pioneer* is at his tactics again. Justice is repugnant to his taste. His creed is to uphold officialdom. The *Pioneer* calls upon government to gag the Press. Lord Lytton was weak enough to yield to the pressure. But we have every confidence in Lord Dufferin. The misrepresentations of the correspondent of the *Times* may work some mischief.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), September 22.

THE Native Press has not written about a most unpopular Viceroy of India in the same strong words as were employed by the Anglo-Indian Press against Lord Ripon. The country was plunged into a deficit of thirty crores of Rupees by Lord Lytton in the prosecution of the Afghan campaign, the Native Press was gagged in his administration, and yet the Native Press did not inveigh against his administration, in the same strong language. Lord Dufferin has thrown India into additional expenses on account of Burmah, and has imposed the heavy burden of the Income tax on the people, and yet the Native Press has not written so strongly against him. If any one is to blame, it is the Anglo-Indian Press and not the Native—and if any repressive measure is necessary it must be directed against the Anglo-Indian Press. Lord Dufferin has not yet got any experience of the Anglo-Indian Press. Let him once give a cause, and he will find which is the better of the two, the Anglo-Indian or the Native Press. The strongest language used by the Native Press sinks into insignificance besides the strong strictures of the Anglo-Indian Press.

GUJARAT MITRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, September 25.

WE call God to witness when we assert conscientiously that the general aim of the Native Press is not to disparage the British rule in India, but to expose the misdeeds of certain impetuous officials. The Native Press wishes well to the British Raj, and in order that its prosperity may continue for ever, it endeavours to check the misdeeds of some officials. If all the officials were sympathetic and large-minded, the prestige of the British empire would increase vastly. The Native Press aims at this result, and it therefore expresses the misdeeds of certain officials.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, September 25.

THE Native Press grows apace in intelligence and influence with more pronounced loyalty. Formerly it mainly depended on the Anglo-Indian Press, and used to be guided by its criticisms. Now, however, it has shaken off this state of dependence, and is able to form independent opinions on the topics of the day. The Anglo-Indian Press is naturally jealous at this state of things. But it errs seriously in inveighing against the Native Press. Such unfounded criticisms against it lose all weight with both the Government and the public.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 25), says that as bitter things are always unpalatable than sweets so the criticisms of the Native Press on the acts of the British administration are more salutary than indiscriminate praise of the British rule.

THE Rast Goftar (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 25), remarks that though the charge of disloyal and seditious writings against the Government may not be applicable to the entire Native Press, still it must be admitted that a great portion of it has conceived an unusual aversion against everything British, and that a section of the Hindu Press of Bombay is not free from this defect.

THE Rajya Bhakta (Gujarati Bi-Weekly, Bombay, September 22), that the days of repression for the Native Press are now past, as the entire Native Press is well able to take care of itself against the adverse criticisms of the Anglo-Indian Press.

THE Nyaya Darshak (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, October 3), says that true loyalty consists in exposing the misdeeds of officials in temperate language, and that those are disloyal who preach repressive measures against the Natives as an inferior class which deserves to be put down.

GUJARAT GAZETTE (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Ahmedabad, October 13.

THE officials in the Mofussil not being so much under the control of the Government and the public, they are more prone to acts of arbitrary power. Besides the people in the Mofussil are generally unlettered and wanting in moral courage, and therefore more liable to suffer under such acts of arbitrary power.—Why under these circumstances should not the Native Press, as representative of the people, expose such misdeeds?

THE OPENING OF THE REAY PAPER MILL.

HYAN PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Bi-weekly), Poona, October 6.

YESTERDAY evening the ceremony of declaring the Reay Paper Mill at Mundwa opened was performed with due *clat*; and the Directors of the Company deserve to be congratulated on the successful starting of this new industry. The *élite* of Poona had assembled together in response to the invitation of the Directors to witness the said ceremony, and by their presence the guests evinced the great interest they take in the eventual success of the new industry. We wish the Deccan Paper Mills Company every success in the industry that has been planted among us.

THE MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, October 9.

FIRST of all we cannot help giving Mr. Nowroji Padamjee the highest praise for his share of the work. The most difficult part of the work—the selection of the machinery and men—fell upon him. Wednesday's working showed that he has discharged that task with great discretion. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the working of Paper Mills in England and with his practical knowledge ought to prove of very material use to the Company. But Mr. Nowroji Padamjee is not the only individual of the Padamjee family who has laboured much and wisely to make the enterprise a success. Our popular President of the Municipality, Khan Bahadur Dorabji has given no little time, labour and money to the furtherance of this object. We are, therefore, glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging their services. Further it is a matter of pleasure to us to find from the Report that the Mill Manager, Mr. Steeles and the Assistant Manager and Accountant, Mr. Vishnu Narayan Apte, are both giving satisfaction. They are spoken of highly and the Mill Manager, in particular, is commended in such terms as leave no doubt in our mind that he is a very good man indeed. The daily output is expected to be 45 tons of white and colored ordinary writing paper and the printing paper, or 7½ tons of brown and other wrapping paper, working

night and day as other Mills do." Electric light will be used when working by night. The permanent parts of the building and machinery are on a larger scale so as to be of use if at any time additions have to be made.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

THE opening of the Reay Paper Mill, at Poona, may fairly be looked upon as one of the more notable triumphs of Lord Ripon's administration of India. For, it is to the beneficent activity of that administration, so conspicuous in departments which most needed such activity, that the Paper Mill named after our popular Governor owes its origin. The present Government of India, as also of Bombay, have worthily kept up Lord Ripon's policy in this respect; and we trust that Messrs. Padanji and Co. will have no cause to regret the investment they have made on this most promising enterprise. The brothers Padanji are themselves practical workers, with wide experience and liberal views of citizenship. They have selected the latest machinery and appliances, and command large resources. Starting with special concessions from the Government of Bombay, they ought to give a good account of their business by the end of the year. We have little doubt that the good luck that has attended them from the beginning will follow them throughout, and that the Reay Paper Mill will live to be a credit to its promoters and a help to the struggling population of the Deccan. Its greatest merit, as pointed out by H. E. the Governor, is that it marks a new era in the development of technical industry. We want many such institutions representing various branches of technical art and industry. We have hitherto had a run of cotton mills, most of them worked on doubtful principle, and not a few of them turning out swindles, shaking public confidence in what would otherwise be one of the best investments for rich and poor alike. But if there are to be more mills and factories to supply the country with paper, sugar, oil, flour and other articles of daily consumption, India ought to have an adequate supply of trained workmen. This means the establishment of technical institutions. Those, therefore, who stand in the way of such establishment, from whatever cause, are the enemies of progress in a direction where it is most desirable. To say that practical education will arrest the growth of liberal, that is literary education, is ridiculous. The two must go hand in hand, and we think we have had enough of only one of them patronized exclusively.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, October 9.

WE have had samples of the mill's first out-turn, and we may not hesitate to say that we entertain high hopes about the new industry. There is an extensively vast field for the purchase of this article both by Government who will perhaps be the largest purchasers and by the public in general. Looking to the success the Bally mill in Bengal is reported to have achieved we do not see why one in our midst should not be able to attain a similar proportion. For some time and perhaps even now the Calcutta Statesman continues to be printed on the Bally paper, and if the samples before us are to be taken as an index to the mill's future powers of production, then we have every reason to congratulate the managers on the preliminary success they have achieved. We extract the following from the Governor's speech:—"I am convinced that there is no better school for men who aspire to represent the interests of their fellow-countrymen than the workshop, using the expression in its widest sense. There was a time when manufacturers were looked upon as beings of an inferior type to scholars. That time is fortunately gone by for ever. To be a finished scholar is comparatively easy; to be a successful manager of undertakings like these you want a diversity of talents, a quickness of perception, strategic faculties such as secure success in military and naval operations. In the selection of your staff and of your plant, again you have to show the same discrimination as a commander. You certainly want an intelligence department to see what your purveyors are about, and last, but not least, you must watch carefully the advance of science on which you depend for constant reduction of cost of production. All manufacture at this moment is nothing else but science brought into practice, and the things which I have seen in this mill during this cursory visit, nothing interested me more than that small machine

which has been set apart for scientific experiments, to test what are the ingredients which in India would produce at least cost the article which has to be turned out. But such experiments India will ultimately develop men like Whitworth and Armstrong, Krupp and Menier."

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

POONA is to be congratulated on the paper mill which has lately been opened there. The city commands an abundant supply of water without which no paper manufactory can be a success and which is not to be found everywhere. The idea of the mill, we learn, was suggested by a Resolution of Lord Ripon's Government which instituted inquiries into the number of suitable places for the opening of such mills in the Presidency, and encouraged their institution by promises of patronage. The enterprise, moreover, is indebted to Sir J. Fergusson's and the present Government for similar encouragement. Started under such advantages and with plenty of raw material in the neighbourhood, the undertaking ought to prove a success. In opening the mills, H. E. the Governor remarked on the necessity of technical education in India and the impetus which institutions like the paper mills are likely to give to it. He also took the occasion to assure the public that Government have not gone to sleep in the matter of technical education. But the public have not had anything beyond a scheme on paper. His Lordship brought with him to India a high reputation as an educationist. But neither the university nor the cause of technical education has any practical benefit to show which it has derived from his lordship's rule over the Presidency. We only hope Lord Reay has kept himself free from the contagion of those who wield "the most ready tongue" or "the most facile pen" whom he had occasion to rebuke and that most justly on the above occasion.

INDU PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 10.

THE Directors of the new paper mill in Poona deserve to be congratulated on the good beginning they have so far made in putting it on a proper footing. They have secured a good site for the mill; they have water near at hand; and, above all, Lord Reay has assured them that Government will give them all the assistance that they may be reasonably expected to give to an undertaking of so useful a character. The Directors mean business and with their heart in the work they are bound to succeed. Lord Reay's speech on the occasion of the opening of the mill was delivered in his usual vein. He once more dwelt on advantages to the country from technical education and observed truly enough that it is the man, who works in a place of business, like a paper or other mill, who keeps accounts and learns to be industrious, frugal and business-like, that can better manage local institutions than he whose only qualification is that he has the most fluent tongue and the most ready pen. It just occurs to us, however, that the Government of Bombay are just now more like the latter than the former man. Their fluent tongues and ready pens have promised us repeatedly a great deal about technical education. But they have not gone beyond the talking stage or what Lord Reay is pleased to call "superfluous talk." Is it because the members of the Government did not receive their education in a paper mill or some other manufacturing industry that they are proving such terrible talkers on technical education? When Lord Reay aimed his sarcasm at those, who are criticising Government in the press and on the platform, he scarcely thought perhaps that he was aiming it at his own Government.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, October 15.

LORD REAY'S benediction on the new Deccan Paper Mill will be echoed throughout India by every patriotic heart. His Excellency was thoroughly in his element at the inaugural ceremony of the Reay Paper Mill. His address was delivered with a full heart, a heart that sincerely beat for the material advancement of the country. His speech is full of kindly humour and strong common sense. Technical education is Lord Reay's strong point, and its application to the various walks and businesses of life is his delight. His Excellency said, "The oftener I shall be called upon to open a mill whatever may be

its name, the more gratified I shall be, and the more pleased will be the Bombay Government—and I may add the Government of India." He showed in what direction the sympathies of Government were tending, but pointed out that the work of starting machinery and founding factories must be done by the people themselves. The Government will be willing to help them with patronage as far as it could, but it shall not undertake any such enterprise on its own responsibility. Industrial progress in India is retarded not on account of the dearth of labour, but the dearth of capital. Those who have capital would not come forward to invest it in industrial enterprises. While those who are burning with a zeal to inaugurate an era of machinery in India have not the requisite capital to do so.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

TO our regret, we must confess that the Government of Bombay knows much better how to encourage local industry. The Reay Paper Mill, recently opened by Her Excellency Lady Reay, has been given a five year's contract to supply the Government with paper. We hear too much of the desire of Government to promote the growth and development of indigenous manufacture, there are resolutions in black and white on the subject, but for all this we see the various local Governments looking over the sea for the supply of materials, which can always be obtained in the native market at a lesser cost. What can we say to this, except that the Government is either reluctant in spite of its protestations, or powerless to break the monopoly so long enjoyed by the trades in England. As long as the Government shall retain an exclusive regard for the interests of the dear, old mother country, there is very little hope of the resuscitation of the local industries. We require deeds, not words. The Bombay Government has shown the way how to do things honestly and practically. We hope other local Governments will follow suit.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE *Shiraji* (Marathi Weekly, Poona, October 7), remarks that the ceremony of the opening of the Reay Paper Mill was a success. Lord Reay made a pertinent speech in which he touched on all points relating to the material advancement of the country, and very fitly remarked that the persons who started such industrial enterprises were the real benefactors of the country. We hope the mill will turn out a successful business and be the forerunner of further industrial development in this country.

THE *Poona Vaibhar* (Marathi Weekly, Poona, October 9), says that at Mundwa the other day Lord Reay opened the Paper Mill which is called after him, the Reay Paper Mill. The ceremony, was well attended. Lord Reay expatiated at some length on the importance of industrial enterprise. He referred to the advantages resulting from such and similar institutions, especially as a means of imparting a practical technical training to the youths of this country.

The *Dyanachakshu* (Marathi Weekly), Poona, October 12.

LORD and Lady Reay conducted the ceremony of the opening of the Paper Mill at Mundwa village five miles out of Poona. The ceremony was a complete success. Lord Reay addressed the meeting in a humorous and interesting speech, and expressed his satisfaction that persons could be attracted to embark on industrial enterprises in India. The meeting was attended by a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), October 7.

MORE than a century has elapsed since the passing of this country under British rule and influence, and yet it is a matter of both surprise and regret that India, like a helpless country should depend on England for the supply of her paper from rags exported from India, at nominal prices. It is high time now for India to come out

from this condition and if with the inauguration of the Paper Mill at Poona a beginning has been made in this direction, we should not be less gratified. The demand for paper is so extensive in India, that many paper mills will find remunerative work if properly managed. Besides, it would open out a new source of industry and employment for the people of this country which will tend to decrease to some extent the poverty of the country.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 7.

WE all are anxious about the success of the Reay Paper Mill, for its assured success will enable us not only to keep in the country many lacs of rupees that now go to England, but it will enable us to extend this industry in various centres after opening out new avenues of employment for many people. Besides, such a profitable industry will give rise to many other industries. We congratulate the Padamji Brothers on account of this new enterprise, and in the words of our Governor invoke the blessings of God on this new undertaking.

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 7.

ONCE such an industry is fairly started, there is hope that similar undertakings will generally spread themselves in India, for there is no lack of the raw fibres, for paper in India, nor is there a deficiency in the necessary supply of water for motive power. We cordially share in the wishes entertained for the success of this splendidly appointed Paper Mill at Poona, and await with anxiety the results, as we had recently to record failure in the case of another similar undertaking on a smaller scale.

RASHT GOFAR (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

THOSE capitalists in Bombay who blindly stick to the spinning industry and multiply spinning concerns may well take a lesson from the members of the Parsi Sirdar family of Poona, for opening out a new industry at Poona, for there is no doubt that after an experience of the profitable nature of such concerns, they will be induced to follow on the lines laid down by Messrs. Nowroji and Dorabji Padamji. It is a matter of wonder that no wool factories are yet started, nor have we enough even of silk manufactures in our midst.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

THE inauguration ceremony by Lord Reay of the Reay Paper Mill at Poona will mark an important era in the industrial history of this presidency. A manufactory on a stable basis and under able management of such an important thing as paper, which has played such an important part in the progress of knowledge and reform, has been started, and the inauguration ceremony of which was performed, by such an able and experienced educationist like Lord Reay who has always taken a great interest in the dissemination of technical education. The report of the Directors as read at the opening ceremony is worthy of study especially by pioneers of technical industries in this country. . . .

GUJARAT MITRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly), Surat, October 9.

RAGS by thousands of cancles are exported from India and are manufactured into good paper by English manufacturers, who earn vast sums in this way. How much has India to suffer by her paying largely for paper manufactured from rags sent from this country at nominal prices. Besides this drawback, India is said to depend for its existence on other countries. It is therefore high time for capitalists to develop such remunerative industries, so that India may have to depend as much as possible on her own resources.

THE *Kamari-Hind* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 9), says that it is patent that the paper industry will develop largely in India if properly managed, and the management of the new Reay Paper Mill of Poona being under the Padamji Brothers, there is not the least doubt of its ultimate success.

THE Rajya Bhakta (Gujarati Bi-Weekly, Bombay, October 9), wishes well to the Reay Paper Mill at Poona, and expresses a hope that the out put of the Mill may one day be large enough to satisfy the demands of India.

THE Broach Samachar (Gujarati Weekly, Broach, October 13), expresses a hope that the introduction of a new industry in the Bombay Presidency will be attended with successful results.

THE Satya Fakta (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 14), says that it is satisfactory to note that out of the many wants of India for the supply of which she has to depend on Europe and other places, one will be supplied in India by the introduction of the paper industry in Poona. The paper thinks that instead of multiplying spinning concerns in India, if factories for the manufacture of silk, sugar, wool, and oil were started the country would not remain in a backward material condition.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL ON THE "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" INQUIRY.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 10.

THE Government of Bengal has published a long resolution on the *Sir John Lawrence* Enquiry. No definite conclusion is come to, except as to the cause of the loss of the vessel, which was wrecked "because the Commander rashly took her out in a cyclone, in spite of the clearest indications of danger, and that no fault of those responsible for her equipment, contributed to her loss." With regard to the police and sanitary arrangements, the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Orissa have been asked to report fully upon the subject, with a view to the early introduction of more stringent regulations. The Health Officer of the port have also been asked to report generally on the sanitary arrangements of all vessels plying between Calcutta and Chandbally. The manner of surveys, and the law relating thereto, are discussed in the Resolution, and the Port Commissioners have been requested to "submit a report on the full and permanent exercise by Mr. John MacKellar of powers which it was only intended that he should exercise partially and as a temporary expedient." As regards the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bushby by Messrs. MacNeill and Co., Sir Stuart Bayley abstains from passing any orders until he has received the explanation of Mr. Bushby, which the Port Commissioners have been desired to submit. Captain Stiffa is taken to task for the lax system in which certificate B, the responsibility for which rests entirely with the Port Officer, is allowed to issue, a formality of law which should not have been allowed to degenerate into a mechanical device. The recommendation of the Court that a new signal should be adopted to the Code, will be reconsidered in correspondence with the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Officer, Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioners of Chittagong and Orissa; and should it be found desirable to introduce penal provisions, a change in the law will be made. In conclusion, His Honor says that the question of establishing cable communication between the Andamans and the main land has been fully kept in view, but hitherto financial considerations have not admitted of any action in this direction. The recommendation of the Court hereto will, however, again be brought to the notice of the Government of India. Final orders upon the various matters disclosed by the Enquiry have not yet been passed. The full text of the report of the Court has been published. The resolution on the whole, is regarded not without reason as apologetic in its general tone.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, October 11.

IT would seem as if His Honour has been induced to minimise the grave errors committed in the case, and to whitewash the official gentlemen, who were more or less directly responsible for the disaster that befell the *Sir John Lawrence*. There can hardly be the slightest doubt that the vessel foundered through the foolhardiness of the late Captain Irvine. But we do not think that the Government is quite justified in accepting the

finding of the Court that "the vessel with the exception of the plating in her upper structure, which was abnormally thin, was in other respects seaworthy." The evidence as to the vessel's seaworthiness is not at all conclusive; and its loss leaves it quite an open question which view, whether it was seaworthy or unseaworthy, is absolutely correct. It is just possible that the wreck may have been caused by a storm-wave breaking through the "plating of the upper structure, which was abnormally thin," and swamping the vessel from bow to stern. It does not seem to us that any vessel, in which any part of the structure is abnormal on the side of weakness, can possibly be said to fulfil "the standard of safety." We do not think the Government has meted out to Captain Stiffe, the Port Officer the full justice to which he is clearly entitled. His duties are neither so heavy nor so exacting that he can ever find it "impossible to inspect personally every steamer starting for Chandbally." In the present instance, with a full knowledge that grave complaints had been made against the seaworthiness of this particular vessel, it was clearly his duty to have gone on board, especially as he must have been aware that it was ready to leave, and was actually leaving, the port in the teeth of a threatening storm. We find the Resolution say: "As a rule, however, it appears that on a declaration being submitted by the Agents that the requirements of the law have been complied with, a certificate in his name is issued by his Chief Clerk." And the Government considers a simple "snub" sufficient for the requirements of a case in which the severest punishment was more properly due. Had Captain Stiffe done his duty in inspecting the *Sir John Lawrence* on the last occasion of her leaving the Port, it is just possible that the terrible disaster in which so many human lives were lost, might have been averted. It is no wonder that men in office disregard the requirements of the law, when their disregard is so lightly dealt with by the Government. As to the statements of the Police that they take precautions against over-crowding, and that the *Sir John Lawrence* was not over-crowded on the last voyage, they are, in our opinion, not entitled to the slightest belief. . . .

The DENGALIE (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

THERE is an obvious effort throughout the Resolution to tone down the effect of the decision of the Court. The Resolution practically accepts the decision of the Court almost in all respects, but every now and then it stops to point out alleged mistakes of fact or argument, which however do not affect the main conclusions. The Court found that the vessel was sea-worthy, but that the plating in its upper structure was abnormally thin. The Government accepts this conclusion, but without the reservation which the Court had made as regards the thinness of the plate. All that the Government is able to say, however, in support of its view is that "the evidence is perhaps somewhat slender to support the assertion that the plates were below the standard of safety." The Court, it appears, accepted the evidence of witness Leech: and whether a witness should be believed or not is a matter upon which the Court of first instance before whom he appears is better able to judge than the superior Court, which in this instance is the Government. We are therefore more inclined to accept the view of the Court than that of the Government. In other respects, although now and then, an effort is made to minimize the effect of the decision of the Court, the Government practically follows it, though indeed final orders have not been passed in reference to the many matters referred to in the judgement of the Court. . . . Whether it is sound as an absolute fact that the vessel was over-crowded or whether it was only probable and a matter of inference that it was so is immaterial. The public look to practical results, and they have learnt with satisfaction that the Government is prepared to act even upon a mere probability, and that reports have been called from responsible officers with a view to put an end to the state of things disclosed in the enquiry. Mr. Tute, the Magistrate of Balasore, whose energy we have had occasion to admire in other respects, is now at Chandbally, engaged in the enquiry, and the steamer companies, we are glad to find, are affording him every help. It is not only necessary that the existing rules regarding accommodation should be enforced; but that they should be completely revised, and that further, the rates should be definitely fixed by authority of Government; for it appears that the steamer companies did pretty much as they pleased in the matter of these rates. It was this summer, at one time, and almost immediately afterwards and in the course of the next few months the rate of passage rose to six rupees! The law of supply and demand seems to have been availed of to the fullest extent, and here if anywhere competition was allowed to have unrestricted play, irrespective of all other considerations. That is a matter which should engage the attention of the Government. . . . We think, we

were the first to suggest that power should be taken, if necessary under a new law and under positive penal sanctions, to prevent ships from going out to sea, with the prospect of a cyclone before them. The Court has accepted this suggestion and the Lieutenant-Governor supports it. The Resolution says:—The recommendation of the Court is that a new signal should be added to the Code, which irrespective of the nature and probable position of an approaching cyclone, should, when hoisted, serve as an imperative prohibition to any ship whatever her draft or size, from going to sea. The Lieutenant Governor has directed, therefore, that the subject should be reconsidered and that the opinions of Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Officer, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Commissioners of Chittagong and Orissa should be obtained on this question. Should it be found desirable to introduce penal provisions, a change in the law would be necessary.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER, (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

THE third conclusion arrived at by the Court appears to us most important:—"That the *Sir John Lawrence* carried more than her proper complement of passengers when she started on her last voyage." With reference to this, His Honour observes:—"Quite enough has certainly been shown to prove that the Police arrangements for the control of this traffic both at Calcutta and at Chandbally, and both on the departure and arrival of the vessels are most unsatisfactory, and that facilities are offered for disregarding the requirements of the law." It cannot be gainsaid that the different owners of vessels engaged in the Chandbally passenger traffic have invariably infringed the law by carrying more passengers than the licensed number; and the Police have winked at such infringement. It is high time, therefore, that a more satisfactory state of affairs was introduced. His Honour, we are glad to find, has called upon the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Orissa, to report fully upon the whole subject with a view to the early introduction of more stringent regulations. Mr. Tute has already taken the matter in hand, and has prepared a scheme under which a more effectual check will be exercised over these vessels. . . . Every steamer is required to obtain a certificate of survey from the Port Commissioner or Port Officer declaring that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and the number of passengers she is capable of carrying." The officer in charge of such survey operations was Mr. Bushby; and during the trial, it transpired that he had received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. Macneill and company (owners of the *Sir John Lawrence*) "for professional advice given by him in regard to the alterations required in the hull of the steamer." The Surveyor should be an independent officer, and in the performance of his duties he may have to refuse certificates—a proceeding adverse to the interests of owners. The payment of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bushby seems, therefore, most reprehensible. The Lieutenant-Governor, has, for the present, abstained from passing any orders till an explanation is received from Mr. Bushby on his action: "such an examination might have enabled them to express a more matured opinion on the transaction with a full knowledge of the surrounding circumstances."

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, October 16.

IT will be no fault of the Government of Bengal if another catastrophe, like the sinking of the *John Lawrence*, occurs on that side (which God forbid). The Government have taken commendable action in the matter, and though the lost ones cannot be restored to their friends thereby, such action ought to make accidents of the kind impossible. We trust that the precautionary measures suggested will not be delayed on the score of economy.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 17.

WE feel bound to observe that the Government has approached the whole question in a wrong attitude. It dwells a little too much on discrepancies in the evidence before the Court. If the Court were holding a criminal trial it is perfectly true that the Court should not have convicted the accused upon evidence which disclosed discrepancies of any but the most trivial kind. But the Court in the present instance were not holding a criminal trial; there was no accused person, they had only to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of a particular steamer, and in the course of the inquiry, several systems came to be considered, such as the system of counting passengers

the system of making surveys, the system of giving certificates, and so forth. Now, where a system and not a man is under trial, Government would not only be justified but should consider it its duty to attach special importance to the evidence which condemns the existing system, and to attach comparatively little importance to the evidence which defends the existing system. Nothing is to be lost and a great deal is to be gained by excess of caution, by rigorous scrutiny, by a system of efficient checks and counter-checks, and, generally speaking, by thorough, stringent measures. In the case in question, it is possible the Court have overlooked certain discrepancies in the evidence and taken something like a pessimist view of the situation, but the Government hardly does its duty when it regards discrepancies in the evidence as an excuse for existing systems.

The Government distinctly scores points against the Court of Inquiry when it observes that the *Inland Steam Vessels Act* of 1881 does not apply to the *Sir John Lawrence*, that the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners was appointed, under a certain Notification, to be the officer to deliver Certificates under Section 13 of Act VII of 1884, and the Port Officer was appointed, under a certain Resolution, to be the officer authorized under Section 7 of Act VIII of 1876 to receive notices that ships are to carry Native passengers. It is a pity that neither Mr. Kilby nor any body else brought to the notice of the Court the existence of this Notification and this Resolution. The question of the survey of ships is a most important one, and we must reserve it for future consideration. The Court observe and the Government seems to admit that the present system of surveys is very unsatisfactory. The Government will we have no doubt, insist henceforth on a strict compliance with the requirements of the law . . .

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-Weekly), Lahore, October 19.

THE conclusions at which the Court arrived are as follows:—(1) That Captain Irvine, who took the vessel out to sea with 700 passengers on board on the 25th of May in the face of clear indications that a violent cyclone was ranging in the Bay of Bengal, committed an act of foolhardiness almost criminal in its nature; (2) that the vessel, with the exception of the plating in her upper structure, which was abnormally thin, was in other respects sea-worthy; (3) that the *Sir John Lawrence* carried more than her proper complement of passengers when she started on her last voyage; (4) that the method of survey adopted under the auspices of the Port Commissioners and Port Officer is extremely unsatisfactory and in urgent need of speedy and thorough reform; (5) that the Storm Signal Code can be amended with advantage, and that cable communication should be established between the Andamans and mainland. We need not say that the result of the first part of the enquiry is embodied in the first two findings. The Bengal Government says: "It is clear that the vessel was sea-worthy, that she foundered, because the Commander rashly took her out into cyclone in spite of the clearest indications of danger, and that no fault of those responsible for her equipment contributed to her loss. It is conclusively shown that the storm which she encountered was one of criminal violence. In the same storm perished the *Retrirer*, a new and powerful tug-steamer; and there can be no question that the temerity of the Commander, Captain Irvine, was the cause of the lamentable destruction of life which attended the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*." We must not, however, forget that the plating in the upper structure of the vessel, according to the conclusion arrived at by the Court, was "abnormally thin." Sir Stuart Bayley does not feel disposed to accept this finding. He thinks that the evidence produced before the Court is somewhat slender to support the assertion that the plates in the upper structure of the vessel were below the standard of safety. On this point we are inclined to agree rather with the Court which examined the witnesses than with the Lieutenant-Governor. With regard to the second part of the enquiry, the points which demand consideration are (1) the Police and Sanitary arrangements connected with the passenger traffic; (2) the system of survey of Native passenger vessels; (3) the system under which Meteorological observations in selected points in and on the coast of the Bay of Bengal are communicated and published to the shipping. The Court have found that the *Sir John Lawrence* carried more than her proper complement of passengers when she started on her last voyage; but Sir Stuart Bayley does not accept this finding. His Honor's opinion that the ill-fated vessel carried on her last voyage a number of passengers which exceeded the legal limit, is based rather on inference of what was *a priori* probable than on actual evidence, but he admits the *a priori* probability of the view. Sir Stuart Bayley is, however, satisfied that quite enough has certainly been shown to prove that the Police and

ments for the control of the passenger traffic, between Calcutta and Orissa, are most unsatisfactory, and that facilities are offered for disregarding the requirements of the law. His Honor has asked the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Orissa to report fully upon the whole subject with a view to the early introduction of more stringent regulations. Sir Stuart Bayley condemns the manner in which certificates B are prepared by the Port Officer under Act X of 1887. His Honor remarks:—"Captain Stiffe (the Port Officer) states that he makes the survey personally for the purpose of this certificate when the vessel concerned is about to start on a long voyage. As regards ships going on short voyages, he sometimes goes on board. As a rule, however, it appears that on a declaration being submitted by the agents that the requirements of the law have been complied with a certificate in his name is issued by his Chief Clerk. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider that this lax system of procedure is a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the law. If Captain Stiffe found it impossible to inspect personally every steamer starting for Chandbally to ascertain if the necessary provision of fuel, water, and the like had been made, he should have represented the matter to Government, but he should certainly not have allowed a formality prescribed by the law to degenerate into a mechanical device." Such laxity, we are afraid, prevails in most of the public offices under Government. The superior officers, who are highly paid, often leave important duties to be performed by their ill-paid subordinates.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 23.

THE Government Resolution on the Report of the Marine Court as regards the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* has been published. It accepts in a manner the decision come to by that Court. Alluding to the subject of the sea-worthiness of the ill-fated vessel the Resolution states, "The evidence is perhaps somewhat slender to support the assertion that the plates were below the standard of safety." Government also, with a reservation, upholds the finding of the Court that it was overcrowded and that strict supervision is necessary in Calcutta and in Chandbally. "Quite enough," the Resolution states, "has certainly been shown to prove that the police arrangements for the control of this traffic, both at Calcutta and at Chandbally, and both on the departure and arrival of vessels, are most unsatisfactory, and that facilities are offered for disregarding the requirements of the law." We are glad that the Calcutta Commissioner of Police and the Orissa Divisional Commissioner have been called upon to report fully upon the whole subject with a view to the "early introduction of more stringent regulations." More than once did we suggest to the Government the desirability of carrying out its wish to make it penal for Captains making their vessels go out to sea in disregard of danger signals. It is, therefore, pleasing to find that they are going to take action on this important matter and to carry out, after consulting the Chamber of Commerce and some of the principal officers concerned, the recommendation of the Court that a new signal should be added to the Code, which irrespective of the nature and probable position of an approaching cyclone, should, when hoisted, serve as an imperative prohibition to any ship, whatever her draft or size, from going to sea.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE *Bombay Samachar* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, October 11), says that it is satisfactory to note that Government has thrown the responsibility for such disasters on all the Port authorities. If the captains of such ships were alone held responsible for such mishaps, there would be no punishment in case of their death. Such a state of things in connection with maritime travelling would be highly dangerous. Besides it is not proper to allow captains to do as they like, in spite of highly paid Port Establishments for supervision and check.

THE *Jani-e-Jamshed* (Gujarati Daily, Bombay October 11), says that it is the opinion of experts that the observatory at the Andamans has cognisance of the atmospheric disturbances which precede these periodic cyclones in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon, so that if a telegraphic cable were laid between Calcutta and the Andamans, timely notice of such atmospheric disturbances will be conveyed to the ports between the two places. This could save many a vessel from ship-wreck for venturing out in such

weather, as this matter affects other interests besides Indian, the Lieut-Governor has referred to the Government of India this suggestion from the marine court of inquiry. If such a cable were laid, it would minimise the probability of such calamitous disasters as the wreck of the "Sir John Lawrence" and the "Retriever."

SIR CHARLES TURNER ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The MAHRATTA (English Weekly), Poona, October 9.

SIR CHARLES was very cautious and held complete silence on the two questions connected with the Covenanted branch: he has likewise not spoken on two or three knotty points in the controversy about the Uncovenanted branch. But what he has said is enough to give us an insight into his heart, and we are extremely sorry to find that he has very little in his heart to urge in favour of the natives of this country. He has, however, much to say in favour of the policy of fair play and no favour; and if any hopes can yet be entertained, hopes of getting a larger opening for natives, we can do so because we have full confidence in this policy. When the personnel of the Commission was announced to the Indian public, we felt it our duty to show confidence and we did so; but as the inquiry progressed, we were very much disappointed at the conduct of some of the Members and we suspected that the representative character of the constitution would be belied in the end, and we regret to find that our suspicions were not groundless. Common prudence however tells us that we ought to preserve our patience, because we yet cannot bring ourselves to believe that the views expressed are those of the majority or even of the honourable gentleman himself. The long and short of the report of the Commission then is to be that there should be only one door open *viz.*, that of an examination in England and the so-called privileges extended to the natives in 1870 and 79 should be withdrawn. Sir Charles is silent upon the limitation of age. The questions of age and marking are looked upon very likely as questions of detail and therefore are not noticed. Knowing what the keynote of the report is likely to be, we ask if the evidence recorded can support and does support any such recommendation. Perhaps the number of witnesses that supported this view may be greater; but a Commission consisting of eminent lawyers cannot be justified in weighing evidence by the number of witnesses. In asking Government to hold examinations in India we do not ask for any special facilities. What we contend for is the removal of unnecessary, unjust and hard difficulties placed in the way of natives aspiring to enter Government service.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, October 9.

AFTER recent experience it would be idle to say that we were prepared for the stand alleged to have been taken up by Sir Charles Turner, as President of the Public Service Committee. It may be remembered that we welcomed the P. S. Commission, and especially the Committee, with enthusiasm. And it may be equally well known that our enthusiasm has evaporated considerably since evidence began to be given by "departmental experts" as to the unfitness of Natives for employment in several departments of the State from which they have hitherto been practically excluded. We gave a series of articles on this subject some three years ago, which attracted attention both here and in England. And it was on the strength of those articles that we were led to demand a separate inquiry into this question of the subordinate service,—a demand which may be allowed to have been anticipated by the Government of India and by Sir Charles Turner. In spite of this readiness, however, we began to have misgivings as to the result of the inquiry, judging from events over which Government had certainly no control. On one hand, we saw that the evidence was generally loose and straggling, given under a sense of insecurity, as might be expected from Native subordinates dependent for their bread on the good-will of the heads of departments. On the other hand, the evidence from the European witnesses was dogmatic and sweeping to a degree, and preconcertedly hostile to Native interests. This was perhaps natural in the circumstances of the case, but we had not anticipated such an issue, and we felt that the inquiry would do more harm than

good, unless the members of the Committee acted as Judge, jury and witness. It is a great relief to find that the learned President at any rate is prepared to do justice in the matter independently, if necessary, of the circumscribed results of the inquiry as disclosed by one-sided evidence. The Native Press may not be satisfied with the final verdict, but the basis of action which Sir Charles Turner is said to have promised to adopt appears to us to be unexceptionable, namely, the pledge given in the Charter Act of 1833. If all goes well so far, and if some of the departments, like the Survey, on which Sir Charles seems to lay special stress, are closely looked into, we shall have reason to be thankful to Lord Dufferin's Government for having ordered this inquiry in the matter of the subordinate public service. And now that Sir Charles Aitchison has returned, we hope he will soon be able to set at rest the anxiety of the better educated classes. We may count upon justice from him.

THE TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 12.

WE are glad to find that Sir Charles Turner is convinced of the practicability of the Commission suggesting a scheme which possesses the elements of finality and does full justice to the claims of the Natives. He thinks that it is almost certain that its recommendations will not give universal satisfaction. He says:—"No great is the variety of opinion that there must be a larger class who will find the recommendations opposed to their views than the class who assent to the conclusions. Elaborate arrangements to secure results rarely succeed, and possibly the wisest course which the Commission could adopt would be to maintain the principle that entrance to the Covenanted Service should be open to all natural-born subjects on equal terms, *provided their qualifications are equal*, any reasonable ground on which objection is taken to existing rules being duly considered and remedies suggested." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. It is of course not possible for the Commission to give satisfaction to every class of the community. If the Commission should be so foolish as to attempt to please every body by its recommendations, it will place itself in the position of the proverbial old man who had an axe to dispose of. The recommendation of the Commission should be based upon the eternal principles of justice and fair-play, and on no other foundation whatever. The Commission ought to have the courage to do this fearlessly, without caring in the least how its recommendations will be received by any particular section of the community. But the words we have put in the impressive garb of italics lead us to suspect that this will not be done. We are entirely at a loss to understand the meaning of the proviso upon which Sir Charles Turner insists. He tells us that the Commission would maintain the principle that entrance to the Covenanted Civil Service should be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty on equal terms, *provided their qualifications are equal*. Now, it is this proviso that has aroused our suspicions,—suspicions which, we have no doubt, will be shared by all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. As regards the Uncovenanted Service, Sir Charles Turner thinks that an infringement of the principle of "equal right of all natural-born subjects to compete for employment in the public service" was introduced by the orders issued in 1879 by the Government of India to the Local Governments under its control and by the Secretary of State to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. The orders, the reader may remember, required the sanction in the one case of the Secretary of State, and in the other of the Government of India, to the appointment or promotion of any other than a Statutory Native to an office carrying with it a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, except in certain specified departments, such as the Police, Opium, "Salt Survey, Public Works, &c. &c." "The effect of these orders," says Sir Charles Turner, "was misunderstood to the prejudice both of the Statutory Natives and all other natural-born subjects. Some appointing authorities read them as having sanctioned the employment of none but Asiatic Natives, under any circumstances, in departments to which the orders applied; other appointing authorities considered themselves justified in appointing only Europeans to the higher posts in the excepted departments. Dissatisfaction was apparently felt by all classes; and, as it appeared that the questions were cognate to the one which led to the appointment of the Commission, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to investigate the effect of the orders of 1879, and ascertain how far it was possible to settle a scheme for the recruitment of all minor departments, as well of the Executive and of the Judicial on such principles as might do justice to the claims of all classes who sought employment in them."

It is needless to say that competition would be the best possible mode of recruiting the Unconvenanted Service also.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipur, October 15.

SIR Charles Turner admits that which the Commission will find no easy task is to determine what system of recruitment will best insure the ascertainment of fitness. It is for the Commission to solve this problem, and if they cannot arrive at a satisfactory solution, all their labours will have been thrown away. Sir Charles Turner rightly insists that the recruitment of the public service should be regulated in such principles as might do justice to the claims of all classes who sought employment in them. He observes:—"In speaking of 'claims' it must be understood that the one claim which can be acknowledged is the claim that merit and aptitude shall be fairly tested, and that no disqualification on grounds of race shall be recognised as deterring any class of natural-born subjects from employment. It is, of course unreasonable to ignore the conclusions of science and the teaching of experience that races may possess, in a higher or lower degree, certain qualities as the result of the physical conditions of the country in which they have long resided, their political history and their religious and domestic institutions. It is equally unreasonable to deny that there may be individuals, who possess in a high degree qualities in which their race is deficient; and it would be inconsistent with observed facts to say that all Hindus are wanting in energy and originality, as it would be to say that all Englishmen possess both these qualities. But it would not be inconsistent with experience to say that, as a race, Englishmen are more energetic, more self-reliant, more fertile in resource and more vigorous in body than Hindus, and to trace the cause in the climate of the British Isles and the political history and home life of the British people. It would not be inconsistent with experience to affirm that Hindus exhibit in a higher degree than Englishmen a cultivated memory, intense application to work in which they are employed, courtesy and the habit of obedience, and that these qualities have been especially developed by their past circumstances. We have only to look to the history and creed of the Mahomedans to ascertain why he retains the faculty of command; and defects which are characteristic of each race may be traced to similar sources." There observations are calculated to create a strong suspicion in the minds of our educated countrymen that the Commission will not declare themselves absolutely in favour of adopting the system of competitive examination as the best method of recruiting the Indian services. We earnestly hope these suspicions will not be confirmed.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 16.

THE keynote, we are told, of the report will be the maintenance of the policy announced in 1833 and afterwards in 1858. The modifications induced thereon in 1879 will be condemned, and the statutory Civil Service is as much as doomed. Few will perhaps regret the change. But when general principles are enunciated, all is not done. The real difficulty arises when ways have to be suggested by which those principles can be practically carried out. Mere knowledge tests, Sir Charles says, will not do. And it is impossible not to agree with him. Examinations are only useful as showing the intellectual acquirements of the examinees. But there are many other requisites of a responsible public servant such as judgment, tact, and decision whose existence no tests that are known at present can satisfactorily ascertain. On the other hand, the system of nomination is equally, if not more, unsatisfactory. The statutory Civil Service has sufficiently disclosed its inherent defects. But it can hardly be denied that for the highest class of the Public Service, a perfect English education is, as Sir Charles thinks, necessary. This seems to require a visit to England. But even that, ought to give no genuine cause for dissatisfaction. The question will remain, however, whether that is to come after selection or before. Considering the difficulties and risk involved in the sojourn, it cannot but be fair to impose it as a necessity after the individual is declared eligible for service. The principle of equality will also necessitate the removal of the age inequality by which Native youths are clogged in the competition for the Civil Service. Another palpable injustice to Natives is their total exclusion from the higher grades of officers in the Survey Department. Sir Charles notices this anomaly and is distinctly of opinion that it ought to be removed.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 16.

WE know this much that mere examinations are no tests, and we can also realize the full meaning of this proposition by the commentary that the natives of India possess a very great memory. We know also that there must be proved merit and ability and again that mere patronage ought not to be allowed to recruit the Statutory Civil Service. These propositions we know from the interviewer and further we also gather from him that the scheme to be put forward will very probably be a combination of both patronage and examination. From this we think that the scheme which will be recommended will very probably consist in a limited competition viz, a competition between candidates selected by patronage. If such a system be adopted we shall instead of the *Bombay Gazette's* mere three ills, viz. incompetence, indolence and ignorance, have a pique of these three qualifications for our Statutory Service. That may perhaps give our servants a shade better than the present nominees. But then all the chief characteristics which have brought so much disfavour to the Statutory Service do yet remain, and the commission will have done nothing to lessen that in a degree adequate to the expectations of the general public. The proposition that mere examinations are no tests is certainly one difficult to accept in the face of the system now holding in the case of the recruitment of the Covenanted Civil Service. If in England examinations are depended upon as sufficient tests, and if by experience it is admitted that these tests have produced a brilliant body of state servants, why should not the same principle apply in India. Is there anything here which affects even such widely accepted truths confirmed by experience. Perhaps the oft repeated assertion made before the Commission by the so called backward classes supported by Anglo-Indians, that if recruitment to the Statutory Service be made by results of competitive examinations, then the Babus and the Brahmans will monopolise all the places in that service. If this be the cause which makes the Commission declare that examinations are no tests, we wish they say so explicitly enough and then we shall know the real principle that would underlie the whole report. If jealousy of the educated classes be the guiding principle of the report of the Commission, then we might once for all know which way the wind blows.

ANBITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 20.

TO understand the matter clearly let it be borne in mind that the principle declared in 1833 has never been disavowed by the English Government. On the other hand, twenty-five years after, it was reiterated in the most solemn and emphatic manner by Her Majesty the Queen herself in her Proclamation of 1857. But though the principle of admitting the people of India to all posts under British Government was so solemnly acknowledged, it remained not only a dead letter in the Statute book, but the ruling classes, besides monopolising all the leaves and fishes of the State, also began to encroach upon the inferior posts, which were hitherto almost entirely reserved for the natives of the soil. . . . The exclusion of the Europeans from these subordinate services was justifiable on many grounds. First, as a rule, no able and honest Europeans are available for such posts. History has proved that when Europeans, belonging apparently even to the respectable classes, were paid low salaries, they were egregiously open to corruption and bribery. Secondly, the duties of the posts require a thorough knowledge of the vernaculars of the country, and a familiar acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people, such as only a native of the soil can possess. Thirdly, it is the people who contributed to the enormous cost of the British Government, and therefore no question of injustice arises, if any class of appointments is held exclusively by them. Morally, they are entitled to all the appointments in Her Majesty's service in India. The question of injustice arises only where the people are excluded from one class of appointments, and not for their exclusively enjoying it. The latter is what ought to be. . . . Sir Charles Turner in the dialogue would abolish this despatch, which may be regarded as the Service Magna Charta in India, and would leave open all the posts, lower and higher, to the Europeans. But is it the business of the Commission to bring into back porch the subordinate appointments hitherto held by the Natives? Such an outcome of the Commission will certainly not help in allaying the feeling of seething discontent, which the Indian policy of the Government has evoked in the country.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 15.

SIR CHARLES TURNER is a leading member of the main Commission, and President of the Sub-Committee. Both the main Commission, and the Sub-Committee have taken down the evidence of witnesses. It cannot be supposed that what Sir Charles Turner will say on the subject of the Commission, will be rejected by the other members. There is no reason to feel disappointed. Neither is there any reason to entertain high hopes. There may to a certain extent be a favourable report for the civil service, and to that extent hopes ought to be entertained. At the outset we have said the Viceroy will express his opinion on the report of the Commission and then the Secretary of State will decide the matter. If the Commission report fully in favour of the Native civil servant we doubt whether we will get one-fourth of salary proposed, so we say that the limit of our hope is not much.

THE Arundhya (Marathi Weekly Tanva, October 9), observes that the President of the Public Service Commission is of opinion that Natives are eligible to hold important posts in the administration of the country; but it is to be seen whether these views will be carried into effect.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkot, October 7.

SIR CHARLES TURNER has informed the correspondent of the *Madras Times* that there would be no things better than 'conferring' equal rights, in the Covenanted Civil Service, on all the subject races without distinction of colour and creed. If these views of Sir Charles Turner are put into force there is no doubt the proceedings of the Public Service Commission will meet with general satisfaction, as the interest of both the Government and public will be secured thereby. Many fit persons will be induced to enter the civil service. We do not, however, suppose that Sir Charles Turner's views are generally approved.

The KOHI-NOOR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 15.

SIR CHARLES TURNER'S views with regard to the Public Service Commission, are very interesting and require due consideration. A portion of his speech points out the line the Commission would adopt in their report. The natives of India according to him generally disapprove the statutory civil service. The Natives prefer competitive examinations. We gather from Sir Charles' speech that the Commission will do us justice. The *Kohi-Noor* suggests, that the natives of India should offer their thanks to Sir Charles, before the final results of the Commission are made known to the public.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), October 5.

THE QUEEN'S proclamation is in force and yet the Government has placed obstacles in the way of the natives in securing rights under it, so that the proclamation has come to be meaningless. Good principles do not secure good results from their enunciation but from their execution, and the Commission would do well in drawing the attention of the Government to this fact. Sir Charles is reported to have said that the arrangement in 1879 by which appointments drawing less than Rs. 200 were to be given to natives, was misleading and calculated to subvert the principle of the Queen's proclamation. This view is right enough, but the blame rests on the authorities themselves for their vacillating policy. If the Commission recommends the abrogation of the resolution of 1879, they must first arrange to put the principle of the Queen's proclamation in force, otherwise the natives would lose both the higher appointments, and the berths secured under the resolution of 1879.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 7.

SIR CHARLES TURNER does not appear to be an adviser of the system of statutory appointments, and it may be said that with the exception of a few Native gentlemen

and some Anglo-Indian high officials, it also finds no favour with people in India. Still we would not like to knock the system on the head, but would introduce the competitive element in it, and make the successful students pass two years of probation. As for the Covenanted Civil Service Examination in England, we would wish to see it retained, but the age limit should be increased to 21 or 22 years, though our sympathy is decidedly towards the limit of 21 years. Special high posts should be reserved for Europeans, but natives should be posted to the other appointments in large numbers. This would be a satisfactory termination of a long-continued controversy.

THE Rajya Bhakta (Gujarati Bi-weekly, Bombay October 6), remarks that the people of India want no favour or special privileges, but only wish that caste distinctions should be made away with in the bestowal of appointments.

THE Yezlan Parast (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 9), observes that generally the views of Sir Charles Turner will commend themselves to the natives of India, and it remains to be seen how much of those views are put in effect. Sir Charles's views may or may not be shared by the other members of the Commission, but he being the second member of the Commission, the general tenor of the conclusions of the Commission may be surmised.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly Bombay, October 9), says that unless the Civil Service examination is held in India no substantial results would accrue to the natives of India.

THE Broach Samachar (Gujarati Weekly, October 13), says that if the principles embodied in the proclamation from the Queen-Mother were unflinchingly put in force substantial results would accrue to the natives of India.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

SUBODH PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 25.

THE charge of defamation brought against Rukhmabai and her grandfather by Narayan Dhurumaji has after all come to nothing. Mr. Crawley-Boevey acquitted both of them yesterday. Indeed, the character of the evidence adduced for the prosecution could lead to no other result. This disposes of some of the sinister motives attributed to Rukhmabai's relatives in siding with her in resisting Mr. Dadaji's proposal to go and live with him. Her conduct as it has been must now be judged of on the only grounds on which she has always rested it. The matter may well end here, though there are rumours of a counter-prosecution.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, September 26.

THE Magistrate in a judgment that is very able and exhaustive and which displays considerable legal acumen, has found upon Narayan's own evidence, given under cross-examination, that "his relations with the woman Chinamma were of the most equivocal character and such as could not fail to expose him to suspicion." "I find," says the Magistrate, "difficult after hearing and carefully considering the whole evidence to resist the conclusion that the woman Chinamma was in all probability the mistress of Narayan Dhurumajee." The whole thing has recoiled on the head of the complainant and Rukhmabai has succeeded in convicting him out of his own mouth. He and his advisers have suffered a crushing defeat; and we hope they will profit from the lesson. The cause which Rukhmabai represents has gained immensely and for this doubtless Narayan Dhurumajee and his advisers deserve thanks.

KANANA SUVARTI (Anglo-Canerese Weekly), Bombay, September 30.

THE decision is a decided triumph to the first defendant and her cause. When we consider all the circumstances, we think every unprejudiced man will find it

difficult to withhold his congratulations to the lady on this result of the trial, which has been favourable to her in more ways than one. It is not merely that she has been acquitted of all blame in respect of the particular charge that she was called upon to answer. The importance of this dwindles into nothing in comparison with the immense gain which her cause has achieved in her character as defendant in the suit brought against her by her husband. The successful way in which she defended herself from the charge of defamation has given her an opportunity to vindicate herself in the eyes of the civilized world, who will now see the full force of her justification in refusing to live with her husband, a mere dependent on the man with the objectionable surroundings. We know quite well that this plea will not hold in the estimation of the orthodox Hindus who cannot see that anything can possibly justify a woman in refusing to live with her lawful husband. But the friends of Rukhmabai will find that their hands are now considerably strengthened and that they command, in a greater measure than before, moral support from the intelligent portion of the public.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly). Bombay October 2.

OUR able Presidency Magistrate has found Rukhmabai and her grandfather not guilty of defaming Narayan Dharmaji. We are only surprised that he took so many days to come to this conclusion. But his elaborate and exhaustive judgment makes up for the delay. Is there now some further persecution in store for this unfortunate woman? Her cup is nearly full to the brim. What with defending the 'restitution suit,' what with defending this 'defamation case,' Rukhmabai could not have very much money left to her out of her mother's gift. Will her persecutors now let her alone? Or are they preparing to send her to jail for not living with Dadaji in Narayan's house? We know the Government of India have proposed to do away with imprisonment as one of the methods of executing 'restitution' decrees. But so long as the clause is unrepealed, there is nothing to hinder Dadaji from demanding his wife's incarceration in the Civil jail. And even after the clause is repealed, what little property remains to Rukhmabai may be attached and she may be left utterly destitute. What a law we are living under!

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly). Karachi, October 1.

THE Rukhmabai libel case has ended to the great relief of the public. Rukhmabai and her uncle have both been acquitted, the Magistrate holding that the allegations were justified on the strength of the facts produced by the defendants. Mr. Crawley-Hoevey deserves great credit for the patience which he displayed in the hearing of the case. Mr. Hemming the Counsel for the complainant made very large demands on his patience and temper and he has proved that he is possessed of uncommon courtesy and calmness.

The DEENBANDU (Anglo-Marathi). Bombay, October 2.

THE Rukhmabai Defamation case is at an end,—both the accused having been acquitted. Saving the lawyers who have alone derived benefit from the contest—all concerned in the matter have been losers, and it is to be hoped they will all be wiser now after the event.

The EAST (English Weekly). Dacca, October 8.

THE libel suit that was brought by Narayan Dharmaji, Dadaji's uncle, against Rukhmabai and her grandfather Rao Bahadur Hurichand Yadowjee, has been dismissed. The decision was rather anticipated by the public after the prosecutor's own evidence given under cross examination, was published. "I find it," says the trying Magistrate, "difficult after hearing and carefully considering the whole evidence to resist the conclusion that the woman Chidanama was in all probability the mistress of Narain Dharmajee."

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS

THE PRABHAKAR (Anglo-Marathi Daily), Bombay, September 30.

THE public might have been taken with surprise at the issue of the Rukhmabai libel case. It was supposed that the decision would have been otherwise. Mr. Crawley-

Boovey has considered the case in all its aspects and based his decision on sound reason. He is entitled to praise for the manner in which he disposed of the case. The judgment of the public, and that of the Judge often differ, the former being obliged to stick to evidence put forth, and to pay no attention to collateral circumstances.

THE Prabhakari (Anglo-Marathi Daily, Bombay), remarks that individual matter ought not to be mixed up with social matters as has been done in the case of Rukhmabai. The judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boovey is characterised by sound sense and close reasoning; but it does not assist the views of the enthusiasts of reform that Rukhmabai should forever wash her hands off Mr. Dadaji her husband. She may refuse to go to the house of Dharmaji, his connections being proved to be objectionable; but where is the objection for her to go to her husband?

THE Bhookool, (Marathi Weekly, Ratnagiri, October 2), observes that Rukhmabai and her grandfather have been acquitted. Both parties should now desist from further litigation, and devote their time to more useful purposes.

THE Bombay Samachar (Gujarati Daily, September 26), says the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boovey is careful and argumentative like all his other decisions, and it may perhaps show that Rukhmabai was justified in not going to live in Narayen Dhurmajee's house; but it remains to be seen how her resolution not to live with Dadaji in some other place will gain support by this decision.

THE Jam-e-Jamshed, (Gujarati Daily, Bombay, September 26), says that the elaborate judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boovey is full of clever arguments, and any one who has carefully studied the case will be inclined to agree with the judgment. The paper congratulates Rukhmabai on her relief from the worry and anxiety of a criminal prosecution, and hopes that the friends of Rukhmabai will greatly help the course of social reform if they will now allow her to retire in privacy, and not keep her case before the public in one way or other.

THE Akhbar-e-Soulagpur (Gujarati Daily, September 26), says that one important fact was elicited by this decision that Rukhmabai was justified in refusing to live with her husband in a house of questionable surroundings. This will immensely help her cause.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay, October 2.

RUKHMABAI and her supporters will no doubt regard this judgment as a great triumph of their cause, and will try to show on the strength of this judgment that she was justified in not living with Dadaji. But it is doubtful whether the major portion of the public will acquiesce in this view. Narayen Dhurmajee is a private person, and the public has nothing to do with his character. The question of the restitution of conjugal rights between Rukhmabai and Dadajee is a public one, and the decision of the Label case will not help much in that matter. The least she might prove by this decision might be her justification for not living in Narayen Dhurmajee's house, but she can hardly justify her resolution not to live with Dadajee.

THE LATE EX-KING OF OUDH.

REIN AND RAVET (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 24.

INSIGNIFICANT as the late king was to all appearance, without territory, or power or influence or even wealth—what he might regard as such—his death is the death-knell of a city. People talk of the self-indulgence and waste of Oriental Princes, but they have no idea of the great sacrifices often made by them, or of the large compensations offered by their very vices. Here, for instance, was the late king, with his compa-

relatively small incomes of a lakh of rupees a month, supporting indirectly some forty thousand souls. Let no man smile at our arithmetic. The good king for good he was for all that the unsympathetic European world might suppose, good even by the evidence of the great enemy who dispossessed him of his kingdom—the king knew and was wont to say, 'my people have only half a meal a day, for I cannot afford them a bellyful.' This vast population, including the highest ladies and noblemen and gentlemen nurtured in more or less of luxury, is plunged in anxiety and despair. We are truly glad that the good Viceroy has expressed, through his Political Agent, his Excellency's condolences to the family in their deep affliction, and, what is more to the point, his assurance that they will be liberally provided for. We trust that provision will be truly liberal. Above all, we hope some sort of state and dignity will still be permitted in the site of the king's residence, and, if possible, the miniature city of palaces in the Suburbs of the great "City of Palaces," be maintained on a humbler scale. Such consideration is due to the British character for justice and moderation.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 24.

HIS MAJESTY Wajid Ali Shah was born on the 30th July 1822. He ascended the throne in 1847, and in February 1856 saw the sovereignty of Oudh wrested from his weak hands by the British Government. On the 13th May 1856, His Majesty arrived in Calcutta and was made a State prisoner at Fort William. He was afterwards provided with palatial buildings at Garden Reach for his residence. A subsidy of 12 lakhs a year was sanctioned for His Majesty, and separate provisions were made for his collateral relatives. According to the terms of the Treaty, the title of the king of Oudh has ceased with His Majesty, and we think the pecuniary allowance will not be continued on its present scale. His Majesty was sixty-eight years old, and has left behind him his two Queens or legitimate wives, some twenty sons and eighteen daughters. "After life's fitful fever, sleep thou well."

The BENGALEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 24.

THE action of the Government in connection with the complications which, we fear, are inevitable, will be awaited with interest. Who is to succeed the late king? What is to be the amount of his pension? Or will the pension be discontinued? The public feeling will be general that the heir of Wajid Ali Shah should meet with generous treatment, if only as some amends, however inadequate, for the harsh and cruel injustice that had been done to the late King. We will not here rake up the history of Wajid Ali Shah's deposition. But it is admitted now even by English historians that the story of mal-administration which was set up to justify the annexation of Oudh was a myth, invented on purpose and which cannot bear a moment's examination. Nobody, however, will now ask the British Government to restore Oudh to the lawful heir of Wajid Ali Shah. But all will join in the expression of a common hope that the heir of the late king, whoever he may be, will be treated with justice and generosity.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-Weekly), Lahore, September 24.

THE ex-king of Oudh died at Calcutta on the 21st instant at 2 p.m. He had been ailing for some time past. With his death disappears from the stage the last representative of the House of Wajid Ali Shah. Since 1856, the year of the Annexation of Oudh, the deceased ex-king was living in Calcutta as a pensioner of the British Government. His pension was 12 lakhs a year.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 25.

WE deeply regret to have to announce the death of His Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, the ex-king of Oudh, which melancholy event took place at about 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, at his palace in Matiahuraj. He had been suffering from illness for the past four or five months, and was at last carried off by a complication of diseases in the sixty-sixth year. His Majesty was born on the 30th July, 1822, and has left behind him a large number of relatives to mourn his loss.

ASHITA BAFAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, September 29

ONLY three decades have elapsed since the annexation and see the miserable plight to which the people have been reduced. What is the fair promise which was so generously held to the people by the then British Government when they wrested the country from Wajid Ali Shah? A new code of laws has been no doubt introduced, but it has not promoted the welfare of the people. Courts of justice fashioned to the tastes and ideas of Western nations have been no doubt thrown broad-cast over the land but they have not proved a panacea for their miseries. Education has been freely given to the people, new thoughts and sentiments have been imported and transplanted into the country, the old brigandage has been replaced by a peaceful police. In short, all that the arts and theories of civilization could do has been done and the result has been—a depressed and uneducated tenantry powerless for good but strong for evil.

INDIAN SUCCESSION (English Weekly) Bombay October 2

THE ex king of Oudh whose death was announced last week was only a name and a shadow all these years and his removal is scarcely an event in current history, except that it reminds us of the troubled days of—1856. The Government of India have done very wisely in taking special measures for the protection of his effects. We trust they will make liberal provision for some of the survivors. As to the royal title, it dies with the ex king. But we have often wondered why some of the first class rulers of Native India must not be officially recognized as kings now that the Paramount Power is represented by an Empress of India.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Mahrathi Weekly) Bombay October 2

THE last king of Oudh is said to his father. Dispossessed of his kingdom about the turn of the century he lived at Garden Reach in the city of Calcutta with all the pomp and circumstance of royalty. To those who had followed his fortunes he was a *Maharaja*.

HINDOO PATRIKA (English Weekly) Calcutta October

THE last of Sadat Ali's illustrious race was buried at the funeral with of his own erection at the place of his forced residence far in away in the last resting place of his father and the curtain of oblivion falls and let the obscurity of indifference on one of the most eventful epochs of the modern history of Northern India. What treatment the representatives of his late Majesty find and otherwise may receive at the hands of the Government it is difficult to anticipate. Political and equitable reasons Lord Dufferin's natural generosity and the proverbial British sympathy for the fallen and the lowly, may be expected to do what is just proper and generous. We have no desire to enter into the merits of the individual claims of the king's numerous widows and children. Our only desire is that the action of the Government should not lead to hardship those who are deserving of every consideration. From the taxpayer's economic point of view perhaps it would be difficult to countenance any scheme of lavish generosity. But generosity and justice have their claims in the conduct of human affairs just as economy has. Those whom the action of Government have deprived of their just patrimony have unquestioned claims on the consideration of Government and prudential reasons not to speak of justice, will not have been properly regarded if those claims are not suitably recognized.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly) Calcutta October 10

WAJID ALI SHAH the late ex king of Oudh died at Garden Reach on Wednesday the 21st of September last. There he had been living as a State prisoner for the last thirty years. The annexation of his State forms an important chapter in the history of modern British Indian administration. It is difficult to speak or write of Wajid Ali Shah without calling up to one's memory unpleasant facts of the Dalhousie period. With the circumstances that led to the annexation of Oudh every reader of Indian history is already familiar. To study the views of those that condemn that measure one has only to go through the pages of that remarkable book called 'The Spoliation of Oudh.' A careful perusal of its contents will enable one to form a correct estimate of the value of the unfavourable report on the State of Oudh made by Colonel Seeman the Political

Resident. In justice to the late king he it said that even his bitterest enemy could never accuse him of want of loyalty to the British Government. It also does not seem to be generally known outside the circle of his co-religionists that he was a profound Persian and Arabic scholar and the author of numerous Persian works which have been translated into several languages of Europe. His proficiency in oriental music was widely known.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, October 12.

IT is certainly a matter of no ordinary gratification to the native community that the Government of Lord Dufferin has, by timely precautionary police arrangements, and subsequently on the death of the late king by a legislative enactment, prevented any misappropriation of his property. We, however, now hope that the generous liberality of the British Government may be extended with a free heart and open hands to those surviving members of His Majesty's family whose helpless position and circumstances entitle them to a claim for its protection and patronage: and thus enable the future historian of India to record in letters of gold the British policy of justice towards the widows and offspring of a deposed king. It is true, the annals of the world afford no examples of constancy, prudence and fortitude, more illustrious than those which shine forth in the pages of the British Indian history, but there are only few instances of uncommon generous liberality shown to helpless members of a fallen illustrious dynasty, and we trust that the present event offers a suitable opportunity for the Government to add another more instance to those few acts of its uncommon generous liberality.

The East (English Weekly), Dacca October 15.

HIS late Majesty received a monthly allowance of a lakh of rupees from the Government and was the master of 7,000 followers. A law has already been passed in the Viceregal Legislative Council by which the sole management of the ex-king's emoluments has passed into the hands of the Governor-General in Council. We hope proper provision will be made for those who have claims over the effects of the late king and who are made destitute by his death.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 8.

THE day on which Lord Dalhousie annexed the kingdom of Oudh from that day the people understood that the dynasty of Sadat Ali was at an end. The day on which the last member of Sadat Ali's family was brought from Oudh to Muchikhola, as a prisoner, from that day the people understood that the career of the Nabob had come to an end. The day, on which Wajid Ali was deprived of his desire of visiting London, from that day it was understood that there is nothing which would save the dynasty of the Nabob. The day on which the song "Ungrateful people have ruined the Empire, &c.", was sung by India with tears, from that day we understood that there will be no more any necessity for shedding tears for the Nabob. Nabob Wajid Ali is dead, but for that we are not going to shed tears. In 1856 when Lord Dalhousie annexed Oudh, it was then that the Nabob really died. For these 11 years he was alive, but in many senses he was dead. He had no enthusiasm or earnestness or hope in his mind. The old Nabob spent his time uselessly in childish amusement. The Nabob of Oudh—a prisoner at Mutabharuj! He departed this life on the 20th September last, and we are glad for he is now at rest. There is no reason to shed tears for him.

The SAMACHAR (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 12.

BEFORE the Puja, on 20th September last, Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nabob of Oudh died in his prison house at Muchikhola. In 1856 Wajid Ali was deprived of his territory and banished. He has been relieved of the burden of life. There is no reason either to express regret or sorrow now. The present administration of Oudh is not that of the past. The day on which the Nabob died, we hear that on that very day his late Minister died at Patna. He was also a prisoner.

THE Prabodhak Anglo (Marathi Daily, Bombay, September 26), remarks that the death of the Nabob of Oudh will be much regretted especially by his dependents, who

are numerous. Since the annexation of his province he confined himself to the establishment provided for him at Calcutta, and never mixed in any affairs of the country. He leaves 75 children; but his successor would probably be his cousin, whom he tenderly loved.

VICTORIA PAPER (Urdu Daily), Sialkot, September 22.

THE death of the king of Oudh is in fact the death of thousands. He may have been consuming daily a pound of bread and meat, but the 15 lakhs of rupees which he used to get annually were being spent for thousands of others. He was a living history. . . . In the Mattiaburj he built many Royal palaces, which will remain for a very long time as shining monuments of his name in the Bengal Presidency. . . . At the time of the Mutiny of 1857 the rebels made his Begum, Hazrat Mahal, and his younger son, Birjeskadar, their leaders. As a measure of precaution the late king was kept in Fort William, by the British, and in 1858 on his applying to Lord Cauning he was again removed with due honour to Mattiaburj. He was of so independent a character that whenever a Viceroy desired to see him he used to reply that he was not a king but a beggar,—that were he a king he would have paid formal visits to Indian Viceroys. The Marquis of Ripon who was an unostentatious noble-minded and clear-headed Viceroy, entered Mattiaburj, and without ceremony paid a visit to his late Majesty. He was a well-read man, a good writer, and a poet. Men of learning were always present in his Darbar and the grant of private titles was usual with him.

The NAIMI-AKHBAR (Urdu Weekly) Itawah, September 24

HIS MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH breathed his last on the 21st of September. Darkest gloom has over taken Mattiaburj. Great misfortune has befallen the Lucknow people. Certainly his Majesty was an epitome of goodness, and thousands of people were being supported by him.

The PANJABI-AKHBAR (Urdu Bi-weekly), Lahore, September 24.

THOUGH the sovereignty of Wajid Ali Shah Bahadur had become a dream, yet his existence was a very great boon to thousands of God's creatures. In his helpless State even his Court was not without men of learning and skill, who received due appreciation at his hands. His Darbar was a model of the Lucknow Court of olden times. Mattiaburj had become a second Lucknow in his life time.

SWADAYA MITRAN (Tamil Bi-weekly), Madras, September 28.

THE last of a great dynasty is dead. He has left no will, and has died without nominating his heirs. It is to be hoped that the Government will continue to his heirs the allowances, &c., which the late King received.

The KHAIRKHA-ALAM (Urdu Weekly) Delhi, October 1.

THOUGH the late king of Oudh was not in power since 1856 yet thousands of people in Lucknow and its suburbs were being supported by him. Now by the loss of one life, thousands of people have lost their bread. The more is this to be regretted, as none of the surviving princes are said to be promising. Only his nephew Prince Sahajkadar Bahadur possesses some abilities. We hope Government will treat the survivors of the late king in a suitable manner.

The HINDUSTANI (Urdu Weekly), Lucknow, October 2.

WE seriously regret the death of the King of Oudh not because the royal title becomes extinct, but because a large number of men depended on him and him alone. If there was any thing jealously looked at by the "Madrassee" and "Dakhne" inhabitants of the city, it was the fact that the King remitted lakhs of rupees every year to Lucknow, and a large portion of the city was supported by him. Our real sorrow on account of his death proceeds from a fear that Lucknow may be reduced shortly to the position of the other districts under the British Government. . . . The act passed by the Government for the protection of the property of the king is much appreciated, as otherwise it would have been robbed right and left. We hope, Government will justly distrib-

but the property, as it is feared that certain members of the family will try to get as much as they can to the prejudice of those who never went out of India. As the Viceroy As the doors of the Civil Courts have been closed to this family the responsibility of the Government become more enhanced.

THE Karmana (Urdu Weekly), Lucknow, October 10, says not only the denizens of the city of Lucknow, but almost all the inhabitants of Soobha Oudh, depended in some way or other on the royal house of Lucknow, and therefore suggests that the people of Oudh should make an effort to establish a memorial to commemorate the memory of the late king of Oudh.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, September 23.

THE patience and foresight of the late king is worthy of all praise, when compared with the conduct of Dhulip Singh. He has abstained from giving offence to any one in his long exile, as he had ceased to be troublesome to the British power. His Majesty used to support a large number of dependents who are plunged in grief at his death. Though his death occurs at a ripe age, yet having regard to the amiable nature of his character, it will not fail to cause widespread regret.

THE Jam-e-Jamshed (Gujarati Daily, Bombay September 23), remarks that both Dhulip Singh and Wajid Ali Shah were reduced to the same level, but there is not the least doubt that the British Government has good reason to look with approval on the conduct of Wajid Ali Shah, while Dhulip Singh's conduct excites contempt. The British Government cannot but feel regret at the late king's death.

THE Akbar-e-Somnagar (Gujarati Daily, Bombay September, 23), says that the late king would have proved troublesome to the British if he had cast in his lot with the rebels of the Mutiny, but he remained indifferent to his fate; and after a life of exile for thirty years, passed out of this world, thus closing a page in the memorable history of Oudh.

THE Kaiser-i-Hind (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 25), remarks that his death throws a veil for ever on the policy adopted by the British in Oudh, and removes the last of the old sequestered princes.

THE Hast Gujar (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay September, 25), says that the plea of mismanagement which led to the deposition of Wajid Ali Shah was true enough, but the king, subsequent to his deposition, led a simple and almost ascetic life on the banks of the river at Garden Reach in Calcutta, and was the supporter of thousands. His annual pension of fifteen lakhs.

THE Gujarati (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 25), says that the late king was magnanimous and charitable to a great degree.

THE Yazdan Parast (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, September 25), says that the late king fell a victim to the policy of annexation adopted by Lord Dalhousie, who had earned a name for his policy.

THE Sanja Mitra (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, October 2), remarks that the late king was amiable and simple, and that he supported thousands of Mahomedans, and was the only prince of eminence who survived the revolutionary troubles of 1857.

THE Broach Samachar (Gujarati Weekly, September 20, says that his death revives the memory of the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, which is in disrepute to this day.

THE Sunher Bahadur (Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad, September 30), says that though the death of a ruler of 50 lakhs of people arrives at a ripe old age, yet one cannot but feel commiseration for the downfall from a highly glorious position of an amiable prince.

THE Surat Prakash (Gujarati Weekly, Surat, October 1), observes that having regard to the loyalty of the late king, it behoves the British Government to support the descendants of a highly prince of their own land, and the confidence which all the princes of India have in the British Government must be enhanced.

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WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the *VOICE OF INDIA* in all part of the country. Liberal commission will be allowed.—Apply to the Manager, 24 Hornby Road, Bombay.

IT is gratifying to our contemporaries to find that the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur has made the largest donation, Rs. 5,000, towards the funds of the approaching third Congress to be held in Madras; and as the leaders of Mahomedan society there have also joined the movement, it is expected that the number of Mahomedan delegates will be large. But notwithstanding this, it is noted with regret there are still among the Mahomedans those who recommend their community to keep aloof, as they are doubtful that they shall gain by sharing in the deliberations of the Congress. Various expedients are suggested by Native writers with the view to explain and aid the objects of such gatherings, and foremost among the subjects proposed for discussion is that of a representative government for India.

Sir West Ridgeway's article in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* is considered to be well-reasoned, and it will tend in a great measure to dissipate the wrong notions that have gathered round the question of Russian advance in Central Asia, as he shews that we need fear no invasion from Russia. The advance of the Russian frontier another ten miles towards the city of Herat is held to be of little importance.

Although the Government of India recognize the many excellent points in the administration of the Bengal jails, they are convinced that the system of inflicting punishment requires improvement. They also consider that there is a great excess of punishment in the Bengal Jails over that in jails elsewhere. The defence put up by the Government of Bengal is that if the Bengal system erred on the side of over-registration of offences, jails in England and Ireland were liable to the same charge. This comparison, however, is not possible, as the jails in the United Kingdom contain hardened offenders, and the Governor-General directs local Governments and administrations to resort to punishment as a last resource to ensure discipline against continuity.

The collection by cards for the benefit of the Countess Dufferin's Fund has amounted to nearly one and a half lakh. Native writers agree with Lady Dufferin in thanking the small donors who have not inconsiderably swelled the Fund, as she has her remark that much remains still to be done in this direction. The immediate prospects are not very encouraging, but a wish is expressed that the experiment which is to be tried again will meet with better success, and

that the assurance given of the stability of the movement will encourage further efforts in the cause of relieving the sufferings of the women of India.

The writer of the article in the *Pioneer*, on "the English in India," has made plain an unpalatable truth, that a vast amount of harm is done to English rule in India by Englishmen themselves; at any rate, the elucidations of the writer are directed towards producing a healthy change in the relations between Europeans and natives of India, which will elicit a warm response from educated Natives throughout the country. With regard to the theory of inexperience, and the defence put forward by the writer, that the offenders are invariably juvenile, it is met by the broad fact, that the younger generation of officials, as a class, have departed sadly from the traditions of their predecessors in tact and good feeling. The problem before the Anglo-Indian Press, we are told, is one of promoting internal union and completing the friendliness so desirable between the two races.

The surrender of Ayoub Khan is as much a matter of satisfaction as it is of congratulation to the Government. It will also make Amir Abdur Rahman feel more at ease, and experience a greater confidence in the friendship of the British Government, as Ayoub Khan was a source of great anxiety to the Amir as well as to the Government. It is proposed that he should be kept in India in a safe place for the purpose of ensuring better security. The amount paid to Persia for his keep will be sufficient for him here. The possession of this important "trump card", as Ayoub Khan is styled, destroys all apprehensions of fresh Afghan complications.

The article contributed by Sir Salar Jung, on the Eastern question has evoked the approval of many of our contemporaries, who accentuate the policy suggested that English statesmen should give their support to the "Sick Man," and that the alliance of England with the Sultan should be rendered stronger and closer than what it is at present. Our contemporaries are further of opinion, that if England intends to pursue a definite line of action regarding the great question, she should consult the wishes of her millions of Mussalman subjects who are a link between the temporal power in India and that of the spiritual Caliphate of the Bosphorus.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to a seat in the Council of the Government of Bombay has given universal satisfaction; and though the High Court will suffer a great loss. Lord Reay will possess, in the new Councillor, a safe and conscientious adviser, and one who will do his work ably and thoroughly. The adjudication of cases in the political department will be quite safe in the hands of Mr. West, while the cause of education will gain immensely by his presence in the Council.

This country has sustained a serious loss by the untimely death of Mr. Girja Bhushan Mukerjee who was a devoted worker in the field of political reform and was associated with several public bodies and identified himself with public movements calculated to advance the general interests of India. By the death of Mr. Mukerjee the cause of political progress in Bengal has lost a promising labourer.

Public opinion is unanimous in according to the late Sir Philip Wodehouse the character of being honest, conscientious, and self-respecting in his public acts. His policy, though not marked by any very remarkable legislation, was paternal in the right sense. His name will be long remembered in connection with the losses that devastated parts of the Presidency during the period of his Government and the presence of mind with which he met this emergency—the suppression of the local riots—and as being the first who felt the necessity of appointing well-educated and public-spirited Natives to the Legislative Council.

THE THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, October 19 and November 9.

OUR friends in Madras are already actively engaged in making preparations for the approaching third Congress. For several reasons we may venture to foretell that, so far as Madras is concerned, the Congress will be a success. The Presidency will be well represented, the transaction of business will be well arranged, and the other necessary organisations will be very satisfactory. But it must be remembered that Madras cannot, unaided by the rest of the country, make the gathering a success. Those that have attended the former two Congresses, or one of them, will not fail to recognise the importance of such meetings, and in order to enhance their importance it is extremely necessary that the number of delegates should increase year after year, that their representative character should be less open to question, and that the enthusiasm as well as the moderation of such meetings should be more and more marked. To reach this end delegates from every part of the country, from Sind and the Punjab, from Sylhet and Assam, should proceed to Madras to swell the ranks and to lengthen the list. So that this year or the year after, the lips of calumniators shall be closed, and no one able to front a fact will question either the national character or the weighty pronouncements of the Congress. Those who do not regard the National Congress movement with favour will welcome Mr. Theodore Beek's essay with enthusiasm. It is a very timely publication. The third National Congress will meet within less than two months, and attempts, not in every case successful, are being made to emphasise the difference of opinion that exists regarding the utility and the wisdom of holding an annual National Congress. The Hindus and Mahomedans, who comprise the largest bulk of the population, have not been able to agree on this subject, and considerable capital has been made of the Mahomedan abstention. It cannot, however, be said, that there is as wide a divergence of opinion between the two communities about the National Congress as in the beginning. At the first Congress there were very few Mahomedan delegates; at the second the number of Mahomedans was more than ten times larger than at the first Congress. This is a fact that cannot be disputed. In the forthcoming National Congress the number of Mahomedan delegates is expected to be larger, because the leaders of Mahomedan society in Madras have joined the movement, and we find a large number of Mahomedan names on the local committee. As there is every reason to hope that continued progress will be made in this direction it may be reasonably hoped that in the course of a few years the Congress will not be open to the reproach that it represents the views of only one class.

MUSLIM HERALD (English Tri-weekly), Madras, October 20.

TO begin, we question the appropriateness of the term 'national.' The term is applicable only to a body made up of a people descended from one stock, speaking a common tongue, amenable to a uniform law, and united under one Government. Is this the case with the men who have formed the above league? Barring allegiance to one Government—the British—no. In all other respects, they are widely sundered—in race, religion, social forms and customs. They neither intermarry, nor break bread together. And, more than all, the body created by them is not in the truest sense representative; it does not embrace within it three of the most important sections of Her Majesty's Indian subjects—the Musalmans, domiciled Europeans, and Eurasians; the last two being, under statute, natives of India. Except in a forced and artificial and limited way—meeting on a common platform, to make windy and hollow speeches—union is a delusion, when it is considered that the bulk of those comprising the so-called National Congress believe that the mere shadow of men of inferior "castes" cast upon them a darkening shadow, before they pray or eat, must be got rid of by sundry means. Not supplanting our contention to practical utility, and being willing to believe that, though some gain separate Indian nationalities and even men of the same community, it

is possible to induce Indians to make common cause for the attainment of a given purpose, we say that a Congress, to be of any earthly use to the people at large, should devote the largest share of its attention and energy to matters outside the region of mere speculative politics. . . . We do not demand that that body should altogether expunge from their programme criticism of the doings of Government and discussion of grievances; nor would we have a consideration of all abstract politics entirely interdicted; but we are decidedly of opinion that the Congress, if it aim at being something better than a huge debating club for sucking statesmen, with a weakness for political skittles, should subordinate politics to those concrete and practical questions lying nearer home, and with which the solid progress and real happiness of the masses are intimately bound up—such as social reforms, commercial expansion, encouragement of arts and industries, agricultural improvements—in fine, the advancement of India's material welfare which means wealth, out of which, and not from babblings and bookish theories, will spring true national independence and prosperity. We want smoking factories, clanging anvils, teeming fields, and brawny arms—not interminable talk, and, least of all, the 'spouting' Bahu. The game now being played is that of a blatant boaster who, with just sixpence in his pocket, gives himself the airs of a millionaire. It is laughed at, and we would rather not come in for a modicum of the ridicule by sharing in such folly.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 22 and 29.

EVERY friend of his country must note with pleasure that every year the Congress makes distinct advance, leaving behind it some of those imperfections which had marred its representative character or had furnished themes for gratulation to its opponents. As regards the last two Congresses, capital was made of what was only partially a truth—the abstention of a section of the Mahomedan community of Bengal from the deliberations of the Congress. But to any one who is observant of the signs of the times, who can look beyond from the present into the future, it must be obvious that the abstention was temporary and that it could not last very long. Already there are pleasing indications of the cordiality which prevails in Madras between the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and of their earnest co-operation to make the Congress a success. It was reserved for a Mahomedan nobleman, the Hon'ble Humayun Jah Bahadar, who is connected with the Mysore family, to have offered the largest subscription yet known towards the funds of any National Congress. His princely donation of five thousand rupees is not more the index of his warm sympathy with the objects of the Congress than the reflex of Mahomedan feeling in general in Madras, in conjunction with this movement. . . . We think it would be an advantage, and it would materially strengthen the representative character of the Congresses, if they were preceded by the holding of Provincial Congresses in each Province. The Provincial Congresses, like the Mysore Representative Assembly, might be held during the Dassara vacation, which is universally observed throughout India. Their functions are obvious. They would discuss purely Provincial questions which cannot possibly be considered by a Congress of the whole nation. In Bengal for instance, the Out-still System, the question of Coriie Emigration, the issue of a non-official Administration. Report would be fittingly discussed by the Provincial Congress. Further, they would be an important help to the National Congress. Being held in anticipation of the Congress, they would help to prepare the subjects for discussion by that body, and they would confirm with their choice the appointment of Delegates. For the Congress, a representative character would thus be given to the Delegates and a weight to the Resolutions of the National Congress which would effectually silence all hostile criticism in this respect. The organization to which we have referred is bound to take place in the future; but in the meantime this seems to us to be a fit subject for the consideration of the National Congress. A resolution in favour of the holding of yearly Provincial Congresses seems to us to be necessary and desirable. With reference to the question of Representative Government, we presume the resolutions of last year will be re-affirmed. But something more is necessary. In Bengal the question has made some progress. Meetings have been held in different parts of the Province praying for concession; and His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-

Governor have expressed their sympathy with the aspirations of the people in this respect. The Congress should now call upon the different Provinces by a formal resolution to take united action in this direction. The voice of a united people will not go for nothing.

HINDOO PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 24.

THERE is a suggestion in some quarters that the forthcoming National Congress at Madras should take cognizance of and discuss the burning social questions of the day, along with political questions. We are persuaded that the promoters of the Congress are wise men, who will allow nothing, the inevitable and logical results of which must be the frustration of the very object they have nearest to their hearts. It goes without saying that the mad suggestion cannot have even a moment's entertainment at the councils of the Congress. But it is just as well to throw out a warning. A surer rock to split all union upon could not be devised than the acceptance, in however partial a form, of this mischievous suggestion, and we take it that those who make it, knowing what they do, are no friends of the Congress or its objects.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, October 26.

WE have said more than once in these columns that steps should be taken to explain the aims and objects of the Congress to the masses of our countrymen, and to enlist their full sympathies in its behalf. We are glad to see that our Madras friends have not neglected this important work. They have prepared a catechism in the Vernacular in which the origin, and the aims and objects of the Congress are clearly explained. This, we believe, has been distributed gratis to the people, and thousands who have read the little book now take interest in this national movement. Our countrymen in other Provinces should prepare similar books in the various dialects of their respective Provinces, and should try to get them distributed and read as largely as possible. This is a very simple way of imparting political instruction to the people. But it should be supplemented by lectures and speeches or oral discourses. And here we would suggest a very simple and yet effective plan of carrying on this work of political education. We should pick up a few enlightened persons of every caste, and ask them to invite the people of the respective castes, in a *Naast* or *Panchayat*, and there explain to them the aims and objects of the Congress. We should thus be working on the principle of division of labour, and our success would be easier and more complete under this method than under any others. Our *Banias* and *Mahajans*, our *Seths* and *Sahukars*, our *Patthars* and *Purohits*, our *Muntris* and *Munshis*, do not yet go to public meetings without some persuasion, but they willingly go to the *Panchayats* or gatherings of their caste people, and if the plan we have suggested be properly followed, the people of every caste in our community, may very soon be made familiar with the aims and objects of the Congress.

JUBILEE AND RAJPUTANA HERALD (English Weekly), Ajmere, October 26.

SHALL this year also, like its predecessors pass without the people of Rajputana making common cause with the National Congress? We most earnestly appeal to public-spirited gentlemen in Rajputana who love their country and people, to exert their best influence, and impress upon the people around them, the importance of a co-operation in this the only National Union of all classes throughout the country without distinction. Let every one remember that the National Congress, has a glorious destiny to fulfil, as the bulwark of the liberties of the millions of our beloved country. It is to be the best and noblest monument of the progress of the present generation, for posterity to stand and profit by. The whole political progress and amelioration of Hindustan rests on the cordial and united support, this august assembly meets with from every indi-

videal India. The Congress is the only weapon, which the weak, but patient Indian, can use with great efficacy against the domineering and all consuming Anglo-Indian. We conjure every good man and true, by all that is sacred and loving in their domestic felicity, to perpetuate the same, by promoting the cause of this *National Union*, which must eventually prove the best shield and protection, for the life, liberties, honour and privileges of the present and future generation of Indians.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 27 and November 17.

THE best argument for representative institutions lies in the fact that although the National Congress is a self-elected body yet it is truly representative of the interests of the country. The more delegates discuss political questions with ability, moderation and vigour, the more they show self-sacrifice, ar-dour and devotion to the cause, the more they discover the real wants and grievances of the country and set about redressing them, the more will they enjoy the confidence of their countrymen and the Government. It is therefore meet that our delegates go about their work with a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of the cause, and that they be deeply imbued with a sense of their own responsibility. The eyes of the people and the Government and even of the whole world are upon them, and their fitness for being responsible senators and representative legislators will be best proved by the way in which they conduct themselves in such embryo representative gatherings as the National Congress. While warmly supporting the movement we held that it might be utilized not merely in discussing political questions, but also in taking up question of social and general importance. By social questions, it must be remembered, we do not simply mean those affecting early marriage or widow-remarriage or the abolition of caste, but we take into consideration that large number of questions which affect the general weal and are vitally connected with national improvement, but which, not being included in the political formula of the leaders of the Congress, are as a matter of fact thrust out of the deliberations of that body. Questions like the reform of the Universities and of the system of high English education, the education of the females and the masses, the need of technical instruction and moral training, and a whole host of others which are embraced in what is called national education, might be very well taken up by an intelligent and representative body like the National Congress for discussion and settlement. If we mistake not, this question of national education—on the right solution of which depends the main welfare of the whole nation including Mahomedans, Parsis, Hindus and the rest of the population—is, in England, keenly discussed by eminent politicians like Mr. John Morley and Lord Ripon. Then, again, the improvement of the condition of the poor, the better sanitation of our towns and villages—a subject on which the philanthropic lady Miss Florence Nightingale, lately wrote a remarkable letter to the Bombay Presidency Association, but which was unfortunately, not taken up by our countrymen in the way it should have been,—the reformation of jails, the better control of the liquor traffic and other cognate subjects should, on account of their importance and beneficial effect on the population, have predominance in a deliberative assembly like the Congress.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 30.

HOW far the Congress can directly counteract the evils of drunkenness and immorality it would be premature now to surmise, but if such an august body as the Congress, representing as it does the learning, enlightenment and wisdom of the entire country shews a decidedly hostile attitude towards those and other social evils, it may serve to hasten the day of their removal. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* pointed out some time ago that our nation could not hope to be great until people had learned discipline. We think our contemporary has hit one great cause of our national degeneration. Our young men are too impatient to be their own masters and guardians. Complaints of unruly conduct among schoolboys are very frequent. In former times and even now in other more advanced countries, boys are more amenable to law and discipline than unfortunately, is the case in India. If we will tread in the footsteps of more advanced nations we

must see that the rising generation is better disciplined than at present. Now, is it not a question equally important to all classes of the people without distinction of caste or creed? We have no doubt it is. We are of opinion therefore that the National Congress, if it really wishes to make a great nation of its countrymen, must devote some thought to this subject. The Government has done much to educate us in its own way. It now remains for our countrymen whom the National Congress so worthily represents, to try to complete that education for the good of the whole nation. There are some points connected with education which our Government naturally approach with great caution, lest their attitude be misconstrued by the unthinking classes. No such caution is necessary for the Congress to use. They may devise whatever method of moral education is best suited to the requirements of the country without fear or hesitation. Here is a nation girding up its loins to promote its own welfare. From considerations like these we are inclined to think that the delegates of the National Congress would deserve well of the country if they put in programme a little space for social questions.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly) Calcutta October 1

FIRST and foremost is the question of Representative Councils. Upon no question has the country pronounced an opinion so clearly, emphatically and unanimously as on this. The country has not however expressed an opinion on the details of the mode of election. Therefore we shall take the liberty to suggest that no details be laid before the Congress. It is only the principle that has to be affirmed. If the principle is accepted by the Government a Committee will have to be appointed to settle details. There may be danger in offering a detailed scheme, for if any serious flaw is discovered in it it may be made an excuse for not carrying out the principle. The assertion of the bare principle may appear to some of our countrymen as a stale and hackneyed thing because they have discussed it in a million of places. But there are large numbers of Englishmen and many influential officials to whom the principle itself appears absurd and ludicrous as a principle of self-government. Their persistent affirmation and re-affirmation of the principle at successive meetings of the Congress will therefore, be not only not useless but positively beneficial. Let not details be recklessly gone into merely for the sake of reporting progress. Intimately connected with the question of Representative Councils is the question of the further employment and promotion of natives of India in the Army and of the concessions to natives of India of the privilege of voluntary service. A third question upon which the country is also we believe agreed, is the question of the principle upon which public appointments ought to be disposed of. The principle is a simple one, namely that affirmed by the Queen's Proclamation, the principle that makes race or religion neither a qualification nor a disqualification, and that recognises character, education and ability as the only claims to office. So far as we can see these are the three questions which legitimately offer themselves before the Congress. A multiplication of the programme would be the reverse of desirable.

CHINAI INDIA TIMES (English fortnightly) Yhow November 1

OUR firm conviction is that the more we show ourselves worthy of new and additional concessions the more pleased is our parental Government to grant them to us. All the privileges and concessions we have been enjoying for years past under Her Majesty's rule are not the procreations of loud clamour of any Congress. England is so honest and straightforward in her dealings with other countries and so advanced in civilisation that there is no reason for us to doubt that she will ransack us down as so many savage beasts. Let all India join together and improve her social and mental condition, to enable them to take part in the higher sphere of political life. Many of our native contemporaries in Bombay and Madras take a very sensible view of the all importance of the social reform question, which has really become inevitable and which it is idle to think of further shelving. Let the coming Congress pick up courage to face it once for all.

The Hindu (English Tri-weekly), Madras, November 2 and 7.

WE can believe that in the proceedings of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress the subject of the introduction of representative institutions will be given the most prominent place. Our enemies may ridicule our aspiration and call us names; they may consider our moderate and reasonable prayer as impracticable and smacking of revolutionary designs. Ill-informed and credulous folks who are willing tools in the hands of these enemies may hold sullely aloof and unconsciously strengthen the hands of those that are ready to oppose their own advancement as well as that of any other Indian community. But the leaders of the people are bound by all that is sacred in patriotism and sincerity to devote themselves heart and soul to the achievement of this great object. It will be a simple plan if the power of election can be entrusted to the Municipalities, local boards, and other recognised public bodies. But a representation thus obtained will not be equally satisfactory to all classes of the population. So far as the Hindus are concerned they may accept it to be fair to them, because these bodies and associations represent that community fully; but they do not do the same with regard to the Mahomedan, Native Christian, Eurasian and European communities and their interests have the same right to representation as those of the Hindus. It is, therefore, necessary that some other plan should be adopted, and in our humble opinion, the proposal of an Electoral College in which all these communities will be fairly represented, is a sound one. How far there is necessity for the same system in other provinces we cannot say, and possibly a different system will do there equally well, if not even better. In Bengal, for instance, where the Native community is more homogeneous and where the Municipalities and Local Boards contain a fairer proportion of the Mahomedan element, the necessity for an Electoral College might not exist. Again the Bombay Presidency may be divided into different territories corresponding to the different races of people inhabiting that province, such as Mahrattas, Guzarattees, and Konkanees and each may select its own representatives. The subject will have to be discussed again by the Congress in the light of the necessary facts and figures, which were not forthcoming last year, with a view to a more definite conclusion. Next in importance to this great question is the question of the growing poverty of the people. The Congress is bound to give its most anxious consideration to this topic. Last year it formed the subject of the second resolution of the Congress, the first being to offer its loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty in anticipation of the approaching Jubilee. The fact of the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population was admitted and the introduction of representative institutions was suggested as an important remedy. The subject, it will be remembered, has attracted the attention of Lord Dufferin, who has instituted a confidential inquiry about it. None of us has faith in that kind of inquiry and if the truth has to be ascertained an open and formal investigation conducted by a body consisting of un-officials as well as officials should be undertaken. A small committee consisting of the most qualified Native gentlemen might be appointed in each Presidency town, and it will be the duty of this committee to inquire into the condition of the people in select tracts of the country. It should go from place to place, and summoning to its presence representatives of the agricultural and industrial classes should record their opinions and the facts upon which these opinions are based. It may not be possible to extend the inquiry to every part of the Presidency, but it should be possible to ascertain the actual condition of the people in certain select districts and the causes that have brought about that condition. In every important province such an inquiry should be possible, and although the facts and proofs that may be thus collected may not be as fully accurate and exhaustive as those that an official inquiry with infinitely better appliances and opportunities will be able to gather, yet the result will go so far as to shake the optimistic confidence indulged in by official apologists. Our leading men should realize the fact that they have gone beyond the stage of talking and passing resolutions and must show by practical and useful work that they are not dreamy theorists merely but are capable of constructive statesmanship. This time the Congress will not presume to say whether the recent increase in the strength of the army is necessary or not, but it can certainly express its regret that the enormity of the military expenditure has arrested the progress of education, public works, police and other branches of the administration, and that the financial anticipations with regard to the new territorial acquisition have been frustrated. In the light of these two facts the

Government are bound to readjust their various items of expenditure and set free sufficient funds to enable the chief branches of the administration, branches concerning the essential conditions of public well-being, to advance in their normal and natural development. Further, the extraordinary loyalty and spontaneous attachment to the British throne manifested by the princes and people of this country on the occasion of Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee and the warm and cordial acknowledgments elicited on that occasion, entitle us to indulge a hope that the principles now regulating the portion allotted to us in the defence of the Empire will be brought under revision. The enlightened and the more respectable section of the people might be permitted to bear arms without license and enlist themselves as volunteers, and the armies of the ruling chiefs be declared, after the requisite training, a part of the imperial army. These two concessions granted will enable the Government of India to reduce the present strength of their troops, which means, that funds will be set free for purposes other than military. The question of Native volunteering is not new and the Congress will have merely to re-affirm its former resolutions.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 5.

THE attitude of the Bengal Mahomedans towards the Congress movement has again given umbrage to our Hindu brethren. The explanation is simple; the Mahomedans regard the views propounded by the Congress promoters as Utopian, and consequently they do not sympathise with that movement. We observe also that the *Muslim Herald*, the organ of our co-religionists in Madras, entertains precisely the same views as ours, and it has, in a well-written article, defined the position of the Mahomedans of that Presidency. We are perfectly aware that isolated instances of Mahomedan support and sympathy have been made capital of by our Hindu contemporaries; but that does not prove that Mahomedans in general are beginning to take part in the movement. We have been consistent throughout, and in spite of specious promises to the effect that we shall gain considerably by sharing in the deliberations of the Congress, we adhere in recommending to our community the advisability of keeping aloof. We are sure by the adoption of this line of conduct no loss, political or social, will be experienced by them.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly) Bombay, November 6.

WE hold that the Congresses should be assemblies of intelligent people met together for exchanging views, but they should also be assemblies where public opinion on important political reforms should be focussed and brought to the notice of Government. We would give to the Congress a two-fold function and not restrict it as Mr. Beck would to a mere gathering of people from different provinces to a sort of *conversations*, and as far as our experience of the two past Congresses has gone, we do not see why the two functions should not go hand in hand, or what there is in such assemblies which makes them unfit to grapple with questions of political reform. If individuals and provincial Associations can profitably discuss these matters and can usefully send representations to Government about them, it is difficult to see why an assembly where almost all such individuals and nominees of such political associations collect together should be not fit to do the same. Mr. Beck says that the collective sense of the House of Commons was much superior to that of any single man in it, and we had all along thought that the collective sense of the Congress would always be greater than that of any single member of it. But now Mr. Beck tells us that a collection of persons would not be fit for the work of political reform which each of them has been usefully doing. This is rather a startling thesis to lay down, and would require much more cogent argument in its support than Mr. Beck has advanced.

AMRITA BAZAR PATHIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 10.

THE subject of the introduction of representative councils should be taken into consideration. The subject of the Supreme Legislative Council should be separated from this.

of the Local Council. The principle of "Divide and Conquer" has been most imprudently lost sight of in this matter. Let the Congress be earnestly determined to get an instrument of the debt which the English Government owes to the people of this country regarding the principle of representative Government. Let it make preparations to assail Lord Dufferin from all sides at once, to provide for the appointment of the native portion of the Local Legislatures by election instead of by nomination. Lord Dufferin will be rather pleased to be thus assailed. His Lordship wishes to do something in this direction, before leaving India, and if the immediate request be framed above, it will be a handy and manageable one. . . . The Madras Congress should, in the next place, at once take up the subject of the ryotwari permanent settlement in that Province. Of all parts of India the system of village communities lingers in Madras most tangibly. We yet have in Madras the village Munsiff. The right of villagers to the land they cultivate is beyond doubt the right of a proprietor. It is high time that the Government should be made to recognize this right by abjuring the system of rackrenting the poor cultivators from time to time. . . . Not only the Madras, but the whole of the Bombay and North-Western Province sections of the Congress should devote themselves to this question exclusively, at least for a season. They should hold large mass meetings to collect information as regards the feelings and wants of the people. In fact, the Congress should appoint a grand Commission of a practical and earnest character, to assist the people in this matter.

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, November 12.

A LARGE section of the Mahomedan community have held themselves aloof from the Congress from a wrong conception, and the Native Christians are not coming forward in right earnest to take part in the Congress meetings. So the difficulties, that the promoters of the National Congress have to overcome, are manifold. If the proceedings of the Congress, are not carried on in a proper spirit, there is very little hope of success for the Congress in future. Hence the selection of delegates is a matter of considerable importance. To confine the proceedings of the Congress to political subjects only would be nipping the great movement in the bud. So the delegates who are to be sent to the Congress should be men of formed character and unwavering principles and firm convictions, that they may discuss all national questions in all their bearings with a good deal of freedom and earnestness. Opinions on political matters are at times very carelessly formed and recklessly expressed in this country and persons who can eloquently express them are generally considered as leaders, nay as so many regenerators of their country. We hope our countrymen will be very particular in selecting their delegates. Bombay can look upon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as her political leader. And the eyes of all Madras may justly fall upon Sir T. Madhava Rao as their leader to discuss all social and political questions somewhat in a true national spirit. But Bengal sadly wants one to lead her children at this national race.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, November 12.

THE British Government both here and in England and also the better informed portion of the British public are looking upon the National Congress with anxious interest. They are watching its career with deep attention, and it rests entirely with the Native public to say whether or not their Congress is to grow up into a powerful representative institution, enjoying the respect and confidence of the Government as no other public body in India has as yet done, and interpreting the wishes, aims, and aspirations of the people to the Government as no public Association has had as yet the privilege to do. If we faithfully discharge our duties by the National Congress, this body can easily be converted into a powerful organ for the representation of the opinions and wishes of United India to the British Government and the British public. God has placed a grand opportunity in our hands for improving our political position, it rests entirely with us, whether this opportunity is to be used well or not. Madras has been making as we have said more than once, grand resolutions

for the coming Congress. Public meetings are also being held in different parts of Bombay for the election of the Delegates. Bengal is also thoroughly alive to the importance of the movement, and already the public bodies of that Province have begun to move in right earnest on the matter. The Panjab is not much inferior to any of these provinces in enlightenment and education; neither does she lack behind the sister provinces in earnest patriotism. The traditions of Sikh patriotism have certainly not died out in the Land of the Five Rivers. And we are sure our countrymen will not care a few day's travel or the cost of this travelling which will only be a few rupees—to help on the cause of the political progress of their fatherland by means of constitutional agitation. We trust the appeal of the Lahore Indian Association will receive an immediate, a hearty and enthusiastic response throughout the country.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, November 14.

WE do not indeed wish to exaggerate its present influence. We are too deeply sensible of our own social shortcomings, of the immense difficulties which our own social institutions and the folly of our own ancestors have created in the way of our progress and which the reactionaries among us are trying to perpetuate, to be indifferent to the fact that the Congress will not be able to achieve much as long as the accursed evil of caste survives in our midst. But the Congress carries with it, above everything else, a highly educating influence. We look to it not in the light of a body that speculates in the regions of what some regard as illusory politics, but as a body that, apart from immediately serving any political purpose, will weld us into a nation and thus further in a way the cause of social progress while carrying the banner of political reform. Critics, who say that the people of India are not one nation but many nations, and who argue from that statement that the Congress cannot be regarded as reflecting the voice of India, forget that the Congress aims at effecting the very thing which they say does not exist in India. The people of India speak many languages; they form many different castes; and they are not one people. This, according to the adverse critics of the Congress, is the one reason why they say it should not sit and hold deliberations, but, really speaking, it is in our opinion the one reason why the Congress should sit.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, November 15.

IT is no longer necessary to discuss the possibility of a National Congress. It is no longer a matter of speculation. But we are anxious that the scope and intention of the National Congress may not be misunderstood. We can easily dispose of such arguments as are sometimes put forward by our antagonists, that the ignorance of the Indian peasantry is so abysmal that a representative body, elected by it, is bound to be a failure. They speak with some pride of the English electorate, and are jubilant over the conclusion that it is only a self-governing people which can govern itself, and that, therefore popular Government in this country would be a Government of ignorance and of superstition. Let us test their appreciation of English history by their own standard. We freely admit that the English Parliament is a very superior institution, though it is idle to claim for it a very high place when we come to examine its growth and development step by step. A great deal of its history is shameful, but it has more or less a model to the European world. It had a constitution, an apparently representative constitution all along, and legislated as such, but let us examine whether the representative was allowed very much to interfere with its "stability." Our critics forget that although we may speak different languages in different parts of the country, and be ever so much alien to one another, still there are common objects, a unanimity of thought and action, the result of the powerful unifying forces which England herself has brought to bear upon us. It is idle to talk of disunion when we see the Bengali, the Mahratta and the Madras, the leaders of thought in their own Provinces brought together by instincts and impulses which owe their development to the education they have received. A subject race, or a hundred subject-races are one. Clothe this idea in whatever language you like, try to, convince yourself in whatever way you please, the fact remains—subject-races become homogeneous in time.

KANADA SUVARNA (Anglo-Canadese Weekly), Bombay, November 18.

THE best-educated peasantry in any country can only be guided by enlightened leaders, and our masses deeply immersed as they are in keeping themselves from meat, have on occasions shown a power of combination which is quite a surprise to foreign observers. The Congress facilitates the work of Government by an expression of the views on the pressing problems of the day, entertained by the men of light and leading in the country, who have the best right to be heard on behalf of the people with whom they live and move and have their being. It is thus not only a field for the development of native statesmen but also an instrument for the education of the masses in questions affecting their highest interests. All minor differences sink into nothing, where general interests are at stake, and to say that we are incapable of enjoying political privileges, because we are composed of several nationalities is to ignore current history, and to misrepresent the actual state of things in countries having representative institutions.

The MAHARATTA (English Weekly), Poona, November 20.

MR. BECK will find his argument untenable if we declare to him that we want an Indian Parliament that will be similar to the one that they in England are now thinking of creating by giving the Colonies a representation in the British Parliament. The idea that can be practically carried out and that will once for all solve the difficult Indian problem is that of Imperial Federation. Our aims and aspirations in politics and commerce have been of a piece with fellow-subjects in the Colonies and to us it appears to be impossible that a distinction can be made between Her Majesty's subjects in Australia and those in Bombay or Bengal. The nations in India are not, we admit, colonies of Englishmen, but they are lands inhabited by beings who claim to be adoptive brethren of Englishmen in England. The bonds that bind the Australian Colonies to England are certainly not stronger than those which bind the people of Bengal or Bombay to the same country. It was the love of liberty that drove Englishmen from home to foreign lands. It was the same love of liberty that sent the invitation to England to come to India and assume the reign of Government. If trade and commerce bind the Colonies to England, Indian trade and Indian commerce is not less important. The Colonists wish to keep themselves aloof from the British Parliament so far as their internal administration is concerned; we wish the same. The Colonists proclaim allegiance to England and we do not wish to renounce it. What is there then in the circumstances of India to induce our Leaders to conceal from our Rulers the idea of Federation, when we see our brethren in the Colonies fighting for it, tooth and nail?

DEEN BANDHU (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, November 20.

ONE point which strikes us as needing the careful attention of the promoters of this useful movement is the want of a central organization to give permanency to the institution. There is, so far as we have been able to learn, no particular Board or Committee authorized by proper credentials to collect data for discussion from the public bodies and associations scattered all over this vast Continent. So long as this want is not supplied the movement will lack that businesslike precision of work which must constitute the essence of all popular representative institutions, in fact of all organizations, having for their end combined action, and unity and harmony in the mode of operations. The itinerant character of the Congress might be kept up, but its movements and deliberations most decidedly require to be regulated and controlled by a central body with a definite scheme and practical rules to work the machinery. Another point for consideration is that the masses have not yet been familiarized with the scope and object of these annual assemblies. No attempts appear to have been made as yet to explain to the people at large by means of mass meetings that a large body of delegates from all parts of the country meet together once a year to ascertain and state the real wants and grievances of the people and to represent to the rulers the necessity of

supplying the wants and removing the grievances. Until this is done and demonstrations are got up in selected towns and villages on appointed days—when, for instance, fairs and public festivities bring large concourses of people together,—until we say this is done, the Congress cannot, properly be said to have the full sympathy of either the Government or the ryots at large.

HAVIYAKA SUBODH (Anglo-Canarese Weekly), Bombay, November 22.

THE ignorance of the peasantry, the absence of a class from which to select capable statesmen and legislators, the inability of a parliament to control the army, and the mixture of nationalities, are the insurmountable obstacles according to Mr. Beck in the way of forming a representative form of government in India. Even admitting the objections of Mr. Beck to be true, we do not see any consistency in the conclusion which he has laboured so much to impress. What he calls "obstacles" to the success of representative institutions in India, and what we may call grounds for deprecating the work done by the Congress, as he has practically used them, cannot obliterate the history of local self-government in India. Because India cannot now have a parliament of its own as that of England, it does not follow that there should be no change in its administration for an indefinite period. That change has already commenced since the rule of our late Viceroy and what the Congresses have demanded, is nothing more than a step further in the cause of self-government. Their demand is a very modest one, and if it is not to be granted on Mr. Beck's theory, it follows that the people of this country should wait a thousand years still for any slight reform that may be necessary now to the needs of the country, because there are "insurmountable obstacles." This is preposterous.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, November 27.

THE Congress would do well not to pass its Resolutions wet and dry. It gives an air of unreality to its proceedings and detracts very much from its merits. We think it is also a mistake to insist upon English alone being used by the speakers. With one or two competent interpreters it would be possible to hear some of the best views on problems of the day enunciated by indigenous thinkers. But what makes the Congress most disappointing is that its work is confined to only three days of the year so far as the majority of the delegates is concerned. If this continues the Congress may degenerate into a body of irresponsible holiday-makers. It ought to aim at cohesion and continuity of purpose: the delegates must bind themselves solemnly to give effect to the resolutions in their respective provinces, and a report of these provincial proceedings should be published. If members of such a Congress cannot be looked upon as *bona fide* workers, what hope is there of finding honest work done elsewhere? Again the programme should not be confined only to "high politics." It ought to include large social questions on which all the communities represented may take a common stand (we do not refer to any bitterly controverted or sectional question) also questions of sanitation, agriculture, and, above all, technical and primary education. Let the Congress, while it interprets the wishes of the people to the Government, prove its claim to be the friends of the people by the kind of practical sympathy to which we have just referred. Let our Rajas, Zemindars and the wealthy professional classes contribute something of their own at every meeting of the Congress to the moral and material advancement of the people at the same time that they commend them to the justice of a foreign Government. We should also think it would be worth while inviting a number of non-official European representatives to the deliberations of the Congress. But suggestions are easier made than carried out, and we are not inclined to insist upon the immediate adoption of those we have submitted in this place. We only hope there will be some slight tendency observable this year in the directions we have ventured to indicate.

[The *Amrita*, the *Deshabandhu*, the *Karnataka Prakasika*, the *Dacca Gazette* and the *Behar Herald* have also discussed the subject.]

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE Bakool (Marathi Weekly, Satnagiri, October 30 and November 1), remarks that the Institution of the National Congress is based on principles, the advantages of which time alone would disclose. Its strength will gradually increase with time. It serves to educate public opinion, and render people alive to the interests of the country. Public opinion is a power in England, the King and administration can hold out no longer against it, but they are compelled to adjust matters to popular requirements. It is just so what we want in India, and the National Congress is the legitimate means of getting it for us. The activity which Madras shows about the Congress is not to be compared with that outside its borders. Differences of caste, religion, &c., should be set aside, and India should concentrate her best efforts to promote the objects of the Congress.

THE Prabhakar (Anglo-Marathi Daily, Bombay, November 1 and 17), draws the special attention of the National Congress, shortly to assemble at Madras, to the construction of the Legislative Councils of India on a thoroughly representative basis. India has already reached a stage of development when the privilege of selection of members cannot fairly be withheld. More discussion of the subject will serve little purpose. Practical steps must be adopted to force this subject on the attention of the public of England, whose opinion would be strong enough to compel our rulers to accede to our legitimate wishes. . . . The Raja of Mysore and the Chief of Venkatgiri have shown their approval and appreciation of the objects of the National Congress, which is shortly to be held in Madras, by a liberal contribution of money towards its expenses. We would recommend this example to the imitation of other Chiefs of India, who are often liberal with their money even on matters of doubtful expediency. Such an important movement should not go unnoticed and unencouraged by them.

THE Subhasnuchaka (Marathi Weekly, Satara, November 1), remarks that some Europeans are endeavouring to induce the Mahomedans to dissociate themselves from the National Congress; but the latter should be above these insinuations, as they should know how good purposes may be frustrated by such devices. It would be advantageous for all to work with unanimity for the general welfare and advancement of India.

THE Hindusthan (Hindi Daily, Kalakankar, November 3 and 11), remarks that earnest endeavours are being made in Madras to disseminate a knowledge of the advantages likely to result from the deliberations of the National Congress shortly to assemble there, and to enlist sympathy from all possible quarters. Native States such as Mysore have manifested deep interest in the movement, and a hope is entertained that the enthusiasm now prevalent in Madras will extend to the entire peninsula, in order that it may reap the benefits to be derived from such assemblings. . . . The liberal contribution of one thousand rupees made by the Maharaj of Mysore towards the Congress is significant of his thorough appreciation of the objects that institution has in view. The Government of Mysore have tasted the sweets of the representative form of administration, and the Maharaja therefore desire that similar advantages be extended to India under British administration. It is hoped other Native princes will imitate this example, and do all in their power to promote the cause of the National Congress.

The CHARUWARTA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, October 31.

THIS year the Congress will assemble in Madras. The Calcutta meeting gave rise to new hopes in the minds of the people of Bengal. These meetings will be the means of strengthening the bonds of unity between the different races of India, for which there is a great necessity. They will help us to do for ourselves what Europe has done for herself, besides federating the different races into one nation as it were.

The Third National Congress

BAHMAN SANJHANI (Bengali Weekly), Daidwan, November 2

THE Congress will be held in Madras in December next. Natives from different parts of India will attend. For this preparations are being made in Madras. Although no immediate result may be produced it is fervently hoped that these meetings will do good in future. In the first and second Congresses proposals were made for the purpose of securing the extension of political privileges, but no measures were discussed for improving the material condition of the country. India is day by day becoming poor. Indian workmen and manufacturers are not educated to join in the general competition, and for our wares and merchandize we have to depend on others. If no effort be now made India must greatly suffer in future.

SURABI AND PATAKA (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, November 10.

WE have on several occasions shown that the sympathy of the whole Mahomedan community is indispensably necessary in helping the cause of our national gathering. Most of the educated Mahomedans have a sympathy, except a very few who fancy that their connection with such meetings will injure their interests. They believe (1) that the Congress is adverse to the Government; (2) that the interest of the Hindus and the Mahomedans are different; (3) that in respect to number and education and intelligence the Mahomedans are not equal to the Hindus. So in order to be placed on the same level with the Hindus they think they must side with the Government. It is an error to suppose that the Congress is against the Government. The Government has no means of knowing what the natives of this country want. In such circumstances the Natives ought to point out their wants and wishes to the Government, by the representatives of the whole country.

SHOME PRAKASHI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, November 14.

THE National Congress has been held for two consecutive years. The meeting at Madras will be the third of its kind. We cannot express full sympathy for the manner in which it is being developed. Mere agitation can effect no purpose. Some one must come forward to work out a scheme of practical good.

SWADENA MITRAN (Tamil Tri-weekly), Madras, November 19.

THE Congress has had an existence of two years. But the attempt made by some of the Mahomedan brethren in the North, induced as they have been by malicious Anglo-Indians, to assume an attitude which is hostile in every way to their own interest, have to a certain extent marred the useful influence which it otherwise might have had. It is impossible to see how the consultation of the best men in the land for common purposes could be either hostile to the Government or antagonistic to the interest of any particular sect. And yet educated Mahomedans have not been ashamed to denounce the institution as a dangerous one.

ANTHRA PRAKASIKA (Telugu Weekly), Madras, November 6.

MADRAS is making great preparations to give a grand reception to the delegates. In all political matters, Madras, though always called benighted, has been decidedly the soundest in its conduct and in its opinions. There is not the slightest doubt that in the matter of bringing the National Congress into prominence, Madras has been doing its best. And we sincerely hope the third Congress will eclipse the previous ones.

KADANTHI MIHAN (Famir Weekly), Kuzabacconu, November 19.

THE Congress is a delicate child which requires careful nurturing. Madras must not show that it is behind its sister presidencies on this occasion. There is reason for believing that there is not all harmony between the older and the younger population in Madras. But in the sister presidencies prejudices have been overcome, and old and young participated in the National meetings. We hope the same spirit will actuate the Native public in Madras and that there will be harmony in the end.

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MAHAVIKATA LUTHAN (Famir Weekly) Madras, November 1.

It is expected that in Madras bitter differences will be kept back and that the Mahomedans will participate in the Congress. The Mahomedans have been slowly but gradually coming in and it is expected that the Congress will be as representative as it could possibly be made.

THE *Gujarat Daily* of Ahmedabad (Gujarati Weekly October 17) remarks that the Congress should give prominent attention to the subject of representation in the provincial Councils and the Parliament and to the subject of the Civil Service examination and the sanitary condition of India.

THE *Hindu* (Gujarati Weekly Ahmedabad October 7) observes that the Congress should take up the subject of the Civil Service for discussion in the Council before adjournment. The Congress should insist that the age of candidates for the Civil Service shall not be under twenty years and that the examination be conducted in India.

THE *Pravara* (Gujarati Weekly Nanded November 16) suggests that the Congress should take up a limited number of important questions and then press for their solution by all constitutional means of agitation.

THE *Gujarati* (Gujarati Weekly Bombay October 6) remarks that the Congress should devote its attention chiefly to the following subjects of paramount importance, the right of representation in the Local Councils and in Parliament and the contribution of England towards the expenses of a probable conflict between Russia and England.

THE *Satya Jai* (Gujarati Weekly Barlay November 4) emphasises the importance of the question of representation in the provincial Councils as the question is well fitted for prominent discussion and action by the approaching Congress.

KANSI HIRI (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay November 1.

If the third Congress were simply to reaffirm the resolutions of past years it would not do for we have been noting since the last two years that certain important questions are simply canvassed without any active debate or discussion on both sides of them. We do not like long speeches in the Congress but at the same time we do not approve of the procedure of dismissing important questions without discussion within due limits.

BOMBAY SAMAGRAH (Gujarati Daily), Bombay November 22.

THE attempt to minimise the importance and the representative character of the National Congress has been carried on for the last three years, but it has broken

down completely. The representative character of the Congress has not only been established but it has come to grow into a power with the public. Its power is accumulating with each year, and this gradual increase will render all attempts against it, minimising its importance ineffectual. Those Anglo-Indian writers who inveigh against it, have very little to lose, since they bear no sympathy with the interests of the Native public, but those Mahomedans who are ill-advised to keep apart from the movement will find themselves in the long run losers by this operation, as they are Natives to the soil and their interests are identical with general Native interests.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, November 23.

THE natives of India have no check on the revenues and expenditure of India, and their views about financial matters are not heard. In no civilised part of the world is this right taken away from the people, and it is difficult to understand why Indians should be any longer debarred from exercise of this right. There is a likelihood of the higher authorities being themselves willing to grant this right of representation, and the third Congress would do well to bring this subject for prominent discussion and action. Besides, the Congress should draw the attention of Government to increase the facilities and resources for extended agricultural operations in India, as she has to depend in a great measure on the revenues derived from agriculture. Instead of frittering away the energies of the Congress on the desirability of enrolling the natives of India as volunteers, it would be more desirable if it devoted its attention to the scheme for employing educated Natives of good families to high posts in the regular army. The Congress should not only rest content with a simple enunciation of its views on important subjects but it should take care to see them carried out by persistent agitation.

THE *Rajya Bhakta* (Gujarati Bi-weekly, Bombay, November 24), remarks that the National Congress is not representative of one section or community but of the entire nation, and it is therefore incumbent for all communities to be represented on it.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY ON THE FRONTIER SETTLEMENT.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, October 29.

WE have perused with great pleasure the article on the New Afghan Frontier by Col. Sir West Ridgeway in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*. We hope with the writer of the article that a full and scientific history of the mission will be indited by an able and graphic pen. We are, however, satisfied from what has been shown by the writer that our position that we need fear no invasion from Russia is correct. It is a popular error that Herat is the key of India. Col. Ridgeway has, we believe, succeeded in dissipating the extravagant ideas regarding the value of Herat, which are entertained by the British public. Supposing, however, that he has not succeeded in this, there can be no doubt, as the Colonel says, that the advance of the Russian frontier another ten miles towards Herat, which is the result of the settlement now come to, is of no importance. "It would be straining a gnat after swallowing a camel, if we, after allowing Russia to advance some thousand miles towards Herat, were to break off negotiations for fixing a line across which she engages herself by an international undertaking not to encroach, because the only line passeth would place her on a level desert road half a march nearer the city which is imagined to be the object of her ambition." "It would have certainly been better if we had never undertaken to protect the present Amir from foreign invasion, the Government having in 1861 most unfortunately pledged themselves not to permit interference by any foreign power with the external, or internal affairs of Afghanistan."

the only course left to us was to have the frontier line between Russia and Afghanistan defined, and it is very satisfactory that with the settlement made both Russia and Afghanistan are well content.

The LIBERAL (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 30.

IT appears that Sir West has deliberately made wrong statements in connection with the late Afghan Boundary Commission. Mr. Marvin's personal knowledge of Central Asian affairs leads us to place more confidence in his opinions. Sir West Ridgeway asserts that with the exception of 204 miles the whole country of 824,377 square miles surrendered to Russia is a vast waste. Now, Colonel Yate, a member of the Boundary Commission and one possessing much personal knowledge of the country traversed by the Mission in 1885, thus alludes to this tract of land: "It is hard to look at this land of promise and think that it may be heedlessly allowed to pass into the hands of Russia, when once populated and brought under cultivation, to become a basis of future aggressive efforts of that Power. Every acre of it that is spared by the plough is so much good pasture-land." The final hit of Mr. Marvin is in these words: "But what are honest Englishmen to say of Sir West Ridgeway himself? It is hard to be deceived by a Russian; but to be deceived by one's own countryman is a miserable ending to the gallant efforts made by General Valentine Baker, Colonel Burnaby, General Sir Charles Macgregor, Colonel Stewart, and other military explorers of the Afghan region, to keep back the Russians from laying their hands upon Herat. As a soldier himself, Sir West Ridgeway might have left it to some politician to betray to Russia the key of India."

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, November 5.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY stoutly contradicts the idea that some of the Russian generals can sometimes annex a province or fight a battle without obtaining the sanction of the Emperor. It has been often asserted that the more powerful Russian generals in Central Asia are like the Governors during the Moghal empire, and can extend their territories at their own discretion. Sir West Ridgeway absolutely denies that any Russian frontier officer will dare to violate a treaty entered into by his imperial master without specific authority to do so, especially now that the telegraph connects St. Petersburg with all important posts on the frontier. After his personal experience Sir West Ridgeway thinks that the Russian frontier officers are quite as good men as British officers and as conciliatory and moderate. But the most important portion of Sir West Ridgeway's paper is that in which he disabuses his readers of the erroneous impression that the Russian rule in Central Asia is a despotic and savage rule. Some of the important organs of the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press have often combated this idea, but coming from one who has recently returned from Central Asia, and who had many opportunities of seeing and hearing a great deal about the Russian rule we are sure that Sir West Ridgeway's words will carry great weight with all parties. His emphatic assertions cannot be disputed.

NATIVE OPINION (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, November 6.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY may favour the occupation of Kandahar, but his own testimony as to the impossibility of an invasion of India or Afghanistan goes against him, and hence the emphatic necessity of confining our defences to our own natural borders. British statesmen of repute have pressed this point upon both Governments with what success it is not for us to say, but it is evident that Russophobia has taken complete possession of the brains of some who with the amount of influence at their command will not hesitate ultimately to annex Kandahar and make our position there somewhat unpleasant. We have already published Mr. Dacosta's able letter on this point which at any rate tends to bring to some extent the annexing schemes that are perhaps being put now on foot in the Hindu diplomatic hotch-potch.

The HINDU (English Tri-weekly), Madras, November 7.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY bears out our opinion that it was inevitable that Russia should advance. But her advance has been the triumph of civilization; wherever she has planted her flag, slavery has ceased to exist. The British Commissioner testifies that for hundreds of miles before he reached Herat, the country was desolated and depopulated by Turkoman raids, and that even in the Herat valley, he continually came across the fathers and brothers of men who had been carried off from their peaceful fields by man-stealing Turkomans, and sold into slavery many hundred miles away. All this has ceased since the Russian occupation of Merv; the cruel slave trade has been quite stamped out. There is ample room in Central Asia for both the Powers. They have much to do, and there is no reason why there should not be cordial friendship and co-operation in the East between the two Powers. As for Russian designs on India, Sir West Ridgeway says that he has too much respect for the wisdom of Russian statesmen, and the military education of her generals, to suppose that they dream of any such mad scheme; and that the idea may be dismissed as purely chimerical, that Russia will violate the new frontier, with a view to the invasion of India. Sir West Ridgeway, therefore, concludes that before the public accept the fulfilment of pessimist prophecies as inevitable, the antecedents of the prophets must be considered. If hitherto their prophecies have been justified by events, surely, we may, at least hope for the best. Applying this test to the former prophecies of Arminius Vambéry in regard to the Frontier Commission in 1884, it is clear that what Mr. Vambéry prophesied in 1884 to be impossible has come to pass. It may, therefore, be hoped that what he now prophesies to be possible may not occur. No sane man will have any objection to make the defences of India as impregnable as they can be made by human foresight and preparation. But it certainly is an objectionable state of things that the peace of India should be at the mercy of any ambitious frontier officer. And we trust that Sir West Ridgeway's article will serve to cure this state of things.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, November 7.

AS Sir Peter Lumsden's Lieutenant at first, and after Sir Peter's retirement as the Chief Commissioner of the British Commission, Sir West Ridgeway had the best opportunities of witnessing the events and of knowing their exact bearing. The Afghan Boundary Commission is one of the most important events in the modern history of India and even that of England and in a manner of all Europe. Not to speak of the incongruity and strangeness of the spectacle of two European powers engaged in settling the boundaries of two Asiatic countries, there are issues involved in the work of the Commission of the utmost political importance to India. The security of the Afghan frontier and the approach of Russia are constant topics of nervous apprehension, and the apprehension is proportionate to the ignorance which prevails upon the subject. Even apparently well-informed critics are frequently at sea in regard to the facts and argue mainly on surmises. In such a state of things an account from the pen of Sir West Ridgeway, though coming purely from official sources, is a welcome contribution to the literature on the subject. Though abounding in unfamiliar names and rather dry particulars, the account contains many bits of information, and assurances which make it interesting reading, and may be read with great profit by every student of current politics. It gives the lie to the morbid fears of Professor Vambéry, Mr. Charles Marvin and that class of politicians, who are always crying against the advance of Russia and denouncing the weakness of England.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-Weekly), Lahore, November 12.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY assures us that both Russia and England are quite satisfied with the arrangement and that the Amir is well content. We accept his assurances as far as England, and Russia are concerned; but we doubt very much whether he

has correctly represented the feelings of the Amir on the subject. We are told that putting aside Panjdeh, the Amir, while gaining land, has not lost by this demarcation one penny of revenue, one single subject or a single acre of land ever inhabited by his subjects. We think that the Afghan ruler does not think much of his gains or losses. He, like the Indian taxpayer, is glad that the troublesome and dangerous game has been brought to a close. There was no knowing what consequences this demarcation of his frontier might produce. He has been only too glad to see this business so full of peril to him finally concluded. A sensible man like Abdur Rahman knows very well that in the event of a war between England and Russia, the Afghan will be the greatest sufferer. He is, as Lord Lytton told Shere Ali, only an "earthen vessel between two iron pots." The Amir, for that matter would not have liked to see England to have gone to war with Russia upon the Kham-i-Ab question. One of the strongest objections raised against the arrangement is that it has advanced the Russian frontier another ten miles towards Herat. Well does Sir West Ridgeway remark:—"It would, indeed, be straining at a gnat after swallowing a camel, if we, after allowing Russia to advance some thousands of miles towards Herat, were to break off negotiations for fixing a line across which she engages herself by an international undertaking not to encroach, because the only line possible would place her on a level desert road half a march nearer the city which is imagined to be the object of her ambition." This answer is, to our thinking, conclusive. Remembering that Herat lies practically at the mercy of Russia who may take possession of it any day she chooses to do, it is perfectly immaterial whether her frontier towards it has been advanced by ten or a dozen miles.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Weekly), Calcutta, November, 12.

FOR our part, we firmly believe that this long-pending boundary dispute would have been drawing its slow length along even now and for years yet if Lord Salisbury's hands had not been tied down by the state of affairs in Ireland. The acuteness of the Irish crisis clenched the business in that perfunctory way, which prompted Sir West Ridgeway to anticipate the public verdict on his work as the English Chief of the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission. In laying such great stress on "the honesty, good faith and pacific tendencies of the Emperor of Russia and in attaching such value to the 'pledge of the Imperial word' to respect the present settlement, Sir West Ridgeway shows his consciousness of the weakness of his case, as if the modern history of Russia was not a long record of deliberate breaches not only of solemn pledges, but also of the most binding treaties. So far does he go in putting up his own work that he seems to forget, how lightly Russia has heretofore treated her own repeated engagements to observe a neutral zone in the extension of her political influence in Central Asia. If we are to accept Sir West Ridgeway's description of the strategical value of Herat and the country around Herat as correct, we must necessarily come to the conclusion that, whatever has previously been written of Herat as the key to India by men, who have long been universally accepted as authorities on the point, is mere rot and rubbish. The fact is that it is a stale old trick of the Conservative party to underestimate whatever it is prepared to sacrifice.

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 14.

AMIDST the inaptities that have recently been emanating from the press about Russia and her Central Asian policy, it is highly refreshing indeed to read the calm, well-reasoned and well-written article of Sir W. Ridgeway on the subject in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Rankest prejudice and misunderstanding now prevail among the Anglo-Indians about the doings of Russia in Central Asia and nothing is considered a calumny to say or insinuate against them. And at this juncture, an unbiased statement of the personal experiences of an officer of such high standing as Sir W. Ridgeway, gathered by tolerably long residence on the spot, cannot fail to be invested with peculiar interest. It will at least have the effect of dispersing some of the wild and wrong notions that have gathered round the question of Russian advance in Central Asia. The Anglo-Indians are averse to a man, who is not of

the pronounced type and often conjure up the spectre of Russian invasion of India in the slightest movements of the Russian in Central Asia. They are urging on the Government of India in season and out of season the necessity of strengthening the defence of India, and the Government, unable to resist the pressure from home and India, has already launched itself on a gigantic scheme of fortifications for the North-Western frontier, involving an outlay which will be ultimately ruinous to India, if it goes on unchecked.

SUDH PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly). Bombay, November 20.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY dwells with peculiar emphasis on the absurd importance often attached to Herat the so-called key to India, which he describes as "a mass of mud hovels, having 5,000 souls exclusive of the garrison and surrounded by an enormous earth rampart." He also takes a very hopeful view of the situation and dispels altogether every apprehension on the score of a Russian invasion. For, after personally inspecting the tract of intervening country he has come to the conclusion that it is impossible. "The chances of a war with Russia," says he, "are very remote and the difficulties that a large army will have to overcome in moving through an extensive portion of arid land, the extreme rigour of the climate and the hostility of the tribes are of themselves sufficient to dissipate the idea of an invasion in the near future. It is doubtful whether Russia will risk a war with England for Herat, and it is questionable she will consider it worth the bones of a single Cossack recruit." Such an assurance proceeding from so high an authority ought to go a long way in allaying public opinion in England and moderating perforce the ardour for military glory so rampant in the highest military circles in India, which are responsible for all our extravagant expenditure on the army and our railways and other defensive works on the North-West Frontier.

THE BENGAL (English Weekly). Calcutta, November 16.

OF course, it would only be natural for the chief of the Boundary Commission to assume that the boundary which he has fixed will not be violated. But making every allowance for this consideration, the fact remains that Sir West Ridgeway possesses the knowledge of an expert who has come in contact with Russian officers, and having spent some time in Central Asia he is in a position to speak with positive knowledge about Russian resources and the difficulties which lie in the way of the invasion of India by that Power. The views of other eminent authorities, we know, differ. Nor is it possible for us to decide the merits of this controversy. But thus much we will venture to say that where there is so much uncertainty, and so much room for conflicting opinions, it is only right and proper that the Government should not commit itself to too pronounced a course of policy in respect of Central Asian affairs, especially when it involves a heavy outlay of money. The only true policy of the British Government in India is that it should consolidate its internal resources by a policy of progress tempered with justice. We would appeal to the Government to follow such a policy, and the first step with which it should begin would be the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils upon a representative basis.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE BAKUL (Marathi Weekly). Ratnagiri, November 13.

SIR W. RIDGEWAY has published an account of his work in Afghanistan, in which he offers certain remarks as to the position of Russia with regard to the invasion of Afghanistan or India, which carry no value at present. Had they been placed before the Government at an earlier date or before appointment of the Boundary Commission was made, they might have served well to prevent it and the consequent enormous expenditure it has entailed.

The NASIM-E-AGRA (Urdu Weekly), Agra, November 2.

THE decision arrived at as regards the Afghan Boundary Question is similar in its nature to the operation of exorcising evil spirits. To believers in political magic, we say that the current of evil storms which were to come down from the side of the Oxus have been checked for a time only. . . . It is, therefore, necessary for the British Government to be prepared to meet any exigency that may arise. The European army which is in India, and upon which full confidence is placed is utterly inadequate; and though we do not say that the Native army is inefficient, yet it cannot stand against the army composed of the hardy races of Afghans, Turkomans, and Cossacks.

AKHILAR-E-SOUDAGUR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay October 24.

THE most important question with regard to the frontier settlement is, will it last? What guarantee is there that Russia will not play duck and drake with it? We have not raised impregnable iron walls for the Amir's territories, but have raised pillars to mark the frontier between the Harirud and the Oxus, and if the Russian army were to march across them to Afghanistan, what is to prevent it from so doing. The whole settlement lasts as long as Russia keeps her plighted faith.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

SUBODH PATRIKA (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 16.

DURING 1886, the total expenditure on Indian jails amounted to Rs. 47,59,878. The total earnings during the same period came to Rs. 11,51,206, so that the net cost to Government of the Department was Rs. 36,08,672. But Lord Dufferin is not satisfied with the amount of the income. His Excellency, we learn, hopes that all local Governments will endeavour to promote remunerative labour in jails. This looks like a direct reversal of the policy deliberately adopted in Lord Ripon's time. It was, then, thought that the promotion of industries in jails operated to discourage private enterprise and for that reason, local Governments were directed to diminish their number and the amount of work done. We confess, we were not quite sure at the time that jail manufacture so interfered with private enterprise as to call for the intervention of Government. But the reversal of the policy then adopted, so soon is hardly advisable. Such frequent changes in the views of Government have a tendency to embarrass the officers whose duty it is to give effect to them and slacken their zeal in their work. Nor is an opportunity afforded to sufficiently test the old order of things. And what of the continuity of action which Lord Dufferin believes so much in?

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, October 17.

THE present Resolution is the first of its kind, being a review of all the Provincial reports taken together. The practice that has hitherto prevailed of reviewing the various Provincial reports separately, has been departed from in the present Resolution, with the object of comparing the Jail administration of one province with that of another and making the most of the lessons which Provincial experience teaches. This is certainly a justified improvement on the old practice. The most important lesson to be derived from an examination of the Reports and of the statistics for the jails in India during the year under review, are said to be the necessity of effecting improvement in the conditions of jail life, with the object of ensuring greater uniformity and consider-

in the methods devised to preserve discipline, and the necessity of diminishing the sickness and mortality which now occur within the jails. In commenting on the statistics of the punishments in jails for 1884 and 1885, the Government of India drew the attention of the Government of Bengal to the great excess of punishments in Bengal jails as compared with the jails of other Provinces. The Government of Bengal instead of pleading guilty to this charge tried to defend their conduct by saying that if the Bengal system stood on the side of over-registration of offence, the Jails Administrations of England and Ireland were still more liable to the charge. The Governor-General in Council is unable to accept this conclusion, because it is clearly shown by facts and figures that the convict prisons in the United Kingdom contain, as a rule, only hardened offenders; and that, therefore, no comparison is possible between them and the Bengal jails. We are told that no argument can be sustained whose object is to justify measures of severe jail discipline in India on ground that such measures are necessary in the United Kingdom. It is also suggested in defence of the Bengal Government that the great excess of punishment in Bengal jails is due not to a more severe system of administration, but to a more careful registration of offences against jail rules. In reply it is said in the Resolution that from the persistent notice of insignificant faults on the part of people who often err more from inadvertence than design, as much harm may come as good; and that the registration of punishments in some other provinces is not less minute than it is in Bengal. Also it is a safe assumption to make that the ordinary Bengal criminal is not more troublesome than the criminal in the other provinces of India. The Resolution says that there is "strong ground for the belief that punishments have been unnecessarily inflicted in the Bengal jails; and that there exist in the jails of that province a tendency on the part of the establishment to interfere unnecessarily, and be somewhat overbearing in their dealings, with the prisoners." His Excellency in Council has no longer any doubt that the system of inflicting punishment in Bengal jails, stands in need of improvement and closer approximation to that in force in other provinces. This verdict is certainly to the discredit of the Bengal Government; and we do not think that though vanquished, they would argue still.

The EAST (English Weekly), Dacca, October 22.

IN the Resolution under review, the tone that the Government of India has adopted is both manly and decisive. There is no attempt to whitewash any of the defects that now exist in the administration of the Jails. There is no attempt to justify what is unjustifiable or to explain away serious shortcomings. It does not confine itself to the official groove, and expresses itself decidedly when it feels called upon to be so. In short, the tone is exceedingly healthy, and that should be uniformly adopted in all Government Resolutions. Departmental officers cannot often see things in a different light from what they have been accustomed to see; their thoughts rove in a groove, and they cannot go beyond their traditions. But the Government should be above their traditions and should be able to view things from a different standpoint. It should be able to see defects when departmental officers see none. But, unfortunately, this has not often been the case. Thus, for example, the authorities of the jails of Bengal have never been able to see that there is any connection between the cruel system of punishments that they have instituted in the name of jail discipline and the heavy rate of mortality prevailing in the jails. And the Government of Bengal unfortunately instead of rising above the traditions of the department has rather supported their views and justified their proceedings. In the present Resolution, the Government of India has clearly shown that it is capable of rising above the tradition of the departments and correct them where necessary. We hope the Local Governments and Administrations will learn a lesson from the present resolution of the Government of India.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, October 26.

THE most important part of the Resolution under notice is that which details as in the annex of the offence committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the past year. The total number of offences recorded

82,115 to 84,046, though the number of offences punished by the Criminal Courts fell from 802 to 737. The number of offences relating to smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles increased in the Punjab and Bengal. The number of breaches of jail rules relating to work was far higher in Bengal than elsewhere, though it was less than in the previous year. In the Punjab, also, there was an increase in the number of such offences. The Government of Bengal, in reviewing the provincial Jail Report for 1886, urged that if the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences, the Jail administrations of England and Ireland are still more liable to the charge; and that other provinces in India have hitherto proceeded on a different method from that followed in the United Kingdom and Bengal. But the Government of India have conclusively shown in the Resolution under notice that there is an essential distinction between the character of the criminals respectively confined in the jails of India and in those of the United Kingdom. It is pointed out that the convict prisons in the United Kingdom contain, as a rule, only hardened offenders. Not less than 50 per cent. of the inmates of English prisons and no less than 55 per cent. of the inmates of the Irish prisons may be considered as habitual criminals; whereas the percentage of reconvicted prisoners in Bengal last year was only 11.70.

BEHAR HERALD AND INDIAN CHRONICLE (English Weekly), Bankipore, October 29.

THE Supreme Government, while fully recognising the many good points in the jail administration of Bengal, is firmly convinced that the system of inflicting punishment in them stands in need of improvement and closer approximation to that in force in other provinces. We earnestly hope this emphatic expression of opinion from the Government of India will produce effect on the administration of Bengal jails. . . . Coming to the punishments inflicted on convicts in jails during the past year, we note a decrease in the number of cases of solitary confinement and reduced diet. But the figure shewing the extent to which solitary confinement and reduced diet were combined exhibit an increase, which the Government of India pronounces as decidedly "unsatisfactory." This form of punishment was not resorted to in Madras; but in every other province in India, except Burma and Coorg, it was more frequently inflicted than in 1885. The Supreme Government remarks:—"There is reason to fear that this form of punishment tends to affect prejudicially the health of convicts; and although in certain cases its adoption may be inevitable His Excellency in Council would be glad that great care should be exercised in having recourse to it and he desires to call the attention of Local Governments to the necessity for seeing that discrimination is observed in reserving this punishment for the more serious offences against jail discipline." The number of corporal punishments inflicted in 1886 show a slight increase over the figures of the previous year. In Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, there was a decline in the number of whipping during the year under review; but in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts there was an increase. The Government of India has frequently deprecated the infliction of the punishment of whipping for any except the most serious offences against jail discipline. But in the Resolution under notice the Governor-General "repeats his earnest wish that all Local Governments and Administrations will maintain their efforts to reduce the punishment of whipping in jails to a minimum, and to reserve it as a last resource of discipline against continuance." We fervently hope that this will be fulfilled.

AMBITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 3.

IT affords us great pleasure to find that the attention of the Governor-General has also been directed to "the enormous number of offences against discipline in Bengal jails." It was Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant-Governor, who first inaugurated the jail policy that the prisoners must be thoroughly "disciplined"; and so a new Jail was framed and the number of jail offences enormously increased. The result of the enforcement of a rigorous discipline in our jails was vigorously stated during the late year's trial was disgraced by a terrible death-rate amongst the prisoners in condition.

HISPOON PATRIOT (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 7.

LAW TIMES (English Weekly) Madras, November 12

The Government of India's review of the Reports on the administration of Jails in British India, for the year 1886, will be read with great interest. We need not tire the reader's patience with the statistic relating to Jail administration for the past year. The daily average number of prisoners in 748 jails, including lock-ups, was 74,978 as compared with 74,035 in 1885. There was, however, a decrease in the number of European offenders, which fell from 2,445 to 2,207. The increase was noticeable in Madras and Bengal, but, in the North-Western Provinces, it was counterbalanced by a decrease in the number of offenders. The Government of India infer from the returns

discrimination is not always exercised by Magistrates in the infliction of punishments on juvenile offenders; and that a sentence of imprisonment has frequently been awarded when a whipping would have been a more suitable punishment. The Government invites the attention of all Local Governments to the desirability of saving juvenile offenders from the contaminating influences of jail life, whenever they can be adequately and properly punished without sending them to jail.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE Satabhuchaka (Marathi Weekly, Satara, November 4), remarks that the excess of expenditure over receipts, on the Jail administration, meets with the dissatisfaction of the Government, who have now ordered that the prisoners be made to turn out more work in jails. Curtailment in expenditure in this direction was necessary, besides the salutary effect it will have on the morals of the inmates of jails as well.

THE Arunodaya (Marathi Weekly, Tanna, November 13), remarks that the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the administration of Jails in India devotes some consideration as to how to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners. Their condition is simply deplorable, overwork and cruel treatment being their lot. Several complaints have found public expression, but little attention was paid to them. The rules for the management of prisoners are too many and rigorous, the least violation of which subjects them to severe punishment. It is almost impossible, however cautious the prisoner may be, to avoid violation of one or other of the numerous rules.

The **SURYODAYA** (Marathi Weekly), Tanna, November 21.

THE condition of the prisoners in jails is simply deplorable. Committees should be appointed from the public to visit jails, to get acquainted with their condition, and instruct Government where improvement could be made. Insufficiency of food and space, overwork and severe punishment are the curses of jail discipline and swell the mortality of prisoners. Appointment of kind persons, sufficient food and place, and slight indulgence, such as the permission for using tobacco, would much more improve matters. No distinction ought to be observed between European and Native prisoners, as both constitute the subjects of the Queen. The Resolution of the Viceroy cannot be supposed to be entirely satisfactory. Jail administration requires to be thoroughly recast.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR (Gujarati Daily), October 11.

THE British policy with regard to prison discipline is that the convicts should be confined for fixed periods pronounced by legal tribunals, and they should be made to do such works as are of a punitive nature, but care should be taken that their health is not jeopardised, or that cruelty is not practised on them. For this end, it is ordained that convicts should have simple and sufficient food, that they should be made to work gently or lightly as their constitutions will allow, and that they should be carefully attended in suffering from sickness. Besides, the prisons should not be crowded and ill-ventilated. All these arrangements are excellent in their nature, and reflect great credit on the British administration. But of late defective arrangements have also begun to creep in. In Government departments, and prisoners are more or less exposed to the same. In the last year's administration of Jails in India, such defects were pointed out by the Government of India, and have been promptly corrected. These defects, which have been pointed out at this state of things in our jails, are of a condition.

JANAK-JAMNED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 11.

It is noted that only a fourth part of the capital expended on jails in India during the last year, was recovered from the sales of articles manufactured by convicts. The Government of India justly draws the attention of the jail authorities to the increased expenditure, and hopes that jail industries may be so profitably managed as to bring in a large profit. We believe that Government aims at this curtailment of expenditure by increased profits from development of jail industries without clashing with private enterprise and industry; but, we believe that the aim would be more effectually served if the large emoluments of the higher jail officials were curtailed, as to relieve the pressure on the treasury. All things considered, the resolution of the Government of India on the administration of Indian jails is highly satisfactory to the general public.

AKHAB-E-SOUDAGUR (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 11.

THE main cause of the excessive mortality in Indian jails is due to their overcrowded state. The Government of India also inclines to this belief. Besides, there should be proper ventilation in Indian prisons, and the prisoners should be protected from the damp moisture of the inside of jails. Among such circumstances warm clothing is essentially requisite for the health of the inmates of prisons. Besides, the food doled out to the prisoners may be sufficient enough for ordinary adults, but whether it is sufficient for men undergoing severe labour, is an open question. The food served out to the men is not properly cooked, and the water supplied to them should be pure and fresh. The main cause of good health is an adequate supply of pure water, and the authorities should direct their attention to this paramount subject.

KAISER-I-HIND (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, October 16.

IF free and unrestrained men cannot bear close contact and crowding, it is easy to picture the condition of convicts bound with chains and swarming like bees. There are countless jails scattered over India, so that if a proportionate distribution of convicts were allotted to them, it would relieve excessive crowding in some places. Besides, measures should be taken to provide sufficient ventilation in our jails. The suggestion of the Government of India to clothe the prisoners with warm clothing during the monsoons and the cold weather is highly commendable, as a supply of warm clothing will not only relieve the convicts from the effects of exposure to damp weather, but it will also appreciably reduce the complaints of cough and consumption, which play such a sad havoc among the prisoner class.

YEZDAN PARAST (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, October 16.

THE Government have pointed out the main defects of jail administration in India, and have strictly enjoined the removal of them. The Government have thus done their duty nobly, for which it deserves our great thanks. If these defects are promptly eradicated, there would be nothing to criticise in the jail administration of India. But all this depends on the prompt carrying out of such orders by the superintendents of jails, otherwise the orders will be useless.

YASHWANTH MISHRA (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly, Surat, October 16), is of opinion that since the practice of flogging criminals casts a shade on the just administration of the Government, it would be better if the punishment were totally removed.

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JAM-N-JAMNARD (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 11.

WE notice that only a fourth part of the capital expended on Jails in India during the last year, was recovered from the sales of articles manufactured by convicts. The Government of India justly draws the attention of the jail authorities to the increased expenditure, and hopes that jail industries may be so profitably managed as to bring in a large profit. We believe that Government aims at this curtailment of expenditure by increased profits from development of jail industries without clashing with private enterprise and industry; but, we believe that the aim would be more effectually served if the large emoluments of the higher jail officials were curtailed, as to relieve the pressure on the treasury. All things considered, the resolution of the Government of India on the administration of Indian jails is highly satisfactory to the general public.

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THE *Gujarat Mitra* (Anglo-Gujarati Weekly, Surat, October 16), is of opinion that since the practice of flogging criminals casts a shade on the just administration of the Government, it would be better if the punishment were totally removed.

THE *Ahmedabad Samachar* (Gujarati Weekly, October 19), also writes against the practice of flogging, as it casts a reflection on the humane administration of government. The paper believes that some other punishment should be inflicted in the case of recalcitrant convicts.

THE *Rajya Bhakta* (Gujarati Bi-weekly, Bombay, October 30), thinks that poor convicts on release should be allowed some money to eke out their subsistence in life, and young criminals should be handed over to the care of responsible people of their caste for employment on profitable industries.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

SINGHJI PRAKASHI (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, October 23.

SOME of the highest personages in the land have made large contributions to the Fund. But there are many sources which are yet untapped. The municipal bodies generally except here and there have held themselves aloof, whilst the great middle-classes of the people continue to be indifferent if not positively hostile to the aims and objects of the Fund. This is to be regretted. But officers in the mofussil if they interest themselves in the scheme ought not to find it difficult to convince the people under their charge of the necessity of helping the Fund with contributions. In the interest of the people of the country, it is greatly to be desired that the scheme should extend as widely as its promoters desire. But this in the absence of funds may be impossible. As we have more than once said the scheme is charged with direct as well as indirect consequences, the latter at least as great as the former. But among them not the least important are the improvement in the status of women which we may reasonably expect to result therefrom as well as the useful careers which it will open to a number of women of the respectable classes in the country.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, November 2.

LADY DUFFERIN, in a letter thanking the subscribers to the Jubilee collection for the National Association, notifies that the amount realised exceeds five lakhs. Her Ladyship thanks the tens of thousands of persons whose subscriptions, ranging from one anna to Rs. 100, have so greatly swelled the Jubilee collection, and whose gifts appearing on other people's cards, have as yet received no personal recognition. A list of the donors and collectors will, Her Ladyship states, be forwarded to the Queen-Empress, and Her Majesty's attention will also be drawn to the well-directed efforts and large sums now being spent in various parts of India upon female hospitals. The system of collection by cards has proved so successful that it will be continued for the benefit of the central fund. The Central Committee has now been enabled to invest the five lakhs which they were anxious to lay by as an endowment fund. Lady Dufferin trusts that, though next year affords no special occasion for liberality, progress will be made, and that the assurance given of the stability of the movement will encourage further efforts so as to give the means of more quickly relieving the sufferings of the women of India.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 3.

It will be remembered that on the 1st of January last, the Countess of Dufferin invited the Members of the National Association, and to all others interested in its work, to join her in commemorating the Jubilee by raising subscriptions for the

benefit of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. From a perusal of Her Excellency's letter, a copy of which has been kindly sent to us, we are glad to find that the collecting cards which were issued enabled even the smallest subscriptions of annas and pias to be collected, the total sum realized by this means being nearly 1½ lakhs. Over 2,000 of these cards, duly filled in, have been received by the Honorary Secretary. It is these smaller givers whom Lady Dufferin desires to thank collectively in the letter alluded to above. Well may the women of India be proud of having secured the sympathy of the noble Lady who, from the purest of motives, has taken their cause in hand, and whose efforts, we doubt not, will be attended with success. For Heaven always blesses such works, and these from whom they emanate.

REIN AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 5.

THE Jubilee collections, may well gladden the hearts of the authors of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The Lady President in her last letter thanks all donors for their aid in the work she has taken in hand for benefit of the women of India in whom her Queen and Empress take such interest. Lady Dufferin specially is mindful of the small donors who have not inconsiderably swelled the Fund, but who have received no separate personal recognition, and thanks them particularly. The small donations ranging from one anna to Rs. 100 come up to above 1½ lakh. The publication of the full particulars of these small donations cannot fail to be an interesting study. The collections mark at once the loyalty of the Indian population and the respect in which Her Majesty's representatives are held in India. Besides the satisfaction of contributing towards the alleviation of human suffering, the donors will have the honour of figuring in the Register of donations in aid of the Fund which will be presented to the Queen-Empress as a souvenir of the Royal Jubilee.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, November 6.

WE Indians cannot be too thankful to Lady Dufferin and her associates for their disinterested labours. But for their initiative very little could have been achieved. The Jubilee contributions, amounting to about five lakhs of rupees, may be considered a splendid response in themselves for a poor country like this. But, as the Lady President remarks, a good deal still remains to be done in this direction, and the immediate prospects are not very encouraging. Still, we are of opinion that if anything like an adequate provision is to be made for the maintenance of the important work inaugurated by Lady Dufferin, it can be best done during her own sojourn in India. Her ladyship will not only have to provide for future needs, but also to make the organization independent of accidents such as, for instance, a break of continuity. Those who have watched the history of such movements in India will need little persuasion to concur with us. We trust the Countess of Dufferin will strive to make the movement self-supporting, even within its present limits. In less than two months the European population of India will celebrate their Christmas, the season of brotherly love and charity. Why not make an appeal to them, especially to the official and the mercantile classes? At any rate, the hour has not yet come for the promoters to rest and be thankful, and as Lady Dufferin's personal interest is not at all likely to be intercepted before her return home, we may take it that the grateful Natives will mark their appreciation of her work at the time of her departure from our shores. That would be an appropriate recognition.

INDU PRAKASH (Anglo-Marathi Weekly), Bombay, November 7.

THE collections though large enough are not commensurate with the importance of the cause and the occasion which called them forth. We cannot conceal a feeling of disappointment and of doubt whether sufficient endeavour was made to reach the peo-

ple in the proper way. If agents had been employed specially interested with the work to travel about the country, and to collect every little bit that men or women could afford to subscribe a much larger sum would, we venture to think, have been collected. However, it is not too late yet to work in that manner. The occasion has gone but the cause remains. Lady Dufferin expresses her intention to use again the machinery of cards, and we trust the experiment will meet with better success.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The BAKUL (Marathi Weekly), Ratnagiri, November 13.

THE occasion of the Queen's Jubilee added an important item to the total collections of the Lady Dufferin Fund. It is strange that England should so mind her purse as not to give more than 20 thousand rupees towards the fund—an item, quite insignificant to the amount collected in India. India contributes much to the wealth and prosperity of England, and it is surprising that she has not shown a generous liberality in this matter.

JAM-E-JAMSHED (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 20.

IF Her Excellency Lady Dufferin and other ladies of rank were to work with the same zeal for the development of female education in India, as for the Lady Dufferin fund, not only will vast benefits accrue, but the course of Hindu reform about which so much has been recently said would greatly advance. These respected ladies must have acquired by their domicile in India experience of the course of high education that is required for females in India, and if these English ladies in consultation with Native ladies and gentlemen of moderate views were to inaugurate a system of useful female education, it will remove the objectionable traits of the system of female education now in vogue in India. If primary schools for the education of Native females were started under the auspices and guidance of such respected English ladies, they would serve the place of feeders to the medical schools, and thus effectually serve the ends of the Lady Dufferin fund.

BOMBAY SAJJACHAR (Gujarati Daily), October, 31.

IN these days when funds for different purposes are so fast multiplied as to become a nuisance, it is gratifying to note that the fund started by Lady Dufferin has grown to such a respectable amount. This fact shows not only the wide influence of her Ladyship, but the usefulness of the purpose for which the fund is started. The main purpose of the fund will then only be served, when medical aid for females will be widely obtainable in India in a way such to ensure satisfaction to the public, now that a nucleus of the fund has been secured, it were better if the same zeal were shown towards the carrying out of the objects of the fund, as was displayed for its collection.

YEZDAN PARANT (Gujarati Weekly) Bombay, November 'd.

A SUM of five lakhs of rupees is not sufficient for adequately supplying medical aid to the countless females of India. How far the funds of the National Association and its branch committees will suffice for the scheme of supplying female medical aid to India, which is nothing less than the importation into India of costly female doctors and the distribution of them in sufficient numbers in the various centres of India, until that place is supplied by Native indigenous female doctors, is a question demanding serious attention. But if Her Excellency Lady Dufferin has good reasons for the

development of the scheme the public will be gratified. The work undertaken by her Ladyship is likely to gain the gratitude of the countless females of India, and we wish her Ladyship all success in such an undertaking.

THE *Rast Gistar* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, November 6), in giving a gist of Lady Dufferin's letter to the Public Press, showing gratifying details of the growth and development of the Lady Dufferin Fund, by large subscriptions as well as by small collections, by the system of "Jubilee Cards," says that the scheme when first started had its support for it is a well-known fact that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress takes great interest in the work, and in the amelioration of the condition of females in India.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

INDIAN MIRROR (English Daily), Calcutta, November 1.

WE quite agree with the writer of the article in the *Pioneer* that few Englishmen are inclined to believe that a vast amount of harm is done to English rule in India by Englishmen themselves. It is certainly a habit with no small number of our English fellow-subjects to lay the flattering unction to their souls that it is the hostility of the Native Press that is rousing a spirit of distrust and watchfulness among the Native races towards the governing body. Such is not, however, really the case. If the Native Press sometimes seems to be hypercritical in its strictures on the proceedings of official men, it is only from a sincere desire to draw the Government into closer sympathy with the views and feelings of its subjects by pointing out wherever its general policy or its particular measures fail to subserve the best interests of both. As human nature is constituted, great wrongs are more patiently borne than petty insults; and the domineering spirit and tone, which Englishmen are apt to assume in their intercourse with their Native fellow-subjects, are undoubtedly the potent cause of much of the unpopularity in which English rule is held by a large class of the Native population of India. The supercilious air of superiority, which some Englishmen affect towards Natives of as good birth and social standing as themselves, is most offensive to a race, particularly sensitive in respect to kind or rude treatment. It does not seem to be understood by these Englishmen that in taking advantage of the position in which they happen to be placed over their Native fellow-subjects, they are guilty of a form of cruelty, utterly unworthy of the boasted manliness of their national character.

REIS AND RAYET (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 5.

THE writer in the *Pioneer* is quite right in his assertion that the appreciation of the English character by the natives as a mass, varies inversely with their opportunities for intercourse with them. And the question becomes all the more pressing with the increased number of Englishmen in the country. As railways and plantations increase, the area of disturbance increases at each step, and the trader follows the wake of both until a time may come when even the vast mass of the peasantry of the continent may be affected thereby. Nor should it be supposed that an area is safe because no Englishman sets his foot therein. The native is proverbially a lover of his village home. Hundreds of servants public and private, thousands of sailors and witnesses, tens of thousands of labourers and pilgrims pass and repass between centres exposed to European influences and distant parts of the country where a white face is unknown, and each returned exile is a centre of narration from whose experiences a large circle of hearers form their opinion of the dominant race. Viewed in this light the area of country not exposed to such influences for good or for evil, would seem to be very small dimensions indeed. . . . Looking to the poverty of the country

the distress caused by increased taxation, and the increasing military expenditure which threatens a still further drain upon the public finances, any plan which promises relief of the public burdens by increased internal security and a feeling of active loyalty, is well worthy of the most anxious consideration alike by the Government and the people, and we have no doubt that the *Pioneer*, in giving insertion to M.'s article, has drawn attention to the subject in a more marked manner than would have been the case had the matter appeared in any journal conducted by our countrymen. We trust it will continue to receive the attention of all thoughtful men and well-wishers of the Empire, English or Indian, until a decided change for the better is brought about as the result of their labours.

The TRIBUNE (English Bi-weekly), Lahore, November 5.

IT is not the first instance when the columns of the Allahabad paper have been graced by such really sensible and wise productions as the one under notice: and they only show that there are Englishmen and civilians in this country, who are not like the ordinary run of the writers of Anglo-Indian journals, but who have a keen eye for the perception of the deeper forces, and the deeper currents of life and thought that are flowing in the country. The sentiments of the writer will find a ready and an universal response in the heart of educated Natives throughout the country: and we trust that they may find as ready a response in the hearts of his own countrymen in India. For they we doubt not that one of the most difficult problems of the day in this country, viz., that which refers to the present straitened relations between Natives and Anglo-Indians, both official and non-official, will admit of an easy solution.

The BENGALIEE (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 5.

WE will not conceal from ourselves that the evil to which the writer calls attention is serious, but it is not incapable of remedy. A great deal depends upon the conduct of the Government itself. If it would severely deal with insolent conduct on the part of European officials towards their Native subordinates, if it would make clear that such conduct would not be tolerated by the Government of the country, at any rate in the relations between European and Native officials, a healthy change would come across official opinion: and it may be said without exaggeration that it is official opinion that really determines the opinion of the Anglo-Indian community. In the days of Lord Dalhousie, a Native Deputy Magistrate of Hughli, we believe, was grossly insulted by the European Magistrate of the District. Lord Dalhousie instantly suspended the Magistrate. Years back when Sir Charles Trevelyan was Governor of Madras he wrote:—'This high-handed insolence of a dominant race is the greatest danger to which a power like ours in India is liable'; and he adds:—'I have caused it to be made known throughout the railway and other bodies connected with the public service, that I shall take immediate and decisive action in any case of personal abuse or ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: that I shall hold such conduct to be an offence, and shall punish it as such.' But generally speaking, we ask—has such conduct been held as an offence by the Government of the country, or has it been punished as such? We unhesitatingly say, no. . . . The initiative must come from Government—an initiative, such as Sir Charles Trevelyan set, and the public will follow the lead of the Government. But there are others besides the Government who can render service in this respect. We hold that it is in the power of the Anglo-Indian Press to influence opinion in this direction. If the *Pioneer* were to repeat from time to time what its correspondent has so well said in the article under notice, and if the other organs of Anglo-Indian opinion were to follow its example, a great change for the better would soon be seen in the tone of the relations between Europeans and natives of India. Nay more: the attitude of the Native Press would, we think, be influenced to a considerable degree. The Anglo-Indian Press will then have fulfilled the noblest mission that has fallen to the lot of any Press: it will have brought back peace where now discord prevails; it will have reconciled the jarring struggles of conflicting

and by promoting internal union, it will have added to the stability of the British Empire. We appeal to the Anglo-Indian Press to undertake this noble work; and we trust we do not appeal in vain.

INDIAN SPECTATOR (English Weekly), Bombay, November 6.

NOTHING so sensible has appeared in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary, since the publication of Sir Auckland Colvin's famous Letter asking—"If it is true what does it mean?"—as the observations of an English correspondent of the *Pioneer*, made recently, with regard to the danger to good feeling and good government caused in this country by English cads. Those observations evidently proceed from a statesman, and we should be glad if they were studied both by the authorities and by the European population in India. There are cads and cads—some comparatively harmless, others very harmful from the public point. There are the railway cad, the revenue cad, the sporting cad, and the cad military or political. It is for the genus itself to determine which is the worst of the species. At this best the cad is a nuisance; but when invested with brief authority and without any one to control him, he becomes a menace to the Empire at large. This may strike some of our readers as the language of exaggeration. But those who have had recent experience may bear us out. Our European fellow-subjects in this country, especially the younger generation of officials, are not, as a class, what their predecessors used to be—patient, sympathetic and, above all, courteous. There are many circumstances to account for this unfortunate falling off; and the growth of education among Natives is certainly one of the causes. But whatever the causes may be, the problem is none the less pressing, how to make the governing class more acceptable to the governed. Men like Prof. Max Müller, who understand both classes so thoroughly, have been striving hard to bring about a better understanding. But so long as the former continue to assert their pride of race and office and make light of the feelings of a peculiarly susceptible people, so long will a *rapprochement* be impossible and so long will the destinies of millions be continued to be moulded in ignorance and uncharity. Do Englishmen realize their responsibility, as does the writer of that admirable letter in the *Pioneer*?

INDIAN NATION (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 7.

THE people of India are in the last resort a number of concrete units—human beings in flesh and blood. To win their affection—and their affection is easily won—by the polite, condescending, gentlemanly conduct of Englishmen in their dealings with individual natives of India, will really achieve more beneficial results, than philanthropic Resolutions and Statutes, though these also have their uses and are vastly to be preferred to despotic measures and utterances. "A few coppers thrown to children works wonders with the parents and goes the round of the whole village." Not only Englishmen, but all men of rank and wealth would do well to remember this. Zemindars would do well to remember this. They may not be exacting, they may even be kindly disposed, and may establish proper systems of collection. But systems are not everything. We often dwell on the shortcomings of the Zemindars, and we want it to be clearly known that the greatest shortcoming is absenteeism. Poor and humble men,—ryots for instance—want to see the faces of their Zemindar, and their Magistrate and Collector; they want also to be kindly spoken to. Beneficent rules existing on paper tied in red tape, can never inspire people with those feelings of affection and gratitude which are almost extorted by a kindly look, an affectionate smile, a sympathetic sigh, or a tender inquiry.

SIND TIMES (English Bi-weekly), Karachi, November 12.

TO the best Anglo-Indians as to the best Indians nothing can be more desirable than the gradual softening down of what is known as race feeling. The ablest and most satisfactory exposition of the demonstrations in the end of 1884 was given by the writer

of "If it is real what does it mean?" in the *Pioneer*. The Public Service Commission has been defended almost with equal ability in the columns of the same paper, and now another article displaying great insight has attracted equal attention. To-day we shall make only a few extracts. The writer is Anglo-Indian. There can be no doubt on that point. His remarks have not the charm of originality. But they are very truthful. He feels strongly and writes forcibly:—"Few of us, I believe, realise the vast amount of harm done to English rule in India by Englishmen themselves. Of course, this is not due to 'malice aforethought,' but rather to youth and inexperience. The offenders are almost invariably very juvenile: usually between the ages of 18 and 20, and, seldom over 25; but the harm done, nevertheless, is a very real one, and none feel the effect of the injury so much as the English Government of India. A boy of 18 joins his regiment or comes out to some commercial house, of indigo or tea concern; he quickly finds out the childish side of the Indian character, and then, true to the instinctive love of domineering inherent in almost all youthful and unformed characters, he exerts his power to work off irritation inflicted by a variety of causes, climatic and otherwise."

BEHAR HERALD, (English Weekly), Bankipore, November 12.

WE may admit that considerable difficulties exist in the way of promoting social intercourse between the two races in India, though we believe that these difficulties are not insurmountable. On that point there is room for great differences of opinion. But any man who is possessed of a few grains of commonsense will acknowledge that Englishmen can easily win the esteem and sincere respect of their Indian fellow-subjects by treating them with kindness and consideration. As matters now stand, the members of the ruling race look upon the ruled as inferior beings, who have either no human feelings or ought not to have any, and they treat them accordingly. That this state of things does a vast amount of harm no one will have the hardihood to deny. The writer in the *Pioneer*, as might be expected, takes a charitable view of the question. He thinks that the ill treatment of Natives by Englishmen is due to youth and inexperience on the part of the latter; and that as the minds of these are matured by years and experience and their characters are formed, they improve their behaviour towards the children of the soil. It is not correct to say that only young inexperienced Englishmen treat natives of India as "beasts" and "niggers." The simple and blunt truth is that the number of Anglo-Indians who are courteous to their fellow-subjects in this country is very small. Of course, all Englishmen do not abuse and strike Natives; but it is notorious that hundreds of Englishmen of mature years and experience in all parts of India do not think it wrong to be discourteous in their dealings with the inhabitants. That this is a fact cannot be questioned by any person who is acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the country.

INDIAN UNION (English Weekly), Allahabad, November 16.

GOOD feeling between the two races is not only desirable but absolutely necessary, not only for the social interests of both the European and Native communities in India but for the general interest of the entire British Empire. If once this Gulf could be bridged over by the indissoluble chain of reciprocal confidence and sympathy, and the interest of the rulers and the ruled made one common interest, or in other words the subject population is completely identified in interest with the Government; there would be nothing to disturb the internal peace and prosperity of the country. A policy of selfishness and distrust cherished by the foreign rulers of a country is always the cause of much poverty and discontent among the conquered people, and of much anxiety to the conquerors. No foreign Government that encourages this policy can ever command the heart-felt loyalty of its subjects. How far this mischievous policy has succeeded to creep in the British administration of India is a question for the Government itself to enquire into and remedy. When this will be done to the satisfaction of the rulers and the ruled, we are sure there would be no ground for apprehension regarding the loyalty of the natives of India. It is upon the loyalty and attachment of the India races that the British Government should build its main stronghold.

YOUNG INDIA (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 17.

THE example and direct advice of soberminded Anglo-Indians and of the ladies in particular to their hot-headed fidgety brethren would be of great service in bringing about better relations between them and the people of this country. Without mutual respect and confidence and in the absence of tender relations between individual Britishers and the masses, there is every danger that the progress of the country would be stopped and the welfare of England materially hindered. If complete social intercourse is not possible or even desirable, under present circumstances, between Europeans and Indians, at any rate mutual kindness and esteem might very well take its place and serve a practical purpose. Surely these can be acquired and shown without much ado.

AMRITA BAZAR PATHIKA (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 17.

THE fact is the Englishman is more dreaded than loved in this country. The reason is not far to seek. Englishmen here have sought to intimidate and not to gain love. To win the complete affections of a nation, a great deal of sacrifice and compromise is necessary. But Englishmen here think it derogatory to their honour to court love. According to his conceit to love him is a privilege. He is to be followed like great beauties by host of worshippers wherever he presents himself, though he may not deign to look at them. He knows that he is a good man at heart, an able man, an honest man, and almost a perfect man. He believes it as he does his own existence. And when such is the case the Native world is only to be blamed, if it cannot appreciate him. There he stands an Englishman, a paragon of all virtues, a part and parcel of that great nation which governs the destiny of the whole world, and why should he use any low art to gain the affections of an inferior species of humanity who is born to worship him? It is this ridiculous conceit, this inordinate pride, this aggressive sense of superiority which makes an average Englishman disliked everywhere in the world, and unfortunately, the dislike is the most active in India, where it is of most importance that a different sentiment should prevail. It is really a wonder that after knowing the Hindus for about a century and half, the English rulers should keep themselves separated from the former by a gulf as wide as ever it was, and that there should be little prospect of a bridge being thrown across for either side. . . . The writer's conclusion that "if the English were individually popular in this country, we might with perfect equanimity await the arrival of Russia" is so true that we need add no comments upon it. The writer's estimate of the loss of India to England is equally true and just. Says he:— "If England were to lose India few of us doubt that it would be a terrific blow, not so much on account of the few Englishmen who are living in India itself as on account of the widespread ruin it would entail among hundreds of thousands of working men and traders at home, whose livelihood depends on the existence of the Indian market, and who out-number many fold the paltry English population in this country. The loss of India would mean collapse of trade for many years, the breaking of banks, the loss of income in all directions: and the result must inevitably be wholesale emigration very probably extending to some millions of the home population: but such a movement would be necessitated by poverty and famine. And poverty and famine on such a wholesale scale mean wholesale riot and disorder, and permanent loss of population is permanent loss of wealth and strength. Of all parties, the Englishman is, the most interested in the preservation of the British Empire in India. And, yet, he will not contribute a farthing towards its defence. Here is a common ground where the Indians and the Anglo-Indians can meet, and form a mutual combination to compel the English nation to do its duty in defending India from foreign aggression."

NATIONAL GUARDIAN (English Weekly), Calcutta, November 21.

THE indiscretions of youth are excused and forgot, but the tyranny of the middle-aged and the old is remembered and rankles in the breast of its victims. Of the innumerable cases of murder of Natives by Europeans, which are perpetually finding

their way to print, how many are accompanied by the extenuating circumstance of youth? Indeed, age, so far from softening their brutish instincts, only makes Englishmen of a tyrannical disposition still more savage and tyrannical in their dealings with the Natives, and gradually deadens the gentler impulses which might have thrived in their breast before they had set foot on the demoralizing soil of India.

TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES FROM VERNACULAR PAPERS.

DAINIK AND CHANDRIKA (Bengali Daily), Calcutta, November 6.

THE Englishman who knows well how to instruct his own countrymen is, in our opinion, a real Englishman. He who has written the article in the *Pioneer*, under the heading "the English in India," is really a high-minded person. The instructions given in this article ought to be respected and observed by every Englishman. Every thoughtful person ought to understand the mischief which certain Anglo-Indians are doing to this country. The natives of India are innocent. They are slaves of those who can please them with a few sweet words. There is no people in the world so docile and gentle as the natives of India. The writer of the article in question has endeavoured to explain all this. His object is noble. But is it to be carried out?

THE PRATIKAR (Bengali Weekly), Birlampore, November 11.

THE letter very clearly points out the bad behaviour of the English. Now let all Englishmen read the opinion of a sensible man, who appears to have an intimate knowledge of this country and its peoples. We are sorry we are not able to publish a translation of this letter *in extenso*.

THE BANGABASI (Bengali Weekly), Calcutta, November 12.

WE have not seen such an article in the *Pioneer* since Sir Auckland Colvin's famous article. The writer appears to us to be well-known. But we cannot exactly say who he is? But whoever he may be, he is really a great well-wisher of the British Government, as well as of the English nation.

JAM-I-JAMSHID (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, October 31.

THERE is no doubt that the natives of India are loyal to the back bone, and they would not shrink to die, if needs be for the British; but if the ruling race were to sympathise more closely with the Native public, every Native, from end to end of India, would think it to be his sacred duty to fight for the supremacy of the British rule in India. The writer in the *Pioneer* gives at the close of his paper a serious picture of the great loss which England would suffer in the event of her separation from India. May God avert that day! Our English rulers must seriously impress on the minds of the younger members of their race the fact that British supremacy in India is for the benefit of both countries, and if the suggestions of the writer in the *Pioneer* were carried out, the day of closer union between the rulers and the ruled will come as a matter of course. It is highly necessary that similar articles should appear in all the Anglo-Indian papers.

THE *Satya Vakta* (Gujarati Weekly, Bombay, November 4), says that the article should be well studied by the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers; and if other

